"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today; Thursday cloudy; moderate, shifting winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,920. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CHINESE PREPARE TO DEFEND PEKING

Assemble 100,000 Troops and Guard Palace Against Japanese Coup d'Etat.

TOKIO ORDERS ULTIMATUM

Cabinet Decision Approved by Elder Statesmen—Only Brief Time Given to China.

JAPANESE LEAVING PEKING

Their Reservists Called to the Colors—Chinese Despair of Defending Their Country as a Whole.

Chinese Still Hope War Will Be Averted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The Secretary of the Chinese Legation, interviewed by a Daily News representative last night in regard to the Japanese ultimatum, said:

"We had been anticipating that something would happen, but we did not expect this. We do not think there will be war between China and Japan, but there may be if the ultimatum is worded in a certain way. In that case it would have a very serious bearing on the European war. China has no desire to go to war."

PEKING, Wednesday, May 5.—In anticipation of the receipt from Tokio of the ultimatum reported to have been decided upon by the Japanese Government as a result of the failure of the Chinese Republic to accede to Group V., the most vital of the Japanese demands, military preparations are being made for the defense of Peking.

According to Chinese officials, whose statements have been corroborated in other circles, the Government is making no preparations elsewhere than at the capital for defense, considering that the Chinese will be unable to oppose the Japanese should they make an attack.

It is asserted in high quarters that 100,000 troops have been concentrated in the environs of Peking, but with sufficient ammunition for only a brief resistance. Special police and military precautions have been taken throughout the city, especially around the Winter palace, where President Yuan Shi-Kai resides. The officials declare that they are suspicious that the Japanese may attempt a repetition of the Koren coup d'etat.

Japanese Leaving Peking.

The Japanese Legation, it is said, notified its Nationals yesterday to prepare to leave Peking, and many women and children are getting ready to depart. Many of the Japanese men probbily will take refuge in the Legation quarter if hostilities ensue.

The situation is considered awkward for some of the foreign legations, especially those whose countries sympathize with the Chinese, but none of them could oppose the entry of the Japanese into Peking.

Telegrams received here from Mukden say that the Japanese Bank and Post Office there have suspended business; that the Japanese reservists have been called to the colors, and that other civilians are concentrating in the railway zone.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the United tSates Minister here, expresses the opinion that the missionaries and other Americans in the interior are in no danger whatever. He says the Chinese Government will preserve order in the regions over which the Chinese hold control.

In spite of the belief which had prevailed in China for many years that Japan coveted control of the country, considerable surprise was caused by the report that Japan intended to issue an ultimatum to the Government as an outgrowth of China's refusal to concede all of Japan's demands. It is contended that the Chinese have conceded virtually all the articles contained in the eleven demands made upon them and enumerated to the powers, and a high official said yesterday that it was not believed that Japan would dare enforce those contained in Group V., which, he said, Japan had informed Great Britain, as well as the other power, were merely regarded as desirable.

Yuan's Purposes Suspected.

Whether President Yuan Shi-Kai eventually will concede all these points seems to be an open question. Chinese officials whose views are seriously considered in Yuan Shi-Kai's councils express opposite opinions concerning this matter. Some of the officials express the fear that the Japanese military party, which they profess to believe welcomes the present crisis, will increase the Japanese demands should a successful campaign follow.

On the other hand it is considered here that Yuan Shih-kai faces calamitous consequences in China if he yields to the Japanese. High members of his own Government are said already to have voiced the suspicion that he may accept an alleged offer from Japan of military support and protection for himself against foreign nations and his own people in return for conceding control of the country in fact, although not nominally, to Japan.

Shanghai Still Hopeful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In some circles here it is believed that Japan actually will present an ultimatum to China and that the Japanese Minister, Dr. Hioki, will leave Peking. There are reports, however, that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, will offer to mediate the difficulty, and I feel confident that a peaceful solution will be found.

CABINET VOTES ULTIMATUM.

Approved by Japan's Elder Statesmen—Talk of Quick Aggression.

TOKIO, May 4.—The newspaper Yomiuri, in a late extra edition, declares that the Elder Statesmen, after listening to long explanations from Premier

Continued on Page 6.

FIRST WIRELESS CALL FOR A STRIKE GOES OUT

Neptune Association Warns Incoming Mates Not to Sign for Next Trip.

The wireless telegraph was used for the first time to call a strike yesterday when officers of the Neptune Association, made up of steamship mates, sent messages to incoming steamers to notify the officers that the association had declared a strike. The wireless was used to notify the men before they signed up for the next trip.

More than a dozen such messages were sent, according to Manager Cowan of the association, but most of them were held up on the steamers, he said, so that the mates did not receive them. Captains of steamers have the right to read and censor all messages and are strict in exercising this right, especially in wartime.

Because the attempt to call the strike by wireless had been blocked by captains in some instances, Manager Cowan of the Neptune Association said that launches would be sent to meet incoming steamers today and would throw on bundles for the officers which would contain notices of the strike.

The demand for higher wages has been granted, Mr. Cown said, on ninety steamers of the Standard Oil Company, the A. H. Bull Company, the Texas Company, the Gulf Oil Company, the Luckenbach Company, the Dimon, Seaboard and Gulf Company, and the Panama Railroad Company. Under the new schedule, he said, first officers, who formerly received $80, $80, and $100 a month, now receive $85, $105, and $125, and second officers, who formerly received $60, $70, and $90 a month, would now receive $85, $95, and $115.

"The strike has tied up three steamers of the Clyde Line," Manager Cowan said, "three of the Ward Line, one of the Porto Rico Line, three of the Mallory Line and one of the Red D. Linc.

"Mediators Michael J. Reagan and John J. Bealin of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation offered their services yesterday for the settlement of the strike."

PRESIDENT HOLDS LETTER.

Will Not Give Industrial Commission One Gov. Ammons Sent Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the name of President Wilson, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, has reclined to furnish to the United States Commission on Industrial Relations t letter to the President from Governor Ammons of Colorado, concerning the Colorado miners' strike. Basil M. Manley, a field agent of the commission, wrote to the President asking for the letter, and in his response Mr. Tumulty said that the President did not regard the reason advanced Mr. Manley for wanting the letter as sufficient to justify compliance with his request.

The Industrial Commission is anxious to obtain the original of this letter for use in connection with the forthcoming examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a witness before the commission which will reopen its inquiry into that subject at hearings now on in Washington. It has been charged by Chairman Walsh of the commission that Gov. Ammons's letter was prepared by Mr. Rockefeller, or one of his employes. This has been denied by Mr. Rockefeller.

The reason given by Mr. Manley for asking for the letter has not been disclosed, but it is said that the President did not feel justified in taking part in a publicity campaign concerning Mr. Rockefeller's part in the Colorado strike

DECIDE AGAINST UNIONS.

Law Preventing Discharge of Their Men Held Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, May 4.—The Ohio Supreme Court today decided that the law preventing the discharge of an employe for belonging to a labor union is unconstitutional and void. The point raised was whether or not this law conflicted with the Federal Constitution. The United tSates Supreme Court in a similar case had already decided that it did.

Chief Justice Nichols and Judges Jones, Newman, and aMtthias concurred in the majority opinion, holding the law unconstitutional, saying in effect that the Ohio courts' hands were tied since the Federal Supreme Court had already passed on the point. Judges Wanamaker and Donahue dissented in the face of the Federal court decision, holding the decision unjust to labor unions.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC.

Mayor Preston Re-elected and Carries His Whole Ticket with Him.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Mayor James H. Preston, Democrat, was re-elected at the municipal election today by an estimated majority of about 15,000 over his Republican opponent, Charles H. Heintzeman The remainder of the ticket was carreid by the Democratic candidates by about the same majorities, and both brfanches of the City Council will be overwhelmingly Democratic.

Mayor Preston's majority is the largest ever received by a Maoralty candidate in this city.

ELECT C. W. BRYAN MAYOR.

Brother of Secretary of State Wins in Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 4.—Early returns tonight indicated that Charles W. Bryan, brother of Secretary of State William J. Bryan, probably would be the successful candidate for Mayor of Lincoln at the municipal election held today.

OMAHA, May 4.—Early returns from today's Municipal elections indicated that Mayor J. C. ("Jim") Dahlman, had been re-elected.

LONDON STANDARD SAVED.

Financial Support Averts the Threatened Suspension.

LONDON, May 4.—The petition for the compulsory discontinuance of the company which owns The Standard, an old-established newspaper of London, was dismissed today.

It was announced that the financial difficulties of The Standard had been adjusted.

Bretton Woods Hotels, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant. The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 243 5th Av. Tel. 9230 Mad. Sq.—Adv.

CONNECT BARNES WITH CONTRACTS

Worked with Platt for State Printing, Letters Show and Senator's Secretary Swears.

COLONEL AGAIN ON STAND

Corrects Errors in Previous Testimony and Will Be Examined Further Today.

F. D. ROOSEVELT TESTIFIES

Grady Told Him Barnes Had Agreed to Help Murphy Try to Elect Sheehan Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4.—Political ghosts walked again today in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial. Out of the musty letter files of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, once the "easy boss" of the Republican Party in New York State, evidence was produced by Colonel Roosevelt's counsel against William Barnes, just as the same files were combed last week by Mr. Barnes's counsel to get evidence against Colonel Roosevelt.

More letters are yet to come. William M. Ivins, leader of the Barnes legal forces, will try to put a big bundle of them into the record tomorrow to show Roosevelt's relations with Platt after Roosevelt became President. These letters were not produced before because Mr. Platt's son and executor, Edward T. Platt, could not find them when Mr. Ivins first subpoenaed them.

The Platt letters, interesting as they were, proved to be merely part in a series of revelations which made the day's developments profitable for the Roosevelt case. Near the close of the session the Colonel was recalled to the stand, under the ruling of Justice William S. Andrews yesterday that matters tending to show mitigation of the alleged libel, and which were not set forth in the Roosevelt pleadings, could be admitted. The Colonel did not get any further, however, than to correct some minor errors of phraseology in his previous testimony. He will be on the stand tomorrow, and his leading counsel, John M. Bowers, expects to bring out some highly important evidence.

Printing Evidence Linked.

One of the most effective points scored by Mr. Bowers today was the linking together of much of the evidence regarding the Albany printing, and Mr. Barnes's connection with it, matters which hitherto had been before the jury only in fragmentary form. The Roosevelt counsel was able to show that the J. B. Lyon Printing Company of Albany, in which Mr. Barnes held a large block of stock, obtained nearly $8,000,000 of State printing contracts during the last fifteen years, although several other printing concerns got the contracts first by bidding lower than the Lyon concern. The Lyon Company generally put in a bid at a high figure and when the contract went somewhere else, usually to what was practically a dummy concern, so it was made to appear, it was turned over to the Lyons company.

The Roosevelt counsel also produced evidence to show, first, by the letters Barnes wrote to Platt, that Barnes was fighting hard for the State printing sixteen years ago—and even before that—and that he wanted Platt to intercede with State officials to get him the work; and, again, through Platt's former private secretary, Thomas F. Huff, that Barnes had appealed to Platt to use his influence to have the State printing turned over to the Lyons concern.

Relieving the monotony of the printing evidence, Mr. Bowers called Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who testified to a conversation he had with Senator Grady, who was head of the Tammany contingent in the State Senate during the fight over the United States Senatorship in 1911, and also to a conversation he had with Barnes. The witness said he told Barnes that Senator Grady had told him that the Senatorial deadlock was likely to continue for a long time because Barnes had an agreement with the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, that the Republicans should hold out for Chauncey M. Depew for Senator and thus give the Democrats a better chance to elect William F. Sheehan. He said he asked Barnes if the deadlock could not be ended, and Barnes replied: "No, we can't do it now."

The ever-watchful Ivins scored a point against the witness, however, by forcing him to admit that, although he was one of the so-called independent Democrats in the Senate, he had finally voted, after the deadlock was broken, for Tammany's candidate, James A. O'Gorman.

The New Platt Letters.

The Barnes-Platt correspondence furnished some of the most interesting developments of the day. Mr. Bowers had searched through the voluminous letter files which Edward T. Platt had brought here under subpoena and had found half a dozen letters that bore upon the matter of the State printing—a matter considered vital because the printing evidence is being used by the Roosevelt forces in an effort to show that the Colonel was justified in accusing Mr. Barnes of being in an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics.

The letters brought Lemuel Ely Quigg into the limelight again. They showed that, back in 1899, Barnes, as head of The Albany Journal, was on the outside so far as the State printing contracts were concerned, and that he was fighting hard to get in. He accused Quigg, whom he termed "insolent and insufferable," of working with Barnes's political enemies against him, and he plaintively appealed to Platt for protection. Platt did not take the Barnes viewpoint, and, in a reproving letter to Barnes, who was even then the Albany County leader and prominent among Republican politicians in the State, he said he did not think Barnes's attitude toward Quigg was justifiable. Notwithstanding the old enmities, Quigg worked with Barnes last Fall for the

Continued on Page 4.

Japan and Mexico Great Problems, Says Former Attorney General Wickersham

An important interview that will arouse widespread debate IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

RUSSIANS BATTLE ON AFTER LOSING 30,000

Fight for Supremacy in the Carpathians Now Raging Over Sixty-Mile Front.

REPULSE IS ADMITTED

Austro-Germans Took 22 Cannon and 64 Machine Guns—Northern Raid Continues.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The German and Austrian reports on the victory attained in West Galicia state that about 3,000 Russians were captured and that 22 cannon and 64 machine guns were taken. There was no mention, however, of any towns, such as Gorlice and Tarnow, which were close to the front, being captured, which leads the British military critics to the conclusion that, while the Germanic allies have won important local successes, they have not driven the Russians very far back.

Should they succeed in doing this, however, it is asserted that a general retreat of the Russians would be imperative and that the whole Carpathian offensive, on which the Muscovites have spent so much time and so many lives, would be completely nullified.

The Germans say they have made further progress with their raid into the Baltic provinces of Russia and that they have defeated the Russians there, as well as along the east Prussian frontier.

Admits the Dunajec Was Forced.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—An official communication issued this evening admits that the Austro-German forces have crossed to the right bank of the Dunajec River into Galicia.

It says, however, that desperate fighting continues.

PETROGRAD, May 4. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As was anticipated some time ago, the Germans are now developing an attack on a front of fifty to sixty miles in West Galicia, from the lower reaches of the Nida, where it flows into the upper Vistula, right up to the Dunajec. [illegible] is now in progress and the left wing of the [illegible] advancing [illegible] is being pushed with exceptional vigor, while [illegible] elsewhere is mainly artillery preparation or a series of disconnected conflicts.

The left wing, advancing along the left bank of the Vistula, delivered in the early hours of Sunday before dawn no fewer than six attacks. The enemy displayed such determination in this section that it is practically certain the attacking force consisted of Germans. The attacks have all been repulsed.

The artillery fire was strongest in the neighborhood of Tarnow and south of that point, but the attacks delivered here lacked the cohesion of a general plan, presumably being entrusted to Austrians, whose leading in the field is by no means equal to that of the German officers. It is also possible that the usual antagonism between Austrians and Germans when working together, which has been increasingly noticeable for months past, may account for the difference between the character of the attacks along this fifty-odd miles of front.

The object of the attack is to relieve the pressure upon the forces defending the plains of Hungary fro mthe main line of the Russian advance across the Carpathians.

RIGA, Russia, (via London, May 4.)—Three German officers and thirty-nine men, with one gun and two machine guns and accompanied by two guides, were brought here today. They evidently are a part of the German force which has raided the Baltic provinces.

VICTORY WELL PREPARED.

Great Army Had Been Massed at Cracow for Drive Against Russians.

VIENNA, May 4, (via London.)—Thirty thousand Russian soldiers, 22 cannon, and 64 machine guns were captured in the battle of West Galicia, according to an official statement given out in Vienna this afternoon. The statement follows:

German and Austro-Hungarian troops, in true comradeship of arms, gained a new victory. During the retreat of the Russians after our victorious battle at Limanova, Western Galicia, we captured the strongly fortified front of the enemy between the Vistula and the main ridge of the Carpathians.

In a continued attack the Allied troops, under the eyes of Commander-in-Chief Archduke Frederick, gained new successes yesterday, and advancing irresistibly in an easterly direction forced the Russians to make a hasty retreat.

The importance of the total success cannot yet be approximately estimated. The number of prisoners taken so far is 30,000. It is increasing hourly. A great quantity of war material has been captured in numerous Russian positions, including twenty-two cannon and sixty-four machine guns.

On the remainder of the front the situation is generally unchanged.

According to the bulletins issued by the Austrian and German Army Headquarters, a large Austro-German Army has been steadily concentrating before Cracow for the last three weeks with the idea of making a new offensive movement. All available Austro-Hungarian troops have been quietly transferred during this time to the Dunajec front, and for a fortnight past an unbroken stream of troop trains has been pouring eastward from Frankfort, Berlin, and other German railroad centres.

Thus was warning given that big events were impending in the east. Newspaper correspondents were permitted to telegraph that a new offensive on the Russian front was in preparation, and even to intimate that the blow would fall neither in the Mazurian Lake regions nor in the Carpathians. Closer indications, of course, were out of the question.

War Council Held In Berlin.

Final plans for this movement were approved at a conference held in Berlin April 28, between General von Falkenhayn, Chief of the German Staff, and Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Chief of the Austrian Staff. General Mackensen, Commander of the German Ninth Army, who came from the front

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GERMANS GAIN TOWARD YPRES

Berlin Announces Taking of Three Villages—London Admits the Loss of Zonnebeke.

FORCED TO 'READJUST' LINE

Argonne Fighting Is Resumed and Both Sides Make Claims of Success.

LONDON, May 4.—Further gains of ground in the Ypes district are announced from Berlin which states that three villages to the northeast of the Flanders town have been taken from the British. In the list is Zennebeck, about four miles from Ypres and two miles southeast of St. Julien. In a bulletin given out by the British War Office this evening the statement is made that in the "readjustment of our line in front of Ypres," it now runs west of Zonnebeke.

The German bulletin makes these statements concerning operations on the western front:

In Flanders yesterday we pursued our attacks from the northeast with great success. This morning we captured Zevecote, Zonnebeke, Westhoek, the Forest of Polygonous and Nonnebosschen. These positions have been hotly contested for many months past. The retreating enemy was under the flank of the fire of our batteries to the northeast of Ypres.

In the Argonne district an attempt made by French trops north of Four de Paris to recapture the trench which we occupied May 1 resulted in failure.

Artillery exchanges in the country between the Meuse and the Mosella also were continued yesterday.

The British comunication is as follows:

The loss of ground, which resulted from the unexpected use of asphyxiating gases by the enemy last week, necessitated a readjustment of our line in front of Ypres.

This readjustment, which has been in progress in the last few days, was successfully completed last night. The new line runs to the west of Zonnebeke.

During the last 24 hours the situation has been normal along thewhole front with the exception of one half-hearted attack by the enemy, northeast of Ypres [illegible] which was beaten off.

The French day report had this to say about the progress of hostilities:

There was a German attack yesterday evening on the British front to the north of Ypres. The Germans were driven back by our Allies.

In the Argonne, near Bagatelle, we delivered an attack which resulted in the gaining of ground.

The night report said:

We have continued to progress in Belgium, in the region of Steenstraate.

In Champagne, in the region of Beausejour, the Germans made three successive attacks, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Argonne we have made progress at Bagatelle. We found on the ground many German dead, left from the fighting of May 1.

A further attack has enabled us to complete our gains in the wood of Le Preta.

CALAIS TO DOVER EASY SHOT.

Turpin Says Gun with Even Greater Range Has Long Been Possible.

PARIS, May 4.—"Theoretically, there is no limit to the range of big guns," said Henry Turpin, the inventor of melinite and of the new explosive, "Turpinite," to a representative of the Petit Parisien in discussing the bombardment of Dunkirk.

"When I was attached to the technical artillery section of the Ministry of War, General André, the Minister, asked me to make special experiments to see if it was possible to produce a gun and a projectile with a range equivalent to the distance from Calais to Dover. My first experiments and calculations showed it was possible to attain a much greater range than that."

It was while connected with the Ministry of War that M. Turpin invented the aerial torpedo, which the Germans appear to be using on both fronts, and the inventor is unable to understand how they earned the secret.

READY TO ANNEX BELGIUM.

Germans Banked on Taking Ypres —Were Starting Press Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Echo Belge as stating that in expectation of being able to pierce the Allies' lines near Ypres the Germans decided to proclaim formally the annexation of Belgium.

With this view several Antwerp journalists, connected with the papers which were still allowed to appear under German censorship, were summoned to the German Headquarters, where they were told that they must prepare Belgian public opinion for the approaching announcement.

Despite the almost menacing tone of the commandant's secretary the journalists left without committing themselves in any way, and the next day the commandant learned the German troops had made no appreciable progress.

Whereupon, it is said, all idea of a campaign for annexation was abandoned.

BOMBARD ALTKIRCH FORTS.

French Artillery Engage in Heavy Shelling of Alsace Town.

BASLE, May 4.—The fortifications of Altkirch in Upper Alsace were heavily bombarded by French artillery Saturday.

On Sunday the French cannon continued firing in the direction of Cernay. The result of this activity has ot yet been made known.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your drink; splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Adv.

GIVES FRANCE'S TERMS OF PEACE

Gen. Malleterre, Cabling to The Times, Advises America Not to Offer Mediation.

MUST CONFINE GERMANY

Rhine for Western Barrier and the Oder and Reconstituted Poland for the Eastern.

TO OUST HOHENZOLLERNS

Freed from Prussian Rule, Germany, He Urges, Will Hold High Place in Peaceful Europe.

By GENERAL MALLETERRE.

General Malleterre distinguished himself as a division commander in the Battle of the Marne, where he was wounded. Being thus incapacited for service in the field, he was made Commandant of the Hotel des Invalides, Paris, the famous hospital for aged and infirm soldiers, founded by Louis XIV. The following article, cabled by him to The New York Times through its Paris correspondent, derives especial authority as a representation of the views of the French Government, civil and military, from its having been passed by the censorship and from the fact that General Malleterre is the only man in the French Army authorized by General Joffre to write about the war. The title General Malleterre gives to his article is "The Only Possible Peace."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 4.—Amid the battle's tumult words of peace have recently begun to echo.

It is not the Allies who are raising the peace cry, nor even the neutrals, who are suffering the consequences of war—though the Pope, isolated in the Vatican, has done his Christian duty in addressing an appeal to the world.

The German press have taken the initiative about peace, naturally voicing their desire in terms agreeable to Germany. American newspapers in which German "truths" have free expression have followed their example.

The German terms are greatly modified [illegible] hostile demands. Dr. Dernburg, Pan-Germanism's apostle in America, favors a return to the status quo ante with the retention of the Belgian protectorate and the restitution of the German colonies and freedom of the seas for all. His words are vain, representing the German's anxiety to escape from the disaster threatening them.

The Allies speak more definitely. They will fight until Germany is utterly crushed, to save future generations from a similar unprovoked war. Any voice proposing easier compromise would be stilled, not by the force of authority, but by national indignation.

Why should the Allies yield? Time works for them. Their union is unbreakable. The certainty of victory has passed from the Germans to those fighting for universal liberty.

The war has now reached the stage of "wearing down" our adversary, as all realize save the German nation, blinded by the lies of its leaders. Even it already feels the tightening grip, a prelude to worse agonies.

Who but Germany or her exhausted allies should speak of peace?

Not France, who sees herself on the eve of regaining Alsace-Lorraine, and who demands vengeance for her ruined fields and ravished homes.

Not martyred Belgium.

Not Russia, strong in inexhaustible reserves, who sees the realization of Peter the Great's dream of Constantinople.

Not Serbia, who first decisively beat Austria, and who hearkens to the oppressed Slavs' appeals.

Not England, fighting for honor, to defend violated rights; who today considers herself Germany's most implacable foe, and who knows what fate Germany intended for her if victorious over France and Russia.

England will hold fast with her usual tenacity. The British say the war will last three years, which period is required to set going their full strength.

They needed fifteen years to crush Napoleon. Will any one dare to compare the Kaiser with Napoleon or the Germany of "Kultur" with the France of the First Empire.

Says Allies Must Dictate.

The only possible peace is one dictated by the Allies. That is their unflinching determination, unmistakeably expressed.

What the terms will be they do not say, but it is certain that the Allies have already secretly made a preliminary agreement on the general nature of the conditions. But not until the peace congress will these be known.

Political leaders and writers, having authority, have already discussed in the magazines their views on the best possible peace. We may, therefore, consider the maximum and minimum terms likely to be demanded from the central empires.

This war has been a crime of madness, of German megalomania. Mad nations cannot be locked up in asylums or straitjackets like mad individuals, but they can be shut within barriers strong enough to resist their power of inflicting harm or spreading their malignant genius.

To confine Germany once more within normal frontiers; to reduce to fair proportions her expansive force and economic ambitions; to rid her finally of the Prussianism that has intoxicated her; to teach her to realise her true destiny in the midst of peaceful Europe—such

Continued on Page 2.

ROOSEVELT CALLS IT AN ACT OF PIRACY

Attack on an American Ship by German Submarine Is That, Pure and Simple, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in commenting today on the torpedoing of the American ship Gulflight, said he considered it an act of piracy, pure and simple.

The Colonel admitted that he had not followed the events relating to the attack on the ship very closely, but from what he had read about it, he said he saw no reason to change the opinion he had expressed in a magazine article at the time the Germans established their war zone. In that article the Colonel said that if the Germans should sink an American ship within that zone it would be pure piracy. Having at last torpedoed an American ship within the zone, the Colonel said today, he could not see why it wasn't an act of piracy.

Mr. Roosevelt wouldnot discuss what effect, if any, the incident would have upon this Government's relations with Germany.

GERMAN AIRMAN SINKS BRITISH SUBMARINE

Berlin Reports Odd Engagement in North Sea in Which Airship Was Victorious.

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On May 3 a German naval airship had an engagement with several British submarines in the North Sea. Several bombs were dropped from the airship, one of them hitting and sinking one of the submarines.

"The airship was bombarded by the guns of the submarines without being hit. It returned safely."

GREY QUESTIONED ON OUR ARMS SALES

No War Materials Furnished by This Government, Foreign Secretary Tells House of Commons.

LONDON, May 4.—"The United States Government has not at any time in the present war supplied any war material to the British Government," said Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today in reply to a question asked by Sir Arthur H. Markham, Liberal member for Nottingham [illegible] whether the Hague Convention was being strictly adhered to in this respect.

The Foreign Secretary added that it was entirely consistent for individual manufacturers of neutral States to supply material to belligerents, and "they no doubt are being supplied in this way now."

BRITAIN TAKES OVER MEAT FROM COLONIES

Will Feed Army and Sell to Civilians—Canada Guards Exports From Enemies

LONDON, May 4.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons this evening that the British Government had requisitioned the entire supplies of meat from Australia and New Zealand.

The supplies that were not needed for the army, Mr. Runciman added, would be marketed for the benefit of the civil population, in order to prevent such increase in price as would arise from a shortage of supplies.

OTTAWA, May 4.—The shipment of wheat, flour and a large number of other agricultural products and commodities to the United States has been prohibited, it was officially announced today, except where such shipments are intended solely for domestic consumption in the United States and not for reshipment abroad.

Exportation of Canadian wheat and other farm products to certain foreign countries, through the United States, is allowed upon permits to be obtained in each individual case from Dominion authorities here. These permits must be delivered to customs officers at ports of exit, it is announced, before the shipment maye be sent out of the country.

Another detail of the new restrictions is that all such products shipped out of the Dominion must be consigned to specific firms or individuals, and that bills of lading must state that the products are for consumption in the United States.

The embargo was declared at the suggestion of the British authorities in London. Not only are wheat and farm products affected, but various sorts of provisions have been added to the list.

There are said to be only 7,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export in Canada at the present time. The prohibition was made discretionary with the Dominion authorities rather than absolute in the case of American importers wanting wheat for export if such importers can furnish the Dominion Government with satisfacory assurance that none of the wheat will reach Germany, Austria, or Turkey. It was said, permits for the exportation of such shipments could be issued.

UPHOLDS MORGAN TERMS.

Asquith Replies to a Member Who Asks for a Reconsideration.

LONDON, May 4.—Premier Asquith paid the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. a compliment in the House of Commons this afternoon by saying that the British Government "have no reason to doubt the value of the services" of this firm.

The appointment of the Morgan Company as the sole agents in the United States for British Admiralty and War Office requirements, the Premier said, was made on Jan. 15 after full consideration.

John J. Mooney, a Nationalist member for Newry, Ireland, pressed Mr. Asquith for a disclosure of the rate of the commission received by the Morgan firm, and he asked for a reconsideration of the terms under which the banking house purchased the supplies, but he got no satisfaction.

Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist member from the Northeast Division of Cork County, suggested that Great Britain owed an "unspeakable obligation" to the firm, and the rPime Minister sealed the suggestion with the compliment given.

NOT TO HURRY GULFLIGHT ACTION

President Wants to be Sure of Facts About Attack on American Ship.

ORDERS CAREFUL INQUIRY

Possibility Seen That Germany May Deny Ship Was Hit by Submarine's Torpedo.

COMPANY FILES A REPORT

Chief Officer Says "Gulflight Submarined," but More Details Are Wanted—New Theories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—No formal diplomatic action will be taken by the United States Government in the case of the American oil tank steamer Gulflight, whose crew say she was torpedoed on Saturday off the Scilly Islands by a German submarine, until all the facts have been ascertained and a determination reached, if possible, where the responsibility for the damage to the vessel should be placed. Inquiries are now being made in England and Germany to get the details of the affair.

Whether the Government appreciates the grave results which might come from the Gulflight case can only be surmised, as the attitude of officials is extremely cautious, and there is a very general disposition on their part to avoid any comment. The care with which the inquiries are being made indicates that there is every intention to make no moke until all possible data has been obtained.

The most significant course adopted by the State Department is in instructing James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to inquire into the circumstances of the explosion. This implies that the Government has taken cognizance of the statements that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine. But whether Mr. Gerard will ask the German Government the pointblank question naturally resulting from these statements has not been disclosed.

So far as the State Department knows officially, the accusation that the Gulflight was struck by a torpedo fired with deliberate intent by a German submarine is based mainly on the testimony of men of the Gulflight that a submarine, which submerged immediately, was sighted about twenty-five minutes before the explosion against the bow of the American oil steamer. It is to clear up this point that the inquiry is being made by Ambassador Gerard, but it is not known how he will go about ascertaining what is so necessary to further proceedings. The fact is not overlooked here that there may be some delicacy in asking the German Government if one of its vessels torpedoed an American ship, when the only basis for such an inquiry is the evidence that an unidentified submarine was seen from the Gulflight shortly before the explosion occurred and the obvious assumption that no British or French vessel would have attacked a neutral ship bound for a French port and accompanied by two British patrol vessels.

It is regarded as within the bounds of probability that the German Government will disclaim all knowledge of how the Gulflight was injured. In that event the affair would cease to be in any way critical unless the United States felt that the evidence it had collected justified it in setting up the claim that a German submarine was responsible. It is also suggested here that Germany might contend that the injury was due to a British submarine mine and point as evidence to sustain that allegation that the Gulflight was accompanied by two British patrol ships which presumably were guiding her through a mine field. The understanding here has been, however, that the waters in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands are not mined.

One view expressed here today was that if Germany admitted that a German submarine had attacked the Gulflight, the admission might be coupled with the contention that the Gulflight was mistaken for a British patrol vessel, or that the torpedo which struck the Gulflight was intended to be fired at one of the enemy patrol ships accompanying her. However, all these suggestions are theoretical, and are mentioned merely to indicate the possibilities involved in the case and one of the reasons for the extreme caution that is being shown by the United States Government in looking into the circumstances of the incident.

President Moves Cautiously.

President Wilson said today that he did not think it was wise to discuss the Gulflight case until the Government knew exactly what the circumstances were. He said that the State Department was seeking a report from Berlin, and from some source in England, probably the American Consul at Plymouth, who was the nearest American official to the Scilly Islands. Beyond that the President would not go. A further conference on the Gulflight case took place this morning between the President and Secretary Bryan, but nothing was disclosed as to what passed between them.

The additional information received by the State Department today was very largely confirmatory of what Consul Stephens had sent from Plymouth yesterday, and there is nothing in the data before the department that definitely places responsibility for the affair. Consul General Skinner, at London, sent a message, received this morning, stating that the second officer of the Gulflight had reported that the officers of the tankship had observed a submarine several miles ahead, and that twenty-five minutes elapsed before the vessel was struck by a torpedo, and that three lives had been lost.

The State Department today received from the Gulf Refining Company, owner of the Gulflight, a long message, dated New York, May 3, which formally

brought the case to the Government's attention. The message from the Gulf Refining Company read:

"A cable has been received from Chief Officer Smith of steamship Gulflight dated Scilly, May 2, reading as follows:

"'Gulflight submarined Saturday. Patrol boats standing by, will probably salve. Operator Short, Seaman Chapenta drowned; Captain died today, heart failure, body landed Scilly. American Consul protecting interests.'

"A further cable has been received dated Scilly, May 2, from the American Consul, reading:

"'Gulflight towed into Scilly.'

"A further cable has been received about midnight today from Chief Officer Smith reading as follows:

"'Advise immediately disposal Captain's remains; crew gone Penzance. Butterworth, Chief Engineer, is standing by anchored; Scilly tugs will tow to English port, naval authorities charge.'"

This steamer is the property of the Gulf Refining Company, a Texas corporation having business offices in Pittsburgh, Penn. She was bound on a voyage from Port Arthur, Texas, to Rouen, France, with a cargo of gasoline consigned to the Compagnie Industrielle des Petroles, at Rouen, France. The company has no knowledge or information indicating that the gasoline was intended for other than private consumption.

The Gulflight was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., and put into service Aug. 30, 1914. The steamer is of 5,118 gross tons, American register, and her present sound value is about $700,000. Her pending freight was $86,550.57. Captain Alfred Gunter, who died in consequence of the accident, was an American citizen, resident at Bayonne, N. J., and is survived by his widow. Short, the wireless operator, who was drowned, was an American citizen, resident in Chicago, and gave his mother, who resides in Chicago, as his next of kin. Chapenta, seaman, who was drowned, hailed from Port Arthur, Texas. Inquiries are being made as to his nationality.

Possible German Explanation.

The declaration of Chief Officer Smith that the Gulflight was "submarined," and the submission of this statement by his employers to the State Department, put this phase of the matter formally before the Wilson Administration for consideration and action. The full statement from Chief Officer Smith is being eagerly awaited.

Officials here, while refusing to comment for publication, paid particular attention today to the detailed news account given by Second Officer Bower. According to his statement he saw "a submarine" two and a half miles ahead of the Gulflight about twenty-five minutes before the attack occurred. "The submarine," he said, "had not reappeared on the surface before discharging the torpedo." Experts were today asked about this phase of the matter. They all agreed that it would have been necessary for the submarine to come to the surface a second time to fire the torpedo, for the reason that when the submarine's periscope is submerged it is like a blind man. It is possible, they admit, for a submarine to take bearings, submerge itself, and then fire, taking a chance on hitting the vessel, but it is not customary. Though the officers of the Gulflight say they did not see the submarine after it was once submerged, the belief of experts here is that if this submarine fired a torpedo after submerging it must have gone down only a short distance, leaving the periscope partly above the water.

Experts differ as to how easily a ship's flag may be distinguished through the periscope. The eye of the periscope is about 8 inches in diameter, but the eyepiece is smaller, and the flag appears not much larger than a speck. Some officers contend that it is very difficult, if not impossible, by means of a periscops to tell the colors and nationality of a flag.

According to Second Officer Bower's statement the Gulflight was accompanied by two British patrol vessels, one on either side. This would make a group of three vessels traveling side by side, the central vessel flying the American flag, the two outer vessels flying the British naval colors. The American flag would be displayed from the stern, while the submarine the second officer says he saw was two and one-half miles ahead. The commander of the submarine might assert that he saw no American flag, and it was admitted by some experts that under the circumstances described it might be impossible for him to see that flag, on account of the patrol vessel that traveled on the starboard side of the Gulflight. It would be easier to see the British flag on the patrol vessel, if the flags could be discerned at all.

It was pointed out that the submarine's commander might make the excuse that he thought all three of the vessels were British ships, or since the central ship was being convoyed, therefore it was being handled as a British Government vessel for some naval purposes.

The answer to the suggestions, from the Wilson Administration standpoint, has been that "if the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile, with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments."

INQUIRY IS STARTED.

American Embassy to Lose No Time in Reporting to Washington.

LONDON, May 4.—The American Embassy began today an investigation of the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight. An examination of the ship, as well as of the crew, will be made. It is probable taht the inquiry will be carried on principally at Plymouth, where the crew landed.

The investigation will be conducted as expeditiously as possible so that no time may be lost in transmitting the report to Washington.

The London afternon newspapers comment only in the briefest manner on the Gulflight incident. The Westminster Gazette asks whether President Wilson "will make god his words of February" and hold the German Government to strict accountability.

CRITICISES OUR ATTITUDE.

Staats-Zeitung Comments on the Sinking of the Gulflight.

Under the caption "The Torpedoing of the Gulflight," The Staats-Zeitung said yesterday:

"In the State Department at Washington it was said yesterday that no reports that could be regarded as official had ye been received about the torpedoing of the American oil steamer Gulflight, and that all facts must be ascertained first before the Goverment would make up its mind concerning the steps that must be taken. All that is in the meantime published in the newspepers about the case must therefore be accepted with the necessaray caution. It could naturally not be surprising that the local press should utilize the regrettable occurrence to the full. Why wait till all the facts have been ascertained?

"n American steamer was torpedoed in the so-called war zone, whereby the Captain of the vessel and two sailors met death. Therefore it could only be a case of an intentional attack by a German submarine, an insult perpetrated upon the United States, a new violation of international law. And thereby the fact is quite overlooked that England almost daily treads international law under foot without paying the least attention to the protests of neutrals.

"When Dr. Dernburg a short time ago spoke of the freedom of the seas, he was attacked most vehemently by the very newspapers that now once more pounce upon the 'German pirates.' It is to be assumed that in view of the lamentable loss of human lives in the torpedoing of the steamer Gulflight, an energetic tone will be adopted in Washington. It is still more to be deplored that our Government did not from the beginning take an energetic attitude toward all belligerents in the safeguarding of the rights of all neutrals."

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Another Victim of the German Submarines Off Scilly Islands.

LONDON, May 4.—The British steamer Minterne, from Cardiff for the River Platte, with 6,000 tons of coal, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on Monday. Two firemen were killed, and thesecond engineer was injured. The wounded man and the remainder of the crew have been landed at Pensance.

The striking of the torpedo was the first intimation that a submarine was in the neighborhood. The force of the explosion hurled the engineer through the aperture made in the ship's deck, and saved his life. The crew took to their boats and finally were rescued by fishing vessels.

The Minterne was of 1,905 tons net, and was 330 feet long. She was built in 1903 and owned in London.

The Norwegian steamer America, which was torpedoed in the North Sea last Saturday by a German submarine, going to the bottom in two hours, had been detained at Kirkwall, where the meat products in her cargo had been seized and bought by Great Britain. After this she had been allowed to proceed with the balance of her American cargo undisturbed.

Seven members of the crew of the trawler named Cruiser, of which four were wounded by the shell fire of a German submarine, have been landed at Aberdeen by a collier. They say that the Cruiser was approaching Aberdeen Harbor, laden with fish, when the submarine appeared and opened fire. One shell struck the trawler's bridge, instantly killing four members of the crew.

The survivors assert that the remaining seven hands took to their boat and were rowing away when the submarine fired again, wounding four of the men and causing the boat to capsize. The men thrown into the water were rescued from drawning by the collier.

WOMEN TO KEEP ON THEIR WORK FOR PEACE

Meet Tonight in Amsterdam—Jane Addams Says Congress Was a Success.

By JANE ADDAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 4.—A large public peace meeting is to be held in Amsterdam tomorrow evening at which the officers of the International Congress of Women are to speak. Since the close of the Congress, three days ago, requests for meetings have been pouring in from other Dutch cities as well as from England, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, and other European countries.

The public is enthusiastically realizing the great outstanding fact that the solidarity of women in the midst of the world catastrophe was held and that the great international meeting came to a successful close without any serious disagreement or ruction. This is the more remarkable, taken in connection with the fact that all the great international organizations of science, labor, religion, and social economy deemed it impossible to meet this year lest something be said or done that might endanger the neutrality of the small States or increase the bitterness between the parties to the conflict.

The women who took part in the solemn deliberations which have just ended, many of whom had personally experienced the effect of war in the loss of their relatives, in the nursing of wounded, and in the disorganization of all normal living, throughout treated their sisters from the warring countries in a spirit of understanding and comradeship, and their protest was turned against war itself without any attempt to assess the blame.

The congress was never without its emotional background, all the more impressive because so carefully restrained. At moments one was reminded of the women of the Greek tragedy, who mourned not for their personal sorrows but for the great wrongs of the world. The modern woman, however, with her trained mind, not only cried out against the present system of force but was able to hold her mind upon the devising of ways and means for substituting reason and law, conciliation and arbitration for the prevailing system.

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HERE FROM THE WAR ZONE.

Travelers Tell of Conditions in Several Countries.

Edward Borcea, a mining engineer from Bucharest, who arrived on the steamship Transylvania yesterday to purchase supplies for the Rumanian Government, said the general opinion in Eastern Europe was that Italy would not enter the war because she was making too much money by keeping out of it. He believed that Rumania would be forced into the conflict by Bulgaria, but the people were not in favor of war.

Howard Glazbrook of La Junta, Col., who was a passenger on the Transylvania, said that Scotland was full of soldiers, and that Edinburgh was protected by trenches. In addition there are several platforms with solid concrete foundations for mounting heavy guns in case of a siege. The city is in darkness every night, h said, on account of the possibility of a Zeppelin attack.

B. Low, a mining engineer of 42 Broadway, who has spent three years in Russia, returned on the Transylvania to see his relatives.

He said that while Petrograd was exceptionally quiet and its inhabitants were taking the war very seriously, the German capital on the other hand was full of life and gaiety.

Count Ward, who is on his way to San Francisco to see the fair, said that London was becoming normal and the people had become used to the darkened streets. He added that the people were not wearing much mourning, chiefly armlets of crêpe, instead of the customary black of normal times.

CHECK PEARSON SUIT.

Allis-Chalmers Company to Resist His "Discovery" Action.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—The hearing sought by General Samuel Pearson under the "discovery" statute against the Allis-Chalmers Company and others in connection with the alleged manufacture of shrapnel shells for the Allies has been temporarily stayed by an order issued today by Circuit Judge Turner requiring General Pearson to show cause on May 18 why proceedings for the examination of Otto H. Falk, President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, should not permanently be stayed and the suit dismissed

Max Babb, attorney for the corporation, said today that Pearson was not a stockholder and had no right to inquire into the company's affairs and that the company would not permit him to do so.

RUSHING NIXON'S PLANT.

Will Start in Ten Days to Make War Materials for Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 4.—Operations in Milliville, a hamlet between here and Bonhamtown, have assumed such proportions that the unemployed of many parts of the county are turning toward that place for work.

Within six weeks the Nixon Nitration Company has built three large structures for the manufacture of gun powder and other war materials, beside seven smaller buildings. Within ten days the buildings will be enclosed, and nitration will be commenced.

That contracts have been made, whose execution will require at least three years, was stated by Lewis Nixon, under whose direction work is being carried on.

Already 500 men are employed at the works, and as it is understood that three times as many buildings will be constructed as have been put up already, it is likely that the number of employed will reach almost to 2,000. It is the intention to establish three shifts a day. That the purpose of the works is to supply some of the warring nations in Europe with war materials is generally known.

Down on the north bank of the Raritan River in Milliville a large tract of land has been secured by Mr. Nixon for a big water works plant. Alongside a long row of store houses there has been built a railroad siding, over which about thirty cars daily transport machinery and building materials to the works. Many cars of acid and of cotton have already been received. Rows of acid tanks on concrete foundations have been built.

The Public Service Commission has run special lines of electric cables to the works, and has built a large power house of substantial character at the entrance to the works.

BRITISH WAR BUDGET IS $5,000,000,000

Estimated Cost of Carrying on Conflict to April 1, 1916—For Six Months, $3,952,290,000.

$10,500,000 FOR ONE DAY

Cost of First Eight Months, Lloyd George Puts at $1,535,000,000 —Duration Still in Doubt.

LONDON, May 4.—In one of the shortest budget speeches on record, lasting a little more than an hour, David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today gave the British public further insight into what the war is costing the nation.

The expenditure in six months, Mr. Lloyd George said, would be £2,100,000 ($10,500,000) daily, and he added that if the war continued for a year longer Great Britain's bill would be upward of £1,000,000,000, (about $5,000,000,000.) The debt of the country, according to Mr. Lloyd George, already had been almost doubled and stood well over the $5,000,000,000 mark.

The Chancellor declined to predict the length of the war. He introduced no measures calling for new taxes, although he hinted that such a step likely would have to be taken. There was little discussion of the budget itself, and the usual income tax resolutions were passed before the House adjourned.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was able to report that the revenue of the country had exceeded the estimates and that the surtax and income tax papers were sending in their money with unusual celerity.

Mr. Lloyd George's exact estimate, if the war lasted during the whole of the fiscal year (to April 7, 1916,) was £1,136,434,000 ($5,682,170,000,) as the cost to Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the war should last six months instead of a year, Great Britain's estimated expenditure would be £790,458,000 ($3,952,290,000.) He estimated that the total revenue for the year 1915-1916 would be £270,182,000 ($1,350,910,000.) This is an increase of £43,638,000 ($218,190,000) over the total of last year.

Cost of War Rising.

On the basis of a six months' war, the Chancellor continued, expenditures for war, apart from advances to the Allies of Great Britain, would rise to £2,100,000 daily, and the net deficit would be £514,346,000. On the basis of a twelve months' war the net deficit would be £862,332,000.

"That is the sum the country will have to raise in addition to the Government's revenue during the course of the present year," he said.

The Chancellor gave an indication of the colossal expenditure he had to provide for in his opening sentence. "Up to the end of the financial year," he said, "the net cost of the war has been over £307,000,000 ($1,535,000,000.")

He said he thought a review of the financial situation would help the public to understand the immensity of the task undertaken. "The ultimate issue of the war is not in doubt; only its duration," said the Chancellor, and this it was which rendered his task difficult.

Next Months to Show.

Much depended, the Chancellor continued, upon the operations of the next two or three months. Experts gave various predictions as to the duration of the war, but the best of them could not tell how long it would last. The operations of the Summer alone would give the Government a dependable opinion.

"The first eight months of the war cost net £307,000,000," he said. "The cost is a progressive one, greater during the first four months than the second period."

As a result of the year's operations, the Chancellor said, the national debt was now £1,165,758,000.

Mr. Lloyd George did not consider that the time had arrived to frame the final policy for the whole year, as the character of the budget must depend upon the view of the Government whether the war probably would last six months or throughout the financial year.

Dealing with the revenue for the coming year, the Chancellor estimated the £270,382,000. He said that the fixed death charge for the year would be something like £50,000,000. The expenditure for the army would be £400,000,000 or £800,000,000, according to whether the war lasted six months or a year. On this same basis the expenditures for the navy would be £100,000,000 or £146,000,000. He placed loans to Great britain's allies at £200,000,000.

Comparing the financial problems of Great Britain and Germany, Mr. Lloyd-George remarked that while British imports had increased enormously and exports had decreased considerably, both the exports and imports of Germany had been cut off by the British navy.

From the point of view of a War Minister, Mr. Lloyd George added, this made Great Britain better off. But from the point of view of a Finance Minister her position was more difficult. In the ordinary year, the Chancellor continued, British imports ranged £130,000,000 ($650,000,000) above exports, but this year they would be £448,000,000 ($2,240,000,000), exclusive of Government purchases.

Change in Recruiting Policy.

Referring to the question of discrimination in recruiting, the Chancellor said he thought the Allies ought to determine the part Great Britain should play in the combination and the best service she could render. She could, he declared, keep command of the sea, and that was a valuable service she had rendered the Allies, which was essential to their ultiamte success, especially if the war were prolonged. She could maintain a great army on a Continental scale, he continued, and a third service was one she had rendered in the Napoleonic days—bearing the main burden of financing the Allies.

Great Britain, said Mr. Lloyd George, could do the first and third of these things, but the second she could do only within certain limits. She had raised an enormous army, but the time had come for discriminating in recruiting within suggested limits. However, there was a great boom for recruiting.

The Chancellor thought the time had come when measures should be taken of such a nature that recruiting would not interfere with the work of providing food supplies and munitions of war, and would interfere as little as possible with the output of commodities which Great Britain exports and which enable her to purchase munitions for herself and her allies. The only straightforward course to pursue in finishing the war was to depend more largely on the income of the country and the savings of the community as a whole.

Liquor Question Open.

The plan adopted for regulation of the liquor traffic was not entirely satisfactory, the Chancellor himself admitted. He announced that he was to have a conference tomorrow with the brewers and distillers in regard to his new taxes on spirits, wines, and beer, and that he was very anxious to come to an agreement with the trade.

The Chancellor said he was not wedded to his own proposals, and if any one had better ones to offer he would accept them. He did ask, howevr, that the House give the Government at once control of the liquor trade in areas in which munitions of war are produced.

Austen Chamberlain described the proposals of Mr. Lloyd George as "not taxation, but annihilation."

During the debate which followed the budget speech Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, and John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, declared their opposition to the new taxes on liquors, but promised to facilitate the passage of that portion of the bill giving the Government control over the sale of alcoholic liquors in areas where munitions of war are being manufactured.

Arthur Henderson, for the Labor Party, protested against the charges that had been made with regard to the habits of the workingmen, and declared that unless some method were found to have the workingmen's side of the case stated it might be difficult for the Labor Party to give the Government the solid support which they had rendered it durng the war.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in replying, said he coud not encourage the idea that the proposed taxation would be dropped, but declared he would consider the suggestion of discrimination between raw and nature whisky. He denied that the case that had bene made out for interference with the liquor traffic was a charge against the workers of the country.

The resolution imposing an income tax having passed, the House adjourned.

GIVES FRANCE'S TERMS OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

are the general conditions of possible peace.

Rhine as Western Frontier.

First, let us consider the frontiers. They are the Rhine in the west and Poland, resurrected, in the east. Germany's imperialistic policy has urged her far beyond these in the attempt to enslave weaker or buffer States. German school maps put before her people's greedy eyes a vision of a "Greater Germany" from the North Sea to the Adriatic, from the Rhone and the Meuse to the Niemen and the Dniester. But France has never accepted this theory of might's supremacy. Is France dedecadent, as Germany thought, just because she is Europe's oldest State, constituted ten centuries before Germany?

France throughout her history has always regarded the Rhine and the Alps as her natural eastern frontier. The Rhine, which Caesar's finger marked as Gaul's fittest boundary, has been France's steadfast frontier aim, whether Royalist, Imperial, or Republican.

This condition is absolute. Germany must be limited by the Rhine, prevented from future aggression by our occupation of the strongholds of Cologne,, Cobientz, Mavence, Mannheim, and Strassburg. When France has once received as her due Alsace-Lorraine, then it is the task of the Peace Congress to arrange for the distribution of the other Rhine provinces.

Eastward, Russia has already announced her intention of restoring Polish autonomy. Poland, which was split at the close of the eighteenth century between Russia, Austria, and Germany, must be permitted to reintegrate her ancient territories. Galicia is already reconquered and East Prussia belongs by racial ties to Poland. The present war will free East Prussia from German domination, ever increasing since the mediaeval invasion by Teutonic knights.

Russian Poland, Galicia, and East Prussia must form a new Polish kingdom, together with Posen and the greater part of Silesia.

If the Oder is too slanting to make a frontier like the Rhine, let the fortresses of Breslau, Glogau, Posen, and Danzig be the wall of steel that shuts in Germany.

Thus enclosed between Poland and the Rhine, Germany will be restricted, but big enough. She can rebuild her prosperity, if she has the wisdom to fashion her political and economic existence in accordance with the qualities of her race and soil.

Hohenzollerns Must Go.

Now comes the second condition of peace, which is an indispensable complement of the first. German mentality has been diverted into wrong channels, owing to the supremacy of the military caste, filled with the spirit of universal tyranny. This caste is typified by the Hohenzollern dynasty—once a clan of robber barons, who have found admirable supporters among the descendants of the Teutonic Knights, the colonizers of Eastern Prussia.

Kaiser Wilhelm has inherited all the vices and ambitions of this predatory dynasty. Defeat must produce the downfall and disappearance of this murderous family, with which will vanish its barbarous militarism, its tyranny of bodies and souls, and its monstrous conception of Pan-Germanism.

Then, freed from the Hohenzollern infection, Germany will perhaps become once more what she was before the Prussian hegemony, and will still hold a high rank in peaceful, prosperous Europe.

We have not spoken about Austria, at once the accomplice and the victim of Germany, who is dragging her to destruction.

The Peace Congress, in redrawing definitely the political map of Europe, will have a hard and solemn task. The fate of Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople will be decided before this tribunal, inspired solely by the right and justice for whose those composing it have fought.

As the Allies have declared the fighters alone (including those who entered the conflict at the eleventh hour) shall have a decisive voice in the final council. But they will allow the neutral powers to be represented and will take into due account their views and interests.

No Mediation, He Says.

This is the idea to which France's great sister republic should accustom herself. Any mediation proposal would be inopportune and misplaced. The Allies know what they want.

We can appreciate America's desire for a speedy peace, but her loyalty and spirit of justice will save her from being duped by our enemies' treacherous manoeuvres.

To America I have set forth France's conception of the truth. Let America compare it with Germany's.

Perhaps during the course of the war America, flooded by German contradictions and lies, may have hesitated. Americans may have asked whether it was not better to end this shocking conflict, unduly prolonged, without a decisive result. They may have thought, perhaps, that the Allies might hearken to the first proposals of peace, no matter whence they came

Perhaps, too, America thought herself our mediator. She is suffering from the present conditions.

Furthermore, America, conscious of her own strength, considers war an anachronism. But today it should be realized that none is completely safe from an enemy whose mad ambition is unlimited. Even England, inviolate in her isle, is threatened. Who might not be the next victim of German aggression? Then Americans would learn too late that war was no anachronism, and that only those merit approval who respect treaties and conventions that limit the horrors of war.

The facts are plain. None can contradict them. Belgium's martyrdom, the bombardment of cathedrals and unfortified towns, the wanton destruction of monuments, the use of methods, repugnant to right and humanity, a whole policy based on lies—Americans see all these clearly now.

Will America hesitate to accept the conditions I set forth of the only possible peace?

RUSSIANS BATTLE ON AFTER LOSING 30,000

Continued from Page 1.

in Poland, also was present at the Berlin conference. He left for the front to take command of the new army that same night, after receiving his final instructions. So fa as is known Field Marshal von Hindenburg did not attend the Berlin council of war, although he visited German headquarters with General Mackenson shortly previous to this.

It is too early as yet to discuss the full military effect of this victory in Galicia, but it is the opinion of Austrian observers that the German and the Austrian strategists "got the jump" on the offensive, which the Russians were believed to be planning and which their campaign in the Carpathians was thought to have been preliminary.

A significant feature of the reports of this victory is the reference to the piercing of the front of the Russian Army. The Russian commanders up to the present time usually have been able to avoid a breach in their line by falling back before the line broke.

The political value of this victory of the first magnitude is regarded here as quite as great as the military. It comes in the midst of the Austro-Italian negotiations and on the eve of the meeting of the Italian Parliament, and it coincides with the announcement of new Austro-Hungarian loans, the success of which would be materially affected by a victory at this time.

Russians Held Strong Positions.

A correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, in the theatre of the war, has sent in the following dispatch concerning the battle:

"The Austro-Hungarian offensive succeded with surprising rapidity. The Russians occupied naturally strong positions on the Dunajec and the Biala, which had been strengthened with every imaginable method of fortifications. They felt themselves absolutely secure.

"After a searching artillery preparation, exceeding in intensity anything which has occurred on the northeastern frontier, the Austrians and the Hungarians advanced Sunday on the southern wing. They stormed at the first attempt the Russian positions along a front of more than forty kilometers (twenty-four miles) stretching from the Biala River through Gorlice and far into the Carpathian Mountains.

"Their assault was so fierce that the Russian line broke immediately. Many thousands of prisoners were taken, as well as an inestimable quantity of equipment, supplies, cannon, and machine guns.

"At the same time on the northern wing another successful advance was carried out. At this point Austrian and Hungarian troops crossed the Dunajec in spite of terrific opposition, stormed the Russesian positions, and took over 1,000 prisoners.

"Other brilliant successes also are reported from the Carpathians."

BERLIN, May 4, (via London.)—A school holiday was ordered today in Germany in celebration of the victory in West Galicia.

German military critics emphasize the importance of the Austro-German success, particularly in its connection with the advance of German forces to the eastward of Memel through the Baltic provinces.

BERLIN, (via Sayville,) May 4.—The following report was issued today by the German General Staff:

In the eastern arena of the war, the number of Russians captured during the pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Mitau has been increased to more than 4,000. A renewed Russian attack to the southwest of Kalwarya, north of Suwalki, in Russian Poland, has been repulsed. We took 170 prisoners. Russian attacks to the southeast of Augustowa resulted in failures, with heavy losses to the enemy. In addition to four officers killed, the Russians in this engagement lost two machine guns, and 420 men were captured by us.

Near Jedwabno, to the northeast of Lomza, a Russian night attack was repulsed.

In the southeastern arena of the war: The offensive movement between the wooded slopes of the Carpathians and the upper Vistula is progressing well. The booty of the first day was 21,500 prisoners, sixteen pieces of artillery, forty-seven machine guns, and a quantity of war material of all kinds the exact amount of which has not yet been ascertained.

SAY 82,000 SURRENDERED.

Russian Captives Since War Started Who Gave Themselves Up.

GENEVA, May 4.—The Tribune de Geneve publishes statistics to the effect that a total of 82,000 officers and men of the Austro-Hungarian Army have surrendered to the Russians and to the Serbians since the beginning of hostilities, without firing a single shot. The newspaper declares that all of these men were fully equipped.

Archduke Eugene had a conference in Vienna yesterday with the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, according to this same newspaper, concerning a new campaign against Serbia in case Italy continues her neutrality.

TO DEFEND CZERNOWITZ.

Austrians Build Two Lines of Defenses Around Bukowina Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Twelve thousand men are working on the construction of two lines of fortifications around Czernowitz. There are said to be 16,000 Austrians within the walls of the Bukowina capital.

Artillery duels have recommenced in the neighborhood of Bojan.

Near Mamaliga, in Bessarabia, two Austrian aeroplanes threw incendiary bombs, setting several houses on fire. Aeroplanes have also flown over Czernowitz, dropping leaflets setting forth the situation as regards the belligerents and the war generally.

Fighting continues north of Bukowina.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

$100,000,000 of 5 Per Cent. Treasury Bills for Foreign Markets.

PETROGRAD, May 4.—An imperial ukase published today directs the issue on foreign markets of 5 per cent. rubles ($100,000,000).

A dispatch received in London yesterday said that another Russian internal loan of $500,000,000, the success of which was assured, would be issued within a fortnight.

SHELL RUSSIAN NAVY BASE.

German Warships Active in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—The Daily News receives from Copenhagen, under Monday's date, the following dispatch:

"Private Stockholm advices state that German warships are busy in the northern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, especially in the Aland Sea. Today a Swedish ship arrived and reported that the military lighthouse at Langskaeron, Aland Islands, was set on fire yesterday morning by shells from a warship.

"This is the first direct German attack on the important Russian naval yard at Aland. It is expected that a general naval offensive will begin shortly in northern Gulf of Bothnia."

84 Melinite Victims.

PETROGRAD, May 4, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Investigation into the case of the explosion of melinite at the Okhta factory, in the neighborhood of Petrograd, has been completed so far as the loss of life incurred is concerned. Official figures put the killed and those who very shortly after died of the injuries they had received at 84.

Sixty-three of the injured are in hospital, and to this number must be added 34 persons not belonging to the factory. "Of the number entered as killed 89 are missing; that is to say, no trace will ever be found of their bodies."

ALLIES OFFERED GREECE ASIA MINOR TERRITORY

Britain Also Promised in Vain Protection Against Bulgaria if Hellenes Would Aid Serbia.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 22.—It is reported here that among the inducements offered by the Entente Powers to Greece to go to the aid of Servia, was the promise of a stretch of Asia Minor territory 140,000 square kilometres in extent. It was this offer, with other considerations set forth in his memorandum to the King, just made public, which rendered M. Venizelos, the former Premier, so eager to align Greece with France and England in the war.

M. Venizelos, it appears, advised the King in order to obtain the entrance into the conflict of Bulgaria also, to agree to a frontier rectification whereby Bulgaria would gain about a thousand square kilometres of territory.

In an effort to overcome the Greek General Staff's fear of Bulgaria Sir Edward Grey promised to send a division o British troops to Macedonia, but even this guarantee was deemed insufficient.

Verification of the promise of territory by the Entente Powers is found in M. Venizelos's memorandum to the King, in which he said:

"Up til today our policy has consisted of the maintenance of neutrality as long as our obligations as allies of Serbia did not demand that we depart from it; but now we are requested to enter into war, not only to fulfill our simple moral obligations, but for concessions which, if released, would create a great and powerful Greece, such as even the most optimistic would not have imagined a few years ago."

ASQUITH PRAISES NATION'S RESPONSE

Confident of Success if the People Go on in the Same Way and Same Temper.

LONDON, May 4.—Premier Asquith, addressing a meeting of a committee formed to encourage recruiting among employes in the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country, today said that out of 700,000 clerks, commercial travelers, and other workers in these trades 430,000 had joined the army.

The Premier stated that inquiries were being made with regard to recruiting in the cotton trade, biscuit manufacturers, hotels, and other branches of industry, with a view to making a further appeal.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out what women have done to release men for the army. Up to April 24 more than 30,000 women had enrolled on the war register initiated by the Board of Trade. In one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle, in the department devoted to the manufacture of shells, he saw three or four thousand women at work. If that could be done in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of women it ought to be a far easier task in other trades.

The Premier recognized that the people recognized the gravity of the war and did not have to be flogged or goaded by rhetorical incitements before they could be induced to obey the call of duty.

"Never in the history of any nation has that recognition been more clear and universal, or that obedience more prompt and more unselfish," he said. "We have made a magnificent beginning. We have stemmed the tide of aggression, and the men have shown a spirit worthy of the best traditions of the race. I would say to the nation: Proceed in the same way and in the same temper.

"Every breach in our first line has been made good, but there are still in reserve unused, and to the enemy unsuspected resources, which you must mobilize and organize to the full. I am not the least ashamed to call myself an optimist; not that I underrate the prowess of the enemy, the gravity of the struggle, the imperious need for the unsleeping exercise of our national qualities of patience, constancy, resolution, and fortitude. I am an optimist because I believe in the righteousness of our cause, and because I am confident that by personal and corporate effort and self-sacrifice there is nothing that we shall leave undone to bring that cause—bethe struggle short or long—to a decisive and glorious issue."

FINDS HOSPITAL IN NEED.

American Institution in France Lacks Funds, Says Investigator.

LONDON, May 4.—William Potter, President of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, returned here today from France, where he inspected the American military hospital preparatory to sending there a unit of Philadelphia physicians. President Potter will leave shortly for America, where he will devote his efforts to raising maney for the American hospital. He says that the hospital is well equipped, but is greatly in need of funds to care for the 800 soldier patients.

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Prof. C. Von Noorden, of Vienna University, writes: "Sanatogen is of especial value in various forms of anaemia and general debility. It is an excellent albuminous preparation."

Dr. Ernest Ott, Late King Edward's physician, Marienbad, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in the case of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

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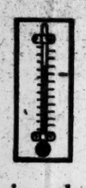

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AUSTRIA OFFERS MORE TO ITALY

King's Absence from Garibaldian Celebration Raises Hopes of the Pacifists.

GERMANS DISDAIN EX-ALLY

Italian Population Called Excited and Fanatical by Count von Reventlow, Who Makes Threat.

ROME, May 4.—The decision of King Victor Emmanuel and the members of the Ministry not to take part in the ceremony of the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument at Quarto Sant' Elena is being commented upon today as a step of very great significance.

The presence of his Majesty at the unveiling had come to be regarded as virtually tantamount to a declaration of war. Now the change in the King's plans is regarded as meaning that the participation of Italy in the European conflict again has been postponed. It should be borne in mind that the character of the celebration at Quarto Sant' Elena is eminently anti-Austrian. The presence of the King could only be considered by Austria as in the nature of an unfriendly act.

The hope is being entertained by the pacifists that the efforts of Italy to arrange a peaceful solution of her problems may ultimately be successful. It seems to be a fact that on Saturday Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy, was able to announce further important concessions from Austria. At the same time he said he feared the presence of King Victor Emmanuel at Quarto Sant' Elena might bring about some incident that would render the rupture of negotiations inevitable. Consequently the Ministry decided, together with the King, not to go to Quarto Sant' Elena.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the participation of Italy in the war has been averted. Nevertheless it is the opinion of careful students of the situation that war today is not so near as it was on Saturday.

The press is unanimous in declaring the abandonment of the King's trip to Quarto has in no way altered the Government's decisions. It is recalled that when committees arranging for the dedication of the monument called upon his Majesty to invite him to be present at the ceremonies he answered: "I shall go if reasons of State do not prevent me."

An official of the Foreign Office is reported to have stated that the Government's decision was due entirely to the situation in Tripoli, where "Italy might be forced to extreme measures to protect our colony, where German agents are fomenting rebellion."

BERLIN, May 4. (via London.)—The newspapers of Berlin, which have been leaving the Italian situation severely alone, today make a number of comments on the Rome report that the Ministerial Council felt it necessary that no member of the Government should leave Rome. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"The announcement at first makes an alarming impression, and, as a fact, the situation is critical. On the other side it is to be considered that the Garibaldi celebration will be held, with its presumably pro-intervention address of d'Anunzio, and that the decision of the council will keep the Ministers from attending it."

Count Ernest von Reventlow, in a double-leaded article in the Tageszeitung, asks, among other things, whether "the excited and fanatical population" will be able to estimate correctly the political meaning of the latest victory in Galicia. To his own question he replies: "We don't believe it." He declares that the decision of the leading Italian statesmen is of secondary interest, the main thing being that Germany and Austria-Hungary can await the decisions of their former allies, Italy and Rumania, with confidence. The article concludes:

"However, the Garibaldi celebration will show whether the King and the Government will attend or not, and whether the misled people of Italy and Rumania will trample on every consideration of statesmanship and military expediency. We and our Austro-Hungarian allies leave it to our former allies to enter the ranks of our opponents and attack us. They do it at their own reckoning and danger."

The Tageblatt says the announcement that no member of the Government is to leave Rome may be taken in different ways. It seems to speak for the importance of the political situation, as to which there is no doubt, but it may also mean that the Italian Government prefers not to send any member to the Garibaldi celebration.

BRITISH WOMEN RELEASED.

Allowed to Leave Belgium, Where They Had Been Detained.

ROZENDAAL, Netherlands, (via London,) May 4.—A large party of British women were today brought out of Belgium, where they had been detained since the beginning of hostilities. The American authorities in Belgium arranged for their departure and accompanied them to the frontier, where they were handed over to a member of the British Legation staff.

The party comprised 33 nuns and 45 other women and infants, besides 15 children under 16 years of age and an elderly man. All of them belong to the better classes.

They did not complain of the treatment they had received at the hands of the German authorities. They said the German soldiers were jubilant over the reported Russian reverse in the East and waved in the faces of the departing Britishers bulletins reporting the German victory.

Thirty members of the party will leave for London tonight on board the steamer Batavier.

'SPIRIT OF DOOM' HANGS OVER TURKS

Observer Feels It Despite Gigantic Preparations to Meet Attack of the Allies.

BULGARIA THE CHIEF FEAR

Dardanelles Expected to Hold Out Against Any Force of Less Than 300,000.

ALLIES MAKE NEW ADVANCE

British War Office Announces Defeat of All Attacks and Progress Into Interior of Peninsula.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Bucharest, April 28 (Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—An observer in Constantinople cannot but be struck by the widespread unpopularity of the war. Against the Russians there is naturally a certain historical animus; toward the British there is at most indifference, but for the French there is a warm and sincere affection. The sympathies of the Greek portions of the population are openly for the Allies, while the Armenians express the same sentiments more cautiously.

But the most curious feature is the attitude of the Jews, who are in many ways the intellectuals. Ever since the revolution, Jewish influence has been enormous in Turkey, and it has been said their Zionist aims had seriously undermined the loyalty of the Arabs. Apparently, however, Enver Pasha has decided Arab support is worth a great deal more than that of the Jews, and various steps have been taken to force the Jews into a Turkish mould. Jewish disaffection is no slight matter, and it is more significant as Jewish influence had hitherto worked powerfully for Germany.

To these elements, Greek, Armenian, and Jewish, must be added the anti-Enver section of Young Turks led by the Heir Apparent. With this movement are associated many Turkish business men and minor officials, who have been hard hit by the war. It is no exaggeration to say that barely 5 per cent. of the population of the empire is enthusiastic for the war, while over 50 per cent. are frankly or covertly hostile.

But it would be a great miscalculation to reckon on this as an immdiate factor. Hostility to the war is purely passive. The only domestic event which might lead to Turkey's climbing down is the removal of Enver Pasha. The terror of this decoratively dominating figure causes criticism to sink to timid whispers in secluded corners. Even neutrals have their life made unbearable by a plague of spies and agents provocateurs, though I personally met with nothing but courtesy from Turkish officials.

German Influence Grows.

Every day tightens the German grip on Turkey. All circumstantial stories of von der Goltz proposing a separate peace at the war council are idle chatter. Germany holds grimly on to Turkey both for her own sake and as a lever to separate Great Britain and Russia. The Government is preparing for every eventuality. Eski Shehir has been chosen as the new capital if Constantinople falls. I have visited this town in the swampy upland valley high among hills in the heart of Asia Minor, 80 miles from the Bosporous on the Anatolean Railway. It occupies an excellent strategic position.

I found work feverishly proceeding to improve the forests and sanitary conditions. Over 200 houses have been commandeered for official use, and thither the families of high officials were sent in February and still remain there, owing to the dread of a Bulgarian attack on Constantinople.

The Turkish Ministry of War places the total figure of men under the colors at 1,322,000, but probably this is an overstatement. I should estimate the actual number at 800,000, including 200,000 Christians, who are being used for building trenches, railways, roads, and bridges. The rest are divided into five armies:

The first, commanded by Field Marshal von der Goltz, about 100,000 strong, is encamped at the Adrianople-Tciataldja lines and Constantinople. The second, with 150,000, under Djemal Pasha, threatens Egypt, while the third, 50,000 strong, operates from Bagdad. The fourth, about 18,000, is the Caucasus army. The fifth, under General von Sanders, composed of picked drafts, consists of about 70,000 at the Dardanelles, with 35,000 at Smyrna. The headquarters are at Gallipoli. In addition there is a detached force of 20,000 at the disposal of Admiral Suchon for the defense of the Bosphorus.

New batches of reservists are arriving daily at the depots, but arms and uniforms are insufficient or inefficient for future formations. It is noticeable many redif infantrymen wear a bandolier of soft-nosed bullets uite openly. The question of ammunition despite official assurances is causing anxiety. The order was issued last week commanding the coast artillery to enjoin strict economy of fire, but as large quantities are still available there is no immediate shortage.

Around Constantinople are first-class troops splendidly equipped and trained. The capital is surrounded with a ring, admirably devised, of entrenchments of a stiff resistance. A battery has been placed in position below St. Siphia, and the idea is that the Allies will hesitate to answer its fire for fear of damaging the church. The fear is prevalent and seemingly it is not unfounded that extremists may, if the occasion arises, attempt a repetition of the evacuation of Moscow.

Dardanelles Preparation.

The Dardanelles have been further strengthened. Since March obstacles have been placed in the way of submarine navigation, and the whole British Navy could not force the straits in their present condition by a simple naval action.

It is the current opinion here that landing less than 300,000 men offers little chance of success, and the Turks are confident the Allies have no such force available. Their nervousness is due solely for fear of Bulgarian co-operation with the Allies. Fort Hamilieh only is manned mostly by Germans; the others are garrisoned by Turkish officers and men with a sprinkling of Germans.

The campaign in the Caucasus is almost at a standstill owing to thphus. On the average, 150 men succumb daily, and vigorous measures have been taken to counteract the epidemic, which is raging under indescribibly awful conditions. Every available doctor is being sent, and three of them have already died. The commander is contemplating in consequence withdrawing into the fortified region of Erzerum, there to await the advance of the Russians through the infected region.

Meanwhile the Egyptian expedition is more and more absorbing the energies and hopes of the Turks. No doubt the next attempt in about two months' time will be of a much more formidable character than the last. A light gauge railway is being constructed branching off the Hedjas line, northeast of Akaba, and will be finished six weeks from now. Howitzers have been sent with German gunners for transport over this line.

I made a careful inquiry into the relations of Turks and Germans in the army. There has been some friction between German and Turkish officers due to Teutonic tactlessness, but the rank and file do not resent anything. Under the stern compulsion of his new taskmasters, the Turk is acquiring a magnificent machine-like efficiency. It would be foolish to belittle the admirable work done b ythe Germans in Turkey or underestimate the resultant vitality in resources and strength of the Ottoman Empire.

Yet it is true that iver this land a stranger feels hovering a spirit of doom. The Turks and Germans are tangoing to ruin. The dance will be a short one if the Allies give proper guarantees to Bulgaria. The key to the Dardanelles is in Sofia.

LAND ATTACK ON SMYRNA.

Arrival of Allied Force and Negotiations for Surrender Reported.

ATHENS, May 4, (via London.)—The bombardment of the Turkish forts on the Gulf of Smyrna has been resumed, according to messages reaching here from Mitylene, and the warships of the Allies continue their lively shelling of the forts on the Dardanelles.

The Allies are reported to have effected a landing near the site of the ancient Ephesus, thirty-five miles south-southeast of Smyrna.

LONDON, May 4.—In a dispatch from Athens received by the Exchange Telegraph Company the declaration is made that the Vali of Smyrna has entered into fresh negotiations with the Allies for the surrender of the town.

Warships of the Allies bombarded the Turkish port of Smyrna, on the eastern shores of the Aegean Sea and south of the entrance to the Dardanelles, in the early part of March. These activities were repeated again on the 13th and 14th of March, and on March 15 dispatches were received saying that the city had been badly damaged. The place was attacked again on the 5th of April, and again on the 27th.

It has been related that after the engagement of May 15 the British Admiral opened negotiations with the Vali, or Governor, of Smyrna for the surrender of the city, but this proposal was rejected by the Governor. It was said at this time that the Vali followed these negotiations by threatening to massacre the foreign residents of the city.

ALLIES PENETRATE WELL INTO GALLIPOLI

All Turkish Attacks Repulsed With Heavy Losses, British Officials Announce.

LONDON, May 4.—The rumors concerning theoperations against the Dardanelles were confirmed tonight when the British War Office and Admiralty issued reports stating that after beating off Turkish attacks the Allied forces had taken the offensive on the Gallipoli Peninsula and now were advancing into the interior.

The Turks, on their side, continue to report the defeat of landing parties and damage done to Allied warships, which are keeping upa lively bombardment of the Turkish forts, both in the Dardanelles Straits and at Smyrna. It was reported today that the Vali of Smyrna was negotiating with the Allies for the surrender of his territory. No confirmation of this report has been received.

The official British statement is as follows:

During the night of the 1st-2d of May and the night of the 2d-3d the enemy launched strong and determined attacks in mass against our positions, constantly bringing up fresh troops.

Not only did the Allies repulse every attack, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, but we assumed the offensive, drove the enemy out of their positions and are now advancing into the interior of the Peninsula.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today at the War Office here:

In order to increase the limited extent of ground he held near Aviburnu, the enemy yesterday attempted a new advance on his left wing, but as a consequence of our counter-attacks he was in the first place driven back with heavy losses into very rocky valleys, and afterward repulsed to the coast.

In the meantime our artillery caused a fire on board one of the transports, after which other transports quickly retired.

The British warship Agamemnon, which attempted to shell Bulair, was struck yesterday by four shells and obliged to retire, being no longer able to fire.

In an engagement between our gendarmes and seven armed sailors who landed with officers from a submarine on the uninhabited island of Biarat, in the Aegean Sea, the latter were killed.

TELLS OF SERBIAN MISERY.

Soldiers and Prisoners Dying in Great Numbers, Says Missionary.

A letter in which the suffering in Serbia is indicated was made public yesterday by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The letter was from the Rev. Dr. William P. Clarke, head of the educational and evangelistic work of the board at Monastir. The letter, in part, read:

What is nearest to us these weeks is the great amount of sickness among the soldiers (wounded and others) and among the prisoners of war. Forty or more a day is the number of deaths. One day last week forty soldiers and thirty of the prisoners died. Hamals carrying two or three coffins are often to be met on the streets.

Within a week five doctors have died, most of them of typhus, a comparatively new disease here. It was brought here first, I believe, by the Turkish soldiers, and one of our best doctors died of it. I hear that the death roll in Nish is between 200 and 300 daily.

Relief for Serbia.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, whose total receipts have reached $52,137.31, ackwonledge the following subscriptions received yesterday:

Mrs. W. W. Seely	$400	Mrs. H. Phillips	$10
Annie B. Smith	25	D. L. Bartlett	25
Mrs. E. S. Page	25	C. A. Hoppin	50
Mrs. H. S. Cohn	10	I. T. Beckwith	10
W. Ingersoll	50	Miscellaneous	18

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,088.34 yesterday and now totals $1,029,913.23. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Providence Journal	$508	S. M. Elmore	10
G. G. Reynolds	100	Corona Club, San Francisco	30
Reading Club, Norwalk, Ohio	25	Women's Club, Downer's Grove, Ill.	11
Mrs. S. Brewster	100	Charlton School Alumnae	25
F. S. Smithers	25		
William C. Mason	10		
Kalosophi Club, Paducah, Ky.	$15		

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, is now $119,649.23. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

R. M. S. Wortley	$10	Herbert Barber	$100
Friends, Clark Mills, N. Y.	16	H. & W. G.	10
Cecil C. Evers	10	Neville G. Higham	10
Mrs. E. R. Shaw, Elmira	10	C. N. Edge	20
St. Joseph, Mo., Fund	27	Samuel Lee	25
Francis Norman	10	William Sloane	72
Charles Fox	12	A. S. Murray	214
		H. E. Shipham, Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10

Received by The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received these contributions from readers who have responded to the appeal made by a Woodside, L. I., physician's wife for aid in behalf of a poor family about to be dispossessed: "J. B.," $2; "L. F. B.," $5; "A. F. C.," $1; "P. N. A.," $2.50; "Summit, N. J.," $5; "Woodrock," $2; "H. A. W.," $10; "E. L. T." $2; "J. S. S.," $5; "Mrs. F. H. H.," $1; "Donum," $10; "F. B.," $4.

A Newark woman signing "A Workingman's Wife" sent $1 toward the Polish Relief Fund. A gift of $2 to help Mrs. Margaret McDonald, a young mother of three children, who attempted suicide when her little family faced starvation, was forwarded by "E. C."

BRITISH LEARNING THE GERMANS' GAME

"Eyewitness" Says They Are Even Beating Them at It, Being Now Well Equipped.

CONFIDENCE VERY STRONG

Neuve Chapelle Fight Not Only Helped Army's Spirits, but Also Cut Sick Rate.

LONDON, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British Army in France has increased immensely in numbers and perfection of equipment, according to a general review of the situation, written by the "eyewitness" attached to headquarters in France.

After telling of unimportant operations which followed those described in a previous report, the "Eyewitness" says:

"Though we have by no means been inactive, as the fighting on the 17th and 18th shows, comparative quiet has now prevailed along our front for a considerable period, and the moment is, therefore, opportune for a survey of our general condition.

"First, as regards the material side of the situation, it is a matter of common knowledge that our army in France has increased immensely in numbers and perfection of equipment and armament. The fruits of this improvement are now beginning to be seen.

"The reports from all parts show that we are now generally in no way inferior and in many places superior to the enemy in the very form of warfare for which we were originally least prepared, tha tis, in siege operations, which imply mining, sharpshooting, and the throwing of explosives at short range. In this the Germans have until recently enjoyed a great advantage, for they had ready to hand the necessary troops, such as numerous units trained in mining, the handling of high explosives, and searchlight work, and special bodies of sharpshooters, provided with rifles having telescopic sights.

"They had ready, also, all the technical equipment, such as Minenwerfer and various ballistic engines, throwing every kind of missile, electric and other light projectors, rockets, flares, incendiary shell and pumps for spurting blazing oil or pitch, which were the outcome of careful and elaborate experiments, made in peace in anticipation of the war for which they have for years been making ready. Means of disseminating poisonous gases are apparently an afterthought improvised since the commencement of hostilities.

"But even with the aid of these advantages, they have failed to crush the Allies; and the great factor of time has been on the side of the latter. This applies especially to us, and in spite of our initial handicaps, we are now in many ways beating the Germans at their own game.

"At some points we have obtained the mastery in sniping to such an extent that our men are able to walk about outside their trenches in comparative safety even within short range of the hostile line; and generally we are now in a position to harass the Germans and give them as little rest as possible by means of shelling, bomb throwing or sniping.

Growing Feeling of Strength.

"As regards the moral side, a consciousness of the general increase in power, and the feeling that we are growing stronger every day, while the Germans are becoming less strong, is the chief factor responsible for the undoubtedly excellent state of the spirit of our forces, which is even better than it has ever been.

"The outcome of the fight at Neuve Chapelle again, as has been pointed out, had a most encouraging effect on the troops, who are inspired by confidence as to the accomplishment of the task ahead of us, however formidable it may be. The beneficial influence of this offensive action, indeed, has been shown indirectly by a fact which would at first sight seem to be totally unconnected with it—an immediate and marked drop in the sick rate took place after the battle, which is only attributable to the success gained.

"Among other things contributing to the general cheerfulness, also, is the good news which is continually received of the progress of our allies and the improvement in the weather. The cumulative effect of all this has been to inspire our men with a sense of superiority over the enemy. They are now animated with only one desire—to get on.

"There are also minor and less obvious factors, beyond the general sense of growing strength and the consciousness of efficiency, derived from small local successes, which have assisted toward building up the condition of a 'healthy mind in a healthy body' which is so marked in the British troops at the present stage of the campaign. Every advantage has been taken of advantitious aids to counteract the depressing influence of the monotony and hardship of the trench warfare through the long-drawn Winter and to ameliorate the results of the continuous strain to which all ranks have been subjected.

Recreation for Troops.

"Of these perhaps the provision of the bathing establishments and rest depots already described has been the most important. But the immense value of any sort of entertainment, which can change the current of thought and divert the man's mind even temporarily roundings has played an important part.

"To this end concerts, cinematograph shows, variety entertainments, boxing and football matches have been organized wherever circumstances have allowed. The psychological value of music to which allusion has already been made, is no new thing. Its effects can at present be witnessed at some of the villages behind our front line, where regimental bands perform, to the delight of the inhabitants, as well as of the soldiers, and also on the roads, where the pipes of certain Scotch Territorial units, the penny whistle and the mouth organ instil fresh life into tired legs. Some thousands of the whistles and mouth organs now have reached the front and been distributed.

"An account has already been given of the British front, showing how the various localities differ; but stronger and perhaps more interesting contrasts are presented by the area to the north of us, near the coast.

"This country is of three different kinds. There is the district immediately north of Ypres, then the inundated region extending to Nieuport, and finally the belt of sand dunes close to the sea. The flooded area varies in width, but is in general 2½ to 3 miles across, except in the neighborhood of Dixmude, now held by the Germans.

"South of it the Belgian line runs along the canalized portion of the river; to the north it follows the line of the railway to Nieuport.

Belgians Still Unvanquished.

"When the story of the past few months is recalled and the actual situation of the Belgian Nation is borne in mind, the aspect of this part of the line is strangely impressive. Here, in its entrenchments looking out over the country, once the richest soil in Flanders, but now willingly surrendered to the sea, is the Belgian Army, still unvanquished after eight months of war. Behind it stretches only a narrow strip, some ten miles in extent, of Belgian soil left to defend, and even in that strip there are few villages or towns which have escaped the enemy's fire.

"A visitor, approaching the Belgian trenches from the west, passes through one battered village after another and sees here and there among the ruins a few women and children still clinging to what is left of their homes.

"In front of the lines is a waste of water, mating into the sky, and the further bank is obscured in mist. The gray expanse is here and there intersected by a road running for some distance on an embankment, and broken by a few trees and hedgerows or the remains of a farm rising up out of the flood, on which islands the advanced posts of each side are established. The corpses of long-dead German soldiers and the swollen carasses of cattle and sheep with legs sticking stiffly in the air drift aimlessly about, while large flocks of wild fowl give the one visible touch of life to the desolate scene.

"The rifle shots ringing out from the front, the occasional reports of distant guns, and the noise of the shells rumbling overhead and bursting with a dull thud far behind accentuate the prevailing silence.

"Nothing could present a stronger contrast to this comparative inaction than the nature of the fighting in progress along the sand dunes farther to the north. Here a desperate struggle at short range continues from day to day, the opposing trenches being situated within a few yards of one another. Here, instead of mud and water, the troops have to endure the wind, which blows the sand about in stinging clouds so trying to the eyes as to necesitate the wearing of motor goggles. Under the restless, drifting sand, the configuration of the landscape is continually altering, fresh dunes being romed at one point, while they melt away at another. Perhaps the best description of this area of soft-looking shapdess white mounds is that given by a French oficer who compared it to a land of whipped cream."

GERMANS REPORT NAVAL FIGHT

Sank Two British Ships and Lost Two, It Is Admitted.

BERLIN, May 4, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Admiralty has issued an announcement setting forth that on May 1, at noon, a German submarine sunk the British torpedo boat destroyer Recruit in the nighborhood of the Galloper Lightship.

On the same day near th North Hinder Lightship there was an ngagement between two German patrol boats and several armed English steam trawlers. One trawler was destroyed. A division of British destroyers thereupon entered the action, and the German patrol boats were lost. The British Admiralty declares that a majority of the crew was saved.

German Submarines for Adriatic.

GENEVA, May 4.—The Tribune de Geneve reports that two German submarines, in sections, passed through Munich yesterday by rail on ther way to Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic.

BRITISH MAY EMPLOY GAS IN RETALIATION

Official Tells Parliament the Use of "Similar Experients" Is Being Considered.

FRENCH TELLS OF EFFECTS

Where Gas Does Not Kill It May Make Victims Life Invalids—Sure Germans Will Continue Use.

LONDON, May 4.—Speaking in the House of Commons this afternon, H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, said that Great Britain had under consideration the question of "employing similar expedients" to offet the use by German troops of asphyxiating gases.

The speaker admitted that as far back as April 8 the officer who is writing from the British front under the pen name of "Eyewitness," had said that the Germans were preparing for this method of attack, but notwithstanding such rumors the British authorities found it hard to believe that any signatory of The Hague convention would violate its fundamental principles and adopt methods which might have such a far-reaching effect in modern warfare.

A report on the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans, from Sir John French, Commander of the British Expeditionary Force on the Continent, was given out today. It read:

"The gases, employed by the Germans, have been ejected from pipes laid inta trenches. Gases have been produced also by the explosion of shells, especially manufactured for this purpose. German troops, who attacked under cover of these gases, were provided with especially designed respirators, which were issued in sealed packages to all points on the line. This shows methodical preparation on a large scale.

Germans Accused British.

"A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their reports that we were making use of asphyxiating bases. At that time there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood. Now it is obvious that it was part of a scheme, and it is further proof of the deliberate nature of the introduction by the Germans of this new and illegal weapon. It shows that they recognized its illegality, and that they were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticisms.

"Since the enemy first made use of this weapon, who do not succumb on the field and can be brought into hospitals, suffer acutely and a large proportion of the cases die a painful and lingering death. Those who survive are in little better shap, as the injury to their lungs appears to be of a permanent character and reduces them to a condition which points to their being invalids for life. These effects must have benn well known to the German scientists who devised this new weapon, and to the military authorities who sanctioned its use.

Thinks Protests Useless.

"I am of the opinion that the enemy has definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure, and that protests will be useless."

FRENCH TO USE GAS TO COMBAT GERMANS

New Bomb Releases Fumes That Cause a Violent Smarting of Eyes and Nose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, May 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans succeeded a few days ago in scoring to a certain extent by the use of asphyxiating bombs. The French have not been long in finding a reply to these weapons.

If the Germans mean to use poisonous gases in warfare, the French are ready to retalliate with a weapon which should prove very effective, though it in no way contravenes the rules accepted by civilized nations. This consists of a hand grenade filled wiht certain chamicals, which, when released, produce a gas that has no deadly effects, but is powerful enough to paralyze a man for several minutes.

As an experiment two of these grenades were thrown into a narrow lane between two walls that might fairly be taken to represent a trench. When the gases had been released a company of infantry were ordered to advance up the lane. When the first ranks came within the zone of the fumes they stopped suddenly and beat a hasty retreat, fighting their way through the men behind them, absolutely blinded by the tears running down their cheeks. The smell of the fumes is not unpleasant. It produces such a violent smarting of the eyes and nose that it would be hopeless to try and use a weapon while under its influence.

These bombs have not yet been used and will only be employed if the Germans make any further asphyxiating gas.

Besides the newly invented gas bombs the French have various forms of bombs and bomb throwers for use in trenches.

CAN'T GET AID TO POLES.

Travelers from Warsaw Say Conditions in War Area Are Desperate.

Stanslas B. Meyer and Jean de Drozlovski of Warsaw, who arrived yesterday on the Transylvania, accompanied by their wives, say that conditions in that part of Poland which has been swept over by the German and Russian armies are desperate.

"It has been impossible to send aid into the suffering districts from Warsaw," said Mr. Meyer at the Waldorf yesterday, "and on the other hand, it has been equally impossible to get aid in through Germany. The armies hold all approaches from either directions, and the roads have been kept for purely military puposes.

"It has been shown that during the Winter the greatest suffering has come from the lack of coal. I do not believe it will be possible to get aid to the sufferers unless Americans undertake the task of distribution. There is no work going on, factories have had to shut down, and no words could exaggerate the situation of the unfortunate people."

Mr. Meyer said that he and Mr. Drozlovski had come over on private business, and expected to remain about six weeks.

Won't Nominate Casement.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Investigation shows that there is no foundation for the report that the Sinn Fein Party might nominate Sir Roger Casement for the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Joseph Patrick Nannetti, member for the College Green Division of Dublin.

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And Ships Land Tremendous Cargoes Which Help to Feed Nation.

WAR TRANSFORMS CITY

Now a Chief Source of Supplies—Hint That Commerce with America Is Not Dead.

LUEBECK, Germany, April 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—From a city of relatively small importance on the Baltic Sea, Luebeck has become almost as if by magic one of the empire's chief ports, through which supplies by the ton are entering Germany.

He who believes Germany is suffering from a lack of food would be interested in a visit to Luebeck, and in the sight of dozens of ships that lie at anchor along its narrow harbor, discharging tremendous cargoes.

Luebeck, one of the three "Hansa cities," has frequently suffered from jealousy of the other two—Hamburg and Bremen—ports through which so much trade has entered that that of Luebeck was dwarfed. The old-time jealousy is now forgotten, for, while shipping in Hamburg and Bremen is at a standstill, it never in history was so brisk in Luebeck, and business in the city never was so good as now. With Stettin it shares the reputation of being the busiest city in Germany.

Germany's export trade is popularly supposed to be dead at present. That, however, is an illusion that would be shattered by a visit to Luebeck, or that could be shattered by American business firms should they see fit to admit that they are still importing chemicals and other necessities from Germany.

Beef forms a large part of the import trade in Luebeck. In lesser quantity, but perhaps of more importance, is the grain that filters in.

Luebeck lies back from the ocean on the Trave. This stream, however, has been dredged to a depth of about twenty-five feet, and admits vessels of large capacity. The Trave today is full of ships which are unloaded with all possible haste to enable them to go out and make room for others.

The city's largest commercial enterprise is a machine shop where ordinarily only dredges, boilers, and ship machinery are made. They are all manufactured now, but in addition there are being made in quantity, the "goulasch kanonen," as the German's field kitchens are called.

Ammunition, too, is being manufactured, or at least the outer casings of the five-inch shells, which are sent to another city to be filled with explosive. The sight of these partly completed is now common in every factory in Germany equipped with the requisite machinery for their manufacture.

There is a popular impression that there exists a shortage of tin in Germany—or that it did exist until very recently. There is no evidence of it, however, at Luebeck's big factory, where cans for everything from sardines to shoe blacking are being turned out by the thousand. Not only do those in charge of the factory assert that work is proceeding on full time, but the shops have that appearance, with every machine running. A few of the machines, however, are making the inevitable ammunition.

One gets just an inkling of the fact that German trade with America is not entirely dead by watching the output of one big stamping machine. In this machine the plates of tin are stamped with the words and trade marks they are to bear when finally made into boxes. And one machine is busy turning out tin bearing English words. The manufacturers admit that nothing is going to England.

From great scows, some of which have come through the canal from the Elbe River and Hamburg, there are loaded on Norwegian and Swedish steamships cargoes of chemicals.

On arriving in Luebeck the first native one meets asks if there are any indications that Germany is being starved out, and then leads the way to the great refrigeration plant that is one of the show places of the city. In it is stored, at the present time, enough beef, mutton, lamb, and other meats to supply Luebeck for five or six months.

Approximately the same quantity that is put in storage each week is taken out and forwarded to the armies at the front. The building is filled nearly to capacity and the incoming supply has to be regulated by the amount taken out.

Luebeck lies on one of the few bodies of water where ships of Germany's enemies cannot interfere with commerce, and the neutral nations to the northward are taking advantage of the fact. Both by rail and by water the city is connected with the heart of Germany. To how great an extent the rest of the country is using Luebeck is shown by cars from Saxony and southern Germany in the Luebeck railroad yards.

Luebeck and Stettin have become the channels through which the supplies are imported that have ceased to reach Bremen and Hamburg. The harbors of both Hamburg and Luebeck are choked with shipping—but in the latter the ships fly foreign flags, and are coming and going all the time.

PUNISH DANISH SMUGGLERS.

Imprisonment for Captains in Copper Shipping Plot.

LONDON, May 4.—Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs that an attempt to smuggle a shipload of copper into Germany from Denmark has been discovered by the police. The dispatch says that the attempt was made by two Danish skippers, brothers named Christensen, who were sentenced to imprisonment of three years each in the House of Correction and the cancellation of their skippers' certificates.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Dutch Government has refused to allow potatoes, copper and other articles much needed in Germany to be employed in payment for German manufactured products.

Holland some time ago reached an agreement with Great Britain in the matter of contraband, by which all articles were permitted to enter Holland freely on the assurance of the Dutch Government that their export to Germany would be prohibited.

When Germany first decided to conserve its copper, an order was published that an equivalent in weight for all copper used should be returned to Germany in the case of machinery exported. Most of Holland's steam, gas and electric engines and machinery are made in Germany, so this arrangement would have enabled German machine works to fulfil foreign orders without diminishing the national supply of copper.

This order was hardly cold, however, before Germany demanded that the full value of the manufactured article should be paid in any material that the German Government should prefer at the market rate of the country from which it came. If a piece of machinery exported from Germany contained two tons of copper, it might have to be paid for by fifty tons of copper, or a clear addition of forty-eight tons to Germany's copper supply. Moreover, the raw material had to be paid for in advance, so that the German manufacturer could well afford to break his contract and sell the copper to the Government at a profit and then write an apologetic letter to the Dutch buyer, explaining that the copper had been commandeered, and offering to reimburse him at the current price of copper in Holland.

Recently, a Dutch shipbuilding firm was notified by a German firm that if certain steel plates were to be delivered, they would have to be paid for in advance by a specified number of tons of potatoes. This the firm could not agree to carry out, so the plates were not delivered.

German factories are so busy with Government orders that outside contracts would hardly be worth attending to unless as a means to bring in raw materials. In high grade optical instruments, including field glasses and periscopes, Germany holds almost the monopoly. If these were paid for in copper and food, the shortage would be easily made up.

HELMET TO STOP SHRAPNEL.

Proposed Headpiece for French Weighs 28 Ounces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, May 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It has been noticed for some time that the French soldier's kepi did not protect him from small splinters of shrapnel. A conservative spirit has so far prevented those in authority from changing anything in the historic headpiece.

In this war, however, sentiment must give way to utility, and an effort has been made to find a suitable helmet. One just proposed to the military authorities is made all in one piece, so as to protect the head, back of the neck and temples. The whole thing weighs 800 grammes, (about 28 ounces,) which seems at first sight much too heavy.

PRISONERS TREATED WELL BY GERMANY

Gerard Visits British Officers in Solitary Confinement and Finds No Cause for Complaint.

CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE

Will Be Treated Like Ordinary Prisoners When Submarine Crews Are So Treated by England.

LONDON, May 4.—A British official announcement issued today says Germany is arranging, through the American Ambassador, to accord exactly similar treatment to the British officers who have been especially confined in Germany as that given by Great Britain to German submarine prisoners.

W. H. Page, the American Ambassador here, today communicated to the Foreign Office a telegram from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, on the treatment of British officers under arrest in Germany as a reprisal measure for the treatment of German submarine prisoners by Great Britain, the text of which is as follows:

"Pursuant to the general arrangement regarding the visiting of prisoners which is still in force here, I personally visited each of the thirty-nine officers. I arrived at Burg and Magdeburg April 27. Each officer is in a clean cell and is allowed baths, books, and packages. They are permitted to smoke, and have one hour of exercise in the morning and another hour of exercise in the evening in the prison yard. During these exercises they can talk together. Their food is good. They have no complaints to make except that they are so arrested. The German Government will follow exactly the treatment given its submarince crews. These officers will again be treated like ordinary prisoners of war the instant I report that the submarine crews are so treated in England.

"The treatment accorded these officers now is that usual for German officers in arrest, and it is given pending a definite report on the treatment of the submarine crews in England."

Ambassador Page inclosed to the Foreign Office with the above a report made by E. G. Lowry of the American Embassy in London, who visited the German submarine prisoners last Saturday. Mr. Lowry confirms the statement made in the House of Commons last week by T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, that the only difference between the treatment of these men and that accorded other prisoners is that they are separated. He adds that the only complaint of the German submarine officers is that they are being held in detention barracks instead of in officers' camps.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The State Department has received only a brief summary of the report on the condition of German submarine officers and crews prisoners in England. A full report was transmitted directly by Ambassador Page to Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German Foreign Office, a copy also being sent by mail to Washington.

In line with its policy of keeping secret the correspondence between the belligerents for which the United States acts as an intermediary, officials here would not comment on the report; but it was understood that the investigator concluded that the German prisoners were not being mistreated.

THANKS OF THE KAISERIN.

Grateful to American Red Cross for Aid to Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The German Empress has expressed her appreciation of the American Red Cross work in behalf of Germany through Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, who today said in a letter to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, at Red Cross headquarters here:

"I have been commanded by her Majesty the Empress, and have the honor to convey to you and to the American Red Cross Society, her Majesty's most heartfelt thanks for your continued and generous activity in forwarding charitable gifts to Germany and for the services rendered by the American delegation of five doctors and twenty-two nurses, who are doing splendid work in Silesia."

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CONNECT BARNES WITH CONTRACTS

Continued from Page 1.

election of Charles S. Whitman, and Quigg and Barnes are fellow-delegates to the present Constitutional Convention.

The Roosevelt counsel jumped into the printing evidence when court opened this morning. William Lyon, Secretary of the J. B. Lyon Company, was put through an examination by Stewart F. Hancock regarding the missing minute records of the Lyon Company—the minutes from 1902 to 1905. Mr. Lyon could not tell what had happened to the book for those years, but he admitted that there was no record of stockholders' or Directors' meeting during that period.

Charles M. Winchester, recalled, produced the cost book of the Lyon concern. Mr. Bowers had hard work to make head or tail out of it, and tried to put the witness down as to the cost of various pieces of printing. One of these was a work on the devastation by insects of park and woodland trees, printed in 1907. Mr. Winchester said the cost sheets were at his hotel, and he was told to get them.

Lyon Methods Disclosed.

Fred C. Foster, Secretary of the State Printing Board, recalled, was asked about the contracts awarded to the J. B. Lyon Company for legislative printing when that company's bid was not the lowest. Mr. Hancock offered the recapitulation of bids for legislative printing in June, 1909, when the contract was awarded to the low bidder, Oliver A. Quayle. The witness, once in the employ of Quayle, testified that there was no printing plant in Quayle's establishment in Albany.

Mr. Hancock offered in evidence an assignment of the 1909 contract from Quayle to the J. B. Lyon Company. Charles M. Winchester had power of attorney to act for Quayle in the matter.

"Was ever any order entered in the minutes of the State Printing Board approving such transfer?" Mr. Hancock asked. Mr. Foster couldn't find any in the books.

Mr. Hancock offered in evidence various assignments of contracts from the successful bidder on State printing to The Argus Company or the J. B. Lyon Company. Mr. Foster said he had in his custody official records showing the amounts approved for payment for departmental printing from 1899 down to the present. Mr. Hancock read amounts approved by the board for the time from June 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1914. The figures aggregated $7,832,083.32. In each of these years the J. B. Lyon Company got the contract for legislative and departmental printing, either through original bid or assignment.

Edward T. Platt, recalled, said he had had brought with him 134 letters that had passed between Mr. Barnes and his father from 1890 to 1910. Mr. Platt said that a great part of his father's correspondence had been destroyed and that some of the missing letters might have borne upon State printing matters. Mr. Bowers asked that the jury be directed to pay special attention to that fact. William H. Van Benschoten then read the letters to the jury.

The first letter Mr. Van Benschoten read was the one from Barnes to Platt in 1899, in which Barnes made a plea for more printing and accused Quigg of being insolent and working against him. The McCarthy referred to in the letter was the proprietor of The Albany Press and Knickerbocker, who was getting the printing that Barnes wanted. This is the letter:

Nantucket, Mass., July 14, 1899.

Dear Senator: Today I received the inclosed characteristically insolent and insufferable dispatch from Mr. Quigg.

Mr. McCarthy, hwo is the bidder of record, backed by Mr. Quigg, is an in-Party and the Republican organization. He daily assails you generally and me specifically. The acceptance of his bid means a fierce local fight for me, in which I am incined to believe Mr. Quigg woud not hesitate to join.

For six years men assumed to be friendly to you have systematically prevented me from getting anything in the printing line in Albany. I beg to submit the records of Mr. Dady and Mr. Quigg in comparison with my own and let my case rest with your recollection of the past.

I have suffered persistent rebuffs during the last year, but this latest is really beyond endurance.

I am sincerely yours.

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

Senator Platt replied that he had communicated with Quigg and said that he believed Barnes's attack on him was unjustifiable. He wrote:

July 25, 1899.

My Dear Barnes: I recently received from you a letter regarding the State printing contract in which you bitterly criticsed and denounced Mr. Quigg, and referred to a telegram from him which you failed to inclose, and I, of course, have not seen that document. But I considered this matter of so much consequence that, as soon as possible, I had a personal interview with Mr. Quigg and referred your letter to him. Yesterday I received an explanatory letter from Mr. Quigg, a copy of which I inclose.

It would seem to me that your strictures were not well founded, if Mr. Quigg's statements of facts is true, and that your letter was unjustifiable. I sincerely hope that this matter can be adjusted without appeal to the courts, and it is for that reason that I interfered when I last saw you and asked you to call on Mr. Quigg. Yours truly,

T. C. PLATT.

Mr. Barnes sent this answer, in which he complained again of not being able to get printing contracts:

Balked on Printng Contracts.

July 29, 1899.

Dear Senator: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th, with inclosure.

The dispatch sent me by Mr. Quigg, which I intended to inciose in my letter to you, was sent to the Attorney General by mistake, to whom I wrote at the same time I wrote you. It stated that you desired me to get Mr. Brandow to withdraw his legal proceedings against the State Board, which awarded the extra printing contract to John A. McCarthy, the proprietor of The Albany Press and Knickerbocker, an independent which has been for years personally abusive to me. I wrote you because I did not believe that you desired me to intervene with Mr. Brandow in the interest of an open and avowed enemy. I called Mr. Quigg's proposition because he suggested that I do so.

Now, as to Mr. Quigg's letter to you: First, he erred when he said I did not communicate with the Controller or Attorney General. I was in almost daily conference with Mr. Davis and tried several times to seek Colonel Morgan, but failed.

Sscondly, he refers to Mr. Dady as the practical owner of the McCarthy bid. This does not appear, and I am quite sure that unless Mr. McCarthy has given a written agreement Mr. Dady will be out. I have no quarrel with Mr. Dady, and am willing to take his contract, if he has one, off his hands at the price agreed upon between Mr. McCarthy and James B. Lyon.

What I don't want is the establishment of another printing plant in Albany. Already the business has been practically ruined by overcompetition, and I can see in the proposal to set up another establishment the beginning of a warfare which I do not court, but which I am ready to meet.

I am sorry that you referred my letter to Mr. Quigg, because it was hardly necessary to give him proof that I was aware of his antagonistic feeling toward me. It places me at a distinct disadvantage. In the future I beg that what I may say regarding Mr. Quigg be treated confidentially.

Whenever the printing controversies come up I am inclined to be testy, for the reason that since the Republican Party carried the State in 1893 I have never been able to secure a single contract from the Republican State officers, but have uniformly been ruled out by some friend.

Regarding your suggestion as to the legal proceedings, I can do nothing. Mr. Brandow I scarcely know. I have never conversed with him on any printing matter or with anybody representing him. Very sincerely your,

WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

Earlier Fight for Contracts.

The next three letters, which passed between Platt and Barnes in 1894, showed how at that time Barnes was trying to get the printing. The first letter read:

Nov. 21, 1894.

Dear Senator: The matter was arranged on Monday last with Mr. Hyde satisfactorily.

I have heard from Fassett today in relation to Colonel Baxter, and he says that the Colonel undoubtedly will stick to his determination not to give the Journal Company the stationery business and appurtenances thereto. He adds that Colonel Baxter stated to him that I sublet my contracts to a Democrat. This is a lie and was proved so before the Senate Committee which Mr. Cowell had appointed to investigate Colonel Dunn and me.

If the new Clerk of the Republican Assembly desires to put Colonel Dunn and myself in the position of having done what was wrong last year, he can go ahead and recognize Mr. Cowell, who stirred up that investigation. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

Barnes again wrote Platt, as follows:

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1894.

Dear Senator: I have forwarded to Colonel Baxter a letter signed by our three Members of Assembly, requesting him to give the Journal Company the stationery and printing work connected with the office of the Clerk of the Assembly. I have received a letter from Colonel Dunn in which he states that he does not believe Colonel Baxter will give me the work.

The annual organization of the Republican party in the county takes place the week beginning Dec. 10 and every effort is being strained to capture the organization from your friends. Mr. Cowell is one of the most accurate men in this movement, engineering certain features of it, and if Mr. Baxter favors him he evidently is doing it for a purpose, and I have heard as much from Senator Fassett, to whol I wrote in regard to this matter. He states tactfully that inasmuch as I had not supported him at Saratoga, he would not do anything for me with Colonel Baxter. I must confess to some surprise that, inasmuch as the State organization has been active in getting out of the way various candidates for the Clerkship in order to give Mr. Baxter a clear field, he should act in the way he is acting now.

It is reported to me on excellent authority that Robert C. Pruyn, Will H. Weaver, and Horace Y. Young, of the Delaware & Hudson road, are zealously contemplating the establishment of a newspaper here, and they hope to obtain Mr. Cowell's support on the State paper. Mr. Cowell has given me his word that he will vote to designate The Journal, and of course Mr. Palmer cannot be swerved by aany consideration.

I trust you will not consider that in writing you this I am showing any particular weakness at home. Never. I believe, have our friends been stronger in Albany County than at the present time. The influence of the Commercial National Bank people, however, is actively engaged, as it has been in the past, in opposition to me, whom they seem to think they cannot control.

I hope to be in New York tomorrow and will introduce to you Frederick Easton of this city, a prominent lumber dealer, whom we are pushing for Superintendent of Public Buildings. This is the one appointment that I desire to obtain for Albany County above and beyond all others. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

Denied "Legitimate Patronage."

In a letter which Barnes wrote later he described the State printing as "a legitimate piece of patronage" denied him because he had supported Levi P. Morton for Governor. R. P. Flower was Governor at the time. The letter read:

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1894.

Dear Senator: I had a little talk with Mr. Fassett when I was in New York last and inquired of him why it was that Mr. Baxter had refused to take the recommendation of the three members of Assembly from Albany County upon the question of stationery and had selected Mr. Cowell. He said first that he had nothing to do with Mr. Baxter, &c. I hung on to him, however, until he finally remarked, petulantly: "Well, Cowell was the only man in the Albany delegation last Fall of whose vote I was absolutely sure if it came to a test." I replied: "The organization has pulled out the various candidates for Clerk in order to give Baxter a clear field, and then Mr. Baxter deprives me of a legitimate piece of patronage because I supported Mr. Morton for Governor."

I certainly hope that you will use your influence for Fred Easton. I am ready to forego everything to have this appointment made. From my conversations with you and from what I have heard outside, it looks to me pretty dark. The Governor told Captain Palmer that he had appointed Mr. Marvin to satisfy the Parker family, to close the matter up, to wipe it off from the books and go ahead on a perfectly clear basis as far as Albany County is concerned, and with that understanding we have no objections to Mr. Marvin, but I might ask in justice to Mr. Morton whether any appointment is to be made in this county at the request of the organization. If Senator Parker's family can obtain a Military Secretary at 2,500 a year I think that Secretary Palmer, the entire Republican organization, and The Albany Journal ought to be entitled to as much.

I hope you understand the spirit in which this letter is written, that it is not in the nature of a complaint; but I fear that we may be lost in the shuffle unless something definite can be decided upon pretty soon. Can't you see your way clear to back Mr. Easton, and we can get rid of the other candidates easily enough. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

Band Supplies a Diversion.

In the midst of the reading of the letters a parade of university students, headed by a noisy band, passed the Court House. The din aroused the ire of Justice Andrews and when shouts of "Hurrah for T. R." floated in he ordered the Sheriff to go out and stop it. Just as the lawyer started to read another letter the band blared "He's a Rag Picker. Above the din the Justice ordered the attendants to tell the Sheriff to make arrests if necessary to stop the racket. That settled the band, but by that time it was noon and a recess was taken.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Winchester again took the stand. He said he could not find the cost sheets he had been ordered to get. He said the present system of tabulating the costs had not been installed until 1908, and he had no record of what happened before that time, except what might be on file in the State archives. He told Mr. Bowers that he would be glad to tell the cost of each job if furnished with official stamples of the work.

Mr. Bowers asked what two volumes entitled "The Birds of New York" had cost to print. The witness fumbled with several books and then declared that he could not tell unless he had an official sample of the work. Mr. Bowers was plainly impatient. The witness said he was trying to defend his reputation from attack. Mr. Bowers denied attacking him and asked if he could give any light on five or six of the sixty-odd matters mentioned in the subpoena which had been served upon the witness. The witness said he would try to produce what was wanted and again was allowed to go.

Mr. Bowers then called Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"What relation are you to the defendant?" he was asked.

"Fifth cousin by blood and nephew by law," he replied with a smile. The witness said he was a State Senator from 1911 to 1913 and was present throughout the contest to elect a United States Senator in the Spring of 1911. He said he had several talks with Mr. Barnes about that, and was asked about one at the Fort Orange Club about the middle of February. Mr. Roosevelt said:

His Talks with Barnes.

"We talked in general about the Senatorial situation. I called Mr. Barnes's attention to the fact that the deadlock had been going on for several weeks, and I deplored the fact that the State was not able to elect a Senator and that legislation was being held up. I said I hoped the solution would be reached as rapidly as possible, and I told him of a talk I had had with Senator Thomas F. Grady several weeks before. I told him this talk had occurred soon after the rumored attempt of the Republicans to stay away in sufficient numbers to allow the total Sheehan vote to constitute a majority. Grady told me that it was his judgment that the deadlock would continue for a long time, as Mr. Barnes had told him that he had an agreement with Mr. Murphy that the Republicans should hold out for Depew so as to give the Democrats every opportunity to elect Sheehan."

"Did you tell this to Mr. Barnes?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I did," replied the witness. "I also again told him that, for the good of the State, so that its business could go on, a Senator should be elected and that it must be a Democrat as the Democrats were in control of both houses, but that I hoped Mr. Barnes would see the advisability of the Republicans standing with the independent Democrats for the election of an anti-machine Democrat. Mr. Barnes replied: 'No, I can't do that now.'"

Mr. Roosevelt said he had a subsequent talk with Mr. Barnes, and he was asked about a letter Barnes had sent to Edwin T. Brackett and Edward Merritt, Jr., the Republican ad Democratic leaders of the Senate. In this letter Mr. Barnes said the Republican minority, not with any idea of making a deal but solely in the performance of its duty, should unite with the independent Democrats and give them the opportunity to elect an independent as Senator. Mr. Bowers brought out that this letter was sent only the day before O'Gorman was elected. The witness said O'Gorman received practically the solid vote of the Democrats and Depew the solid Republican vote.

Ivins Scores for Barnes.

Mr. Ivins took the witness and asked him if he knew Francis Lynde Stetson and Montgomery Hare of New York. The witness said he did, and he admitted that he had conferred with Mr. Stetson in Albany while the fight was going on.

"Then Mr. Stetson was conferring with you on the one hand and with Mr. Barnes on the other?" Mr. Ivins suggested.

"That is true," replied the witness.

"You lived on the same street as Mr. Barnes?"

"Yes, we lived about a block away."

"And sometimes Mr. Stetson conferred with you for the purpose of defeating the official candidate of the Democratic Party?"

"What do you mean by that?" put in Mr. Bowers. The witness said he referred to a time about a week before the final selection for Senator was made. Mr. Ivins wanted to know if at the time of the final vote the independent Democrats had not been reduced to about four or five in number. The witness said it was true that about that number were away.

"Were you there?" shouted Mr. Ivins.

"Yes, I was there," replied the witness, amiably.

"And you voted for Mr. O'Gorman for Senator?"

"Yes."

"Of your own knowledge, do you know that Mr. O'Gorman was supported by Mr. Murphy?"

"Yes," replied the witness, and Mr. Ivins let him go.

Mr. Bowers then called Thomas S. Huff, who gave his address as 253 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and said he was in the securities business. He said he worked for Thomas C. Platt from 1901 to 1908, and handled much of his correspondence.

"Do you recollect if any letters came to him from Mr. Barnes?" asked Mr. Bowers. The witness replied in the affirmative, and the lawyer wanted to know if there were any that dealt with the subject of State printing. The witness again answered in the affirmative, and Mr. Bowers asked:

"Did Mr. Barnes make any reference to the J. B. Lyon Company?"

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

"Did he ask Mr. Platt to do anything to get concessions regarding printing at Albany?"

"As I recollect it," the witness replied, "that was the very thing they were about."

Barnes's Appeal to Platt.

Mr. Ivins objected to this remark, and Justice Andrews ordered it stricken out. Mr. Bowers had got before the jury, however, the fact that Mr. Barnes had enough interest in the Lyon Company to appeal to Platt to get printing for the concern.

"Do you recollect in substance what Mr. Barnes said in those letters?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"In a general way," the witness replied, "I recall that in one instance Mr. Barnes did seek the Senator's intercession with certain officials at Albany in connection with certain printing contracts."

"Do you recollect if it was stated in the letters that Mr. Barnes was interested in the printing contracts?"

"The case I had in mind simply suggested that he was keenly interested in this particular printing contract. Whether that meant that he was interested in it on his own account I cannot tell."

"Did he say anything about the Lyon Company being concerned in the contract?"

"Yes."

Mr. Ivins spent no time on cross-examination. The two lawyers then got into an argument over the books and papers of the Albany Journal Company. Mr. Bowers wanted to find out just what amount of stock Mr. Barnes held in the company. Mr. Ivins admitted that Mr. Barnes became President of the concern in 1899, that Mr. Lindsay, now dead, was Secretary and Treasurer, and that two of the Directors were Arthur Lucas and Walter E. Sutton. Mr. Barnes agreed, through his counsel, to put up a list showing the amount of stock he and others of his family held.

Mr. Bowers then called Colonel Roosevelt to the stand. For the next hour Mr. Roosevelt was allowed to go over his previous testimony and make certain changes. They were of a minor nature, and as it was nearly 5 o'clock when he finished, Justice Andrews announced an adjournment until tomorrow morning.

In the course of the day Justice Andrews signed orders directing Secretary of State Hugo, Controller Travis, and State Treasurer Wells to produce originals of numerous documents which the Roosevelt attorneys say they need to connect the printing testimony. Controller Travis is ordered to produce warrants and receipts showing the payments made by the State to The Albany Evening Journal from 1895 to 1914. These are for the publication of the session laws. The State Treasurer must produce canceled checks and vouchers made out to The Albany Evening Journal for the session laws between 1895 and 1906. The record of the appointment of the Barnes newspaper as the official State paper and affidavits showing the insertion in its columns of all printing of which the publication is required by law, must be produced by the Secretary of State.

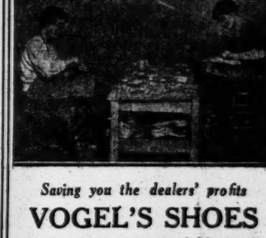
ODELL GOES TO TESTIFY.

Ex-Governor Makes Motor Trip from Newburg to Syracuse.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 4.—Ex-Governor B. B. Odell, Jr., started for Syracuse today by motor car.

He has been summoned as a witness in the Barnes-Roosevelt trial.

From the Bench to You



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CONVENTION GETS SHORT-BALLOT PLAN

First Amendment Suggested Retains Four Elective Officials of State Government.

MAKES NEW DEPARTMENTS

Whole Business of the Commonwealth Reorganized—Longer Ballot Plan Also Proposed to Constitution Revisers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Amendments providing for the short ballot in modified form and for the lengthening of the ballot now in vogue in State elections were presented to the Constitutional Convention almost simultaneously at the session today.

The short ballot plan was introduced by Edward N. Smith, a Republican delegate from Jefferson County. One amendment continues the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General as elective officers, and provides for officers to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate to take over the duties of the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor. A companion measure provides for an entirely new grouping of other administrative functions of the State Government under department heads to be appointed by the Governor. The amendments are supposed to embody a plan proposed by Senator Elon R. Brown.

The amendment lengthening the ballot was presented by ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who has announced that he is prepared to assume the leadership in the fight certain up-State Republicans are expected to make against the short ballot and any other proposal for the centralization of power in the Governor. The Brackett amendment makes the Superintendents of Banks, Insurance and Prisons, elective officers, with terms running for five years, with the Governor retaining his power of removal for cause.

The Smith plan is the first ballot proposal to come before the convention. It lengthens the terms of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General from two to four years. One amendment provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of these officials to be the administrative heads in the State Government and the Governor's official advisers. Secretary for State, Secretary for the Interior, Secretary for Charities, Secretary for Public Works, Secretary for Finance, Secretary for Defence, Secretary for Commerce and Labor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Another companion amendment empowers the Legislature to create these departments:

A Department or Law of which the Attorney General shall be the head.

A Department of Charities of which the Secretary for Charities shall have charge.

A Department of Commerce and Labor, under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which shall have supervision over labor, manufactures, agriculture and public utilities, and shall have attached to it a Bureau of Research.

A Department of Defense of which the Secretary for Defense shall be the head.

A Department of Finance under the Secretary for Finance, to have supervision over the finances of the State, taxation and retrenchment, the civil service, banking and insurance. In this department also, there shall be the State Treasurer, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate and the Controller, who shall perform the functions of the present State Treasurer.

A Department of the Interior, under the Secretary for the Interior, which shall have in charge of the forests, parks, fish and game supervision, regulation of water supply and water powers, and public health.

A Department of Public Works, under the Secretary for Public Works, to have charge of the canals, highways and public buildings of the State, in which there shall be, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, a State Engineer to do the work now done by the elective officer of the same title.

A Department of Records with the Secretary for State in charge. This department shall have charge of all records of the State. The records of and the appointments of clerks in all the State departments, the State census, election and public printing.

The amendment also provides that the Legislature at its next session shall take action to create these departments and organize the bureaus and divisions in them. The Governor, under the amendment, has the power to appoint heads of bureaus and divisions as well as the department heads with the consent of the Senate. It is provided that the provisions of the proposed amendment shall go into effect on Jan. 1, 1917.

In addition to the Brackett amendment lengthening the ballot, Russell Wiggins introduced an amendment to include among elective officers the State Superintendent of Highways.

Proposes Board of Pardons.

Mr. Brackett introduced another amendment curtailing the present power of the Governor, but in this instance power and responsibility which many Governors have urged should be shifted from their shoulders. This amendment provides for the creation of a Board of Pardons and Parole, to which all applications for pardon, parole, commutation, and executive clemency shall be referred, which shall have power of final disposition in all such matters.

H. Le Roy Austin, Republican, of Greene County, presented a proposal to amend the Constitution by striking from Section 15, Article II., the provision empowering the Governor to certify to the necessity of the immediate passage of a bill pending before the Legislature.

Under the present Constitution a measure must be o nthe desk of members for three full legislative days before it can be taken up for consideration. An emergency message from the Governor serves to cut all the red tape surrounding legislative procedure, so that a bill can be put through even before it appears in printed form. The existing constitutional provision is intended to meet situations of grave emergency. In recent years, particularly during the Whitman administration, the emergency message has been employed in and out of season until at the Legislature session which has just ended, charges that the Governor was abusing this power, were made frequently in both branches of the Legislature.

More measures affecting the powers of the Executive and the Legislature and the structure of the State Government were introduced at the session today than at any previous meeting of the convention. Here are some of the more important:

By Anthony J. Griffin, Democrat, of the Bronx: Providing that the Legislature must not adjourn until action has been taken on all bills before it. The Senate and Assembly by joint resolution shall fix a day after which no bills shall be introduced, except under an emergency message from the Governor.

By Russell Wiggins, Republican, of Orange: Proposing an amendment changing from five to ten years the period of residence in the State required of a person before he shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

By John C. Leggett, Republican, of Allegany: Proposing an amendment to Section 1, Article XIII., by striking out the provision that in taking their oath of office, State officers must swear that they have not directly or indirectly paid or promised to pay any money or offered any consideration whatever for the giving or withholding of a vote.

For Longer Legislative Terms.

By Frank W. Standart, Republican, of Erie: Increasing the term of Senators from two to four years and the terms of Assemblymen from one to two years and raising their salary from $1,500 to $3,000 and their per diem allowances from $10 to $20. The amendment also provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature beginning in 1917, except that in even numbered years the Legislature shall meet for not exceeding thirty days for the purpose only of passing upon the budget.

By Anthony J. Griffin: Prohibiting the Legislature from passing any bill delegating to private persons or associations or corporations the right to prosecute, enforce, ovollect or receive any fines or penalties imposed by law. This would affect among other organizations the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which at present is partially maintained from the proceeds of fines imposed as a result of convictions on cruelety charges.

By LeRoy H. Austin, Republican, of Greene: That payment of money from the State treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by the Legislature shall cease two years from the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made and that no appropriation shall be continued or revived except for its original purpose.

By Isidor Buxbaum, Republican, of Kings: Proposing an amendment to Article XIII., (new sections 5, 6, and 7,) providing that all laws, ordinances, regulations, rules, contracts, deeds, franchises, grants, judgments, licenses, permits, privileges, appointments, offices, potions on a list, fees, rewards or salaries, obtained by bribery, coercion, false pretenses, fraud, illegal consideration, or unlawful means, shal be forfeited and be of no effect. No person shall be incompetent to testify in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to this article by reason of being a participant or accomplice.

By Herman J. Westwood, Republican, of Erie: Proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 1, providing that suits may be brought against the State as against an individual, exclusively in the Supreme Court, in such manner, and within such limit of time, as may be provided by law.

By Thomas A. Kirby, Republican, of Orleans: Providing that the documents, books, and papers of the State Board of Charities, relative to the visitation and inspection of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution shall be public records, accessible to any person connected with such an institution in an official capacity.

By Lemuel E. Quigg, Republican: Providing that no persons shall be compelled to be a witness against himself in a criminal case, but making exception of any person holding public office who shall not be excused from testifying or producing books and papers in any criminal case in which he is a defendant or any investigation held by public authority and involving his official conduct.

WANT TO TAX CHURCHES.

Erie Delegate Proposes Amendment to Cancel Exemption.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—James L. Nixon, one of the Republican delegates from Erie, in the Constitutional Convention today proposed an amendment to do away with the exemption from tax which is enjoyed at present by churches, societies, and schools under church direction or ownership and by cemetery associations and public and private institutions of every character not owned by Federal, State, county, or municipal governments. Under the amendment it is provided that all such property shall be taxed in proportion to its assessed valuation, and that the tax shall be applied to the general fund in the places where it is levied.

Friends of the amendment assert that it would increase the revenue from real estate taxes by 25 per cent.

FOR JUDICIARY CHANGES.

Proposed Uniform Salary for Supreme Court Justices.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Under an amendment to the Constitution presented to the Convention today by Meier Steinbrink, a Republican delegate from Kings, the Governor with the consent of the Senate would be empowered to designate a Supreme Court Justice, in the year when his term expires, to continue in office for fourteen years from the expiration of his term, or until he has reached the age limit of 70. In case the Governor should fail to make the designation, the vacancy would be filled at the next following election, and the Governor's failure to designate would not affect the eligibility of a Justice for re-election.

Another Steinbrink amendment provides for a uniform salary of $12,000 for Supreme Court Justices, with no extra pay for those designated to sit in the Appellate Division. The amendment raises from $10 to $20 the per diem allowance for expenses in the case of Justices elected in the Third or Fourth Department (up-State,) designated to sit in another Judicial District. In no case, however, shall the total compensation paid a Supreme Court Justice exceed $17,500 a year.

Through another proposed amendment Mr. Steinbrink would have the present power of the Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices repealed.

An amendment introduced by Floyd J. Adams, Republican, of Kings, would abolish the Kings County Court after Jan. 1, with the proviso that all actions then pending shall be transferred to the Supreme Court and the County Judges then in office become Supreme Court Justices for the remainder of their terms.

VETOES LUNACY BILL.

Whitman Kills Measure Which Would Overcrowd Bellevue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Governor Whitman today vetoed the Knight bill to do away with the examination of insane convicts in penal institutions under the control of the Commisioner of Correction in New York City by two examiners in lunacy, pending their removal to Matteawan, and substituting committal to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for observation.

In a statement accompanying his veto, Governor Whitman said that plan proposed would tend to overcrowd Bellevue and would react unfavorably on curable cases awaiting committment to State hospitals.

SUFFRAGISTS LEAVE FOR ALBANY TODAY

Will Have a Hearing Before Constitutional Convention Delegates.

ANTIS AT CAPITAL, TOO

Mrs. Dodge Says Herbert Parsons Resolution Follows Suggestion of Her Organization.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the State President, visited Albany yesterday to consult with various members of the Constitutional Convention, and many suffragists will go today to appear at a hearing at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The anti-suffragists said that in making their visit to the Constitutional Convention delegates they are not working to prevent the matter being brought before the people.

"At the time of the Republican Convention in Saratoga, last September," said Mrs. Dodge, "the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage took the position that if the Legislature should pass the woman suffrage amendment a second time during the session of 1915, then the question would be squarely before the people as a separate proposition and the Constitutional Convention would not have to consider it in any way. The resolution introduced by Mr. Parsons last week, therefore, is really in line with the suggestion the anti-suffragists made last Summer."

The suffragists who will go to Albany from New York today are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the Empire State Campaign Committee; Mrs. Raymond Brown, the State President; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. The women will meet Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, who, with Miss Alberta Hill, left New York for Albany yesterday.

Miss Hill, who is the Executive Secretary of the union, will remain in Albany, while Mrs. Blatch will visit different large cities up the State to make suffrage speeches before men's clubs. She will also attend the dinner to be given to Governor and Mrs. Whitman by the Onondaga Branch of the Women's Political Union next Friday at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse. Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane and Mrs. John Winters Brannan will escort Mrs. Whitman from the Executive Mansion to the dinner at Syracuse. Two hundred prominent men and women of the State will be present, and the speakers will be introduced by Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck. Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, Vice President of the Women's Political Union, will preside.

An anti-suffrage card party will be given on Friday afternoon at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn, where auction bridge and five hundred will be played. Tickets, returns to be made to Mrs. W. B. Moore, Treasurer, at the Hotel Bossert, are $1. The invitations to the card party say: "The co-operation of patriotic women is earnestly solicited at this critical period in the history of New York State." Mrs. Jacob Remsen and Mrs. Percy Gray are on the Committee of Arrangements.

SUFFRAGE IN BOWERY OTEL.

Maggie Hinchey Wins Vigilance House Audience with Her Brogue.

For the first time there was a suffrage meeting last night in a Bowery lodging house, the Vigilance Hotel, and the women had a courteous and sympathetic audience.

"Sure you can have a meeting," the night clerk at the Vigilance told the women when they asked permission. "I'll get all the boys in, and you won't have no trouble, ladies, for I'll put all the drunks in the submarine," and he pointed below.

There were half a dozen of the women, among them Lavinia Dock, better known as "Little Doc," of the suffrage pilgrim army; Mrs. Ella O. Guilford, Miss Matilda Splint, and the Billy Sunday of the suffragists—Maggie Hinchey, who represents working komen. Maggie is big and sisterly and, above all, human in a good, strong way. When Maggie got up to speak the Bowery succumbed to a man.

"Brothers," began Maggie, rolling her r's with good Irish brogue. As she went on and her audience alternately wiped its tears and shook with laughter, and when she said at the close, "And now you know what you are going to do on Nov. 2," every hand went up to say yes, they would vote for the women.

She talked of the war and the English and the Irish, the Germans and the Russians, all "fighting like mad dogs, and don't know what they are fighting about, and there's them that calls themselves Kings and Kaisers that puts them up to it."

She talked about religion, "and the father says come this way or you will go to hell, and the Protestant says come with me or you'll go to hell, but we are all alike, and we are all brothers together."

She talked about war babies at the last and of the shame of it, and added: "There would be no man here but for a woman. You have all had mothers, though maybe you have forgotten it."

"I had a mother," murmured another old man, as though it was something he had forgotten entirely.

The suffragists are canvasing the Bowery and are getting comparatively favorable returns.

WOMEN TO HAVE A HEARING.

Parsons Believes Suffrage Proposal Can Be Kept Separate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Patrick W. Cullinan, Republican delegate-at-large and Chairman of the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention, announced tonight that his committee would give a public hearing on the Parsons resolution, pledging the convention to take no action on woman suffrage, that would interfere with the proposed Constitutional amendment which goes before the voters this Fall.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Miss Alberta Hill, suffrage advocates, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State branch of that organization, are at the capital tonight prepared to appear before the committee and voice their divergent pleas.

Mrs. Blatch said tonight that it was her intention to urge the Suffrage Committee to bring in a resolution under committee auspices, pledging the convention to the submission of the suffrage article of the revised Constitution as a separate proposition at the referendum this Fall. A similar course was adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 with regard to the reapportionment of Senate districts.

Herbert Parsons said today he felt convinced that through the ingenuity of President Root of the Constitutional Convention some way would be found to submit the woman suffrage question as a separate proposal without causing any confusion or endangering the sections in the Constitution dealing with the exercise of male suffrage in case the proposition to give women the ballot should be defeated at the polls. Mr. Parsons said the convention has the power to submit the question to the people in a manner that would make it perfectly clear that the present Constitutional provision regarding suffrage would remain in force in the event of a defeat for woman suffrage.

It was intimated today that some attempt may be made in the present Constitutional Convention to amend the Constitution with a view of providing an educational qualification for the exercise of the right to vote. No proyosal with that aim has been presented as yet.

James L. Nixon, Republican of Erie, presented a proposal for an amendment to the Constitution providing that no elector in the military service of the State or nation or regularly employed in any legitimate occupation which compels him to be absent from his election district on election day shall be deprived of his vote by that reason.

Kills Slater's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 4.—Governor Whitman today vetoed a bill introduced by Senator Slater of Westchester, to create civil service commissions in counties with from 250,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.

Callaghan and Mills Named.

Governor Whitman appointed Municipal Court Justice Stephen Callaghan of Brooklyn yesterday to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, Second District, caused by the death of Justice Joseph A. Burr. The Governor also designated Justice Isaac N. Mills of Westchester County to succeed Justice Burr in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, which is composed of the Second and Ninth Judicial Districts.

BANKER MANDEL SENTENCED

Must Serve Two and a Half to Five Years and Pay $3,000 Fine.

Adolf Mandel, the east side banker, who was convicted last week before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court of receiving deposits when he knew his bank at 155 Rivington Street was insolvent, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday for not less than two years and six months nor more than five years, and to pay a $3,000 fine. Hundreds of depositors in the corridors cheered when they heard the sentence, and when Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel, who prosecuted Mandel, came out of the courtroom the crowd pressed forward to shake his hand.

Justice Davis would not heed a plea for clemency made by Mandel's counsel, Stephen S. Baldwin, who presented several letters testifying to his good character.

"You deliberately stole this money to cover up your losses in Wall Street," Justice Davis said.

TO INVESTIGATE ELECTION.

Kansas Governor Believes Prominent Men in Both Parties Involved.

TOPEKA, May 4.—Following the receipt of the refusal of Henry T. Zimmer, Election Commissioner at Kansas City, Kan., to resign, Gov. Capper announced today he will conduct an investigation of the recent election at Kansas City. He said he had received more than forty complaints on the election.

The Governor was authority for the statement today that the investigation promised to involve men prominent in the affairs of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Manhattan Day at Expositions.

Borough President Marks has written to inform the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and other similar organizations that at his request the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego has designated Aug. 9 as Manhattan Day, and the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco has given the same title to Aug. 19. President Marks will attend the expositions on these days and will deliver addresses.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Real Estate in Greater New York. We will consider applications promptly and act upon them without delay.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Brooklyn

TIMES BUILDING

TIMES SQUARE

Single Rooms.
Suites, large and small.
Magnificent floor space.
Best location in New York.
Light, convenient offices, from $30 a month.

Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Thinking of a Spring Overcoat?

You'll always find use for a smart topcoat in this rather uncertain climate. For cool evenings, for traveling, for "off" days—these are just the coats.

Stylish, well made, superior to the average coat priced at $5 more, simply because we buy for cash and we sell for cash.

See these Smart Coats At $14.75

About 300 coats with enough variety and class to satisfy most any dresser. And notice the price.

New Knitted Fabrics — Featherweight coats, silk yokes and sleeves. Oxford greys, brown, green and Cambridge. At $14.75

New Tan & Oxford Coverts — A good collection of those natty new covert coats. The new tans and Oxfords. At $14.75

Silk Lined Chesterfields — Lining guaranteed. Smart, new styles in Oxford, grey, Cambridge and black. They deserve a better price. At $14.75

Men's Clothes Store—Fifth Floor—Special 35th St. Elevator.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Straw Hats

in all the latest approved styles for the Summer season, are now displayed in the Department for Men's Wear.

In the assortment, which is unusually comprehensive, are Imported Hats in a variety of novelty braids, and a large number of American-made Straw Hats, including Leghorn, Milan, split and sennit braids. A special feature is made of the new lightweight, self-conforming Straw Hats, which promise to become immensely popular.

There is also an extensive selection of Panamas and Bangkoks, at very moderate prices.

An Unprecedented Sale of Men's Furnishings

is now being held on the First Floor.

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

On June 15th the following schedule of business hours will become operative:

June 15th to June 30th
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

July and August:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day

September 1st to September 15th:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.

Today, Rich Stores of the World's Finest

CHINA, GLASS, BRONZES, MARBLES

In the Astonishing

BAWO & DOTTER SALE

SPODE COPELAND'S CHINA ENGLAND

BAWO & DOTTER ELITE WORKS LIMOGES FRANCE ELITE FRANCE

J. & G. MEAKIN HANLEY ENGLAND

Imperial Crown China Austria

Dresden Germany

Empire China Austria

Now, after two days of the largest distribution of China and Glass that has ever been known, the broad-gauge character of the Bawo & Dotter stocks asserts itself in full force.

When receivership overtook this 64-year-old New York firm of importers, six floors of their big building on 33d Street were filled with these stocks—a roll of honor of many of the proudest concerns in the trade, as the trademarks here shown illustrate.

Today, tomorrow, and for many days to come, the vast GIMBEL purchase will be supplying this fine China and Glassware, the artistic Marbles and Bronzes,

At from ¼ to ½ of Usual Retail Prices

of which the following groups give some idea:

COPELAND SPODE'S ITALIAN ENGLAND

Note.—We beg the indulgence of our customers regarding the delivery of China and Glassware purchased on the first two days of the Sale, in view of the enormous number of transactions and our wish to pack the wares so carefully as to assure their arrival in perfect condition.

Bawo & Dotter's Own "Elite" Limoges China—Plain White

A superior quality, for home use, or decorating purposes. Not previously advertised—in a splendid range of pieces from Fruit Saucers at 10c, regularly 25c, to large Coffee Cups at 50c, regularly $1.

And including plates, cups and saucers of various sizes.

The Unique "Moorcroft" Pottery at ½ Import Prices

One of the most wonderful offerings of the Sale. Exquisite pieces, all different in design and coloring; hand made and decorated, and signed by the artist-craftsman.

Jugs, Teapots, Jardinieres, Tankards, etc., at 50c to $7.50.

French China Dinner Sets at $29.50, Regularly $55

In a fine conventional border decoration; 100 pieces; a splendid offering.

3,500 Pieces of Beautiful Cut Glass

A very important feature of the Sale—highest quality of cutting on pure blanks; at HALF regular prices or less.

Jugs, $2 to $7.50 each.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $2 to $5.
Flower Vases, $1 to $3.50 each.
Orange Bowls, $2.50 to $3.75.
Mayonnaise Sets, $2 to $5.

and a large variety of other pieces at equally ridiculous prices.

French China Dinner Sets 100 Pieces, $32.50 Set

A pretty border decoration; service for 12; with 8 meat platters; all pieces gilt.

Highly Decorative Bohemian Glass at About One-Half Price

Mostly from Bawo & Dotter's own factories in Bohemia; charming shapes and decorations; in various colorings and sizes.

Bonbon Dishes,	$3 to $10	Compotes,	$1.75 to $6.50
Bowls,	$3 to $8	Decanters,	$2.50 to $7.50
Vases,	$3 to $10	Jugs,	$2.50 to $12

and many others—all at half price.

3,000 Pieces of Bawo & Dotter's "Elite" French Fancy China

In beautiful new designs from the celebrated Elite factory at Limoges. Prices from 50c for a Bonbon Dish to $5 for a splendid Salad Bowl, with many between—all at a HALF of Bawo & Dotter's IMPORT price.

Open Stock Patterns China and Porcelain Dinnerware

A large collection, providing good choosing in over 30 patterns of French, Austrian and Bavarian China and English Porcelain; though not in complete sets. Prices ¼ to ⅓ of usual retail—run from 1c for a Butter Chip to 50c for a Meat Platter or Covered Dish.

The Bawo & Dotter Marbles and Bronzes

Small Marble Busts, $3.75. Larger Busts and Figures at $5, $7.50, up to $25. A Table of Marbles, French Bronzes, etc., very specially priced at $50.

The Bawo & Dotter Stock of Fine Lamps

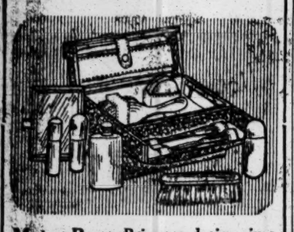
Beautiful designs, hardly two alike, including Table, Library and Boudoir Lamps, and Semi-Indirect Lighting Fixtures in most modern styles; all at half price.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Falsehoods Set to Music

Purchasing an inferior article to save money is false economy;—just as when people work for nothing they are giving away something which nobody wants.

Cross Motor Bag



Motor Bag—Princess design, in a very unique "Frosted Morocco" leather, in black and colors, with colored silk linings, handle at top, slide lock and key. Fitted in gilt, with hair brush, comb, clothes brush, powder box, memorandum book and pencil, scent bottle, hair-pin box, lip-stick holder, nail file, button hook and leather-backed mirror; 5¾ x 4 x 3¼ inches. Specially priced: $9.75

Cross Summer Gloves

For Women—

Short silk, two clasp, self-stitched. 50c
Short silk, two clasp, Paris point back $1.00
Short silk, two clasp, embroidered back $1.25
16-button silk, Paris point or embroidery back $1.50
16-button silk, Paris point, heavy weight $1.75
16-button silk, Paris point back, extra heavy weight $2.00
Short fabric ..... 50c-$1.25
Long fabric ..... $1.25-$2.00

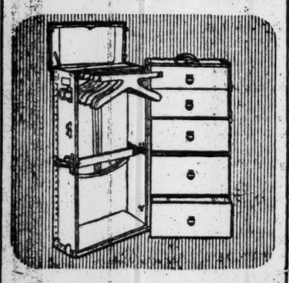
For Men—

Silk gloves .. $1.00-$1.25-$1.50
Fabric gloves .... 50c-75c-$1.25

English Kit Bag

Kit Bag—Tan or black grained ox-hide, "soft end" design, lightweight and capacious, folding bottom, pocket at one side, checked linen lining, brass lock and catches;
18-inch size $15.50
20-inch size $16.50
22-inch size $18.00
24-inch size $19.00

Cross "Rite-Hite" Trunk



For men or women, "Rite-Hite" design, Hartmann make, 40 inches high, fitted with clothes-hangers for ten suits or gowns, three drawers for apparel, one deep drawer for hat with form for same; construction 3-ply Veneer, black fibre covering, brown fibre binding $26.00

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
NEW YORK: 484 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
BOSTON: 145 Tremont Street
LONDON: 89 Regent Street
Dealers Throughout the World

MAN FATALLY SHOT FALLS BEFORE TRAIN

August Schmelsky, a Railroad Gate Tender, Accuses ex-Police Officer of Shooting.

BULLET ENTERS STOMACH

Victim Staggers Out Upon Track Before an Approaching Express, but Is Foun in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 4.—Falling on the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad with a bullet hole in his stomach, and in danger of being crushed by an express train which was due within a few moments, August Schmalsky, a gate tender of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Union Avenue, Totowa Borough, a suburb of Paterson, was discovered just in time by a track walker late tonight, and taken to the General Hospital, where, it is said, he cannot live. The Paterson police have started out with their dragnet to locate Frank Martin, a former police officer of Totowa Borough, and more recently an inmate of the State Prison at Trenton, and Harry Stuart, another resident of the Borough, who has not worked for many years.

In an ante-mortem statement made to detectives just before midnight Schmalsky, who is 40 years old and married, charged Martin with the shooting. He said he was in his shanty at the side of the track when Martin and Stuart came in, and the former, after drinking the gate tender's pail of coffee, placed a revolver at his abdomen and said:

"How would you like to be shot?"

Before Schmalsky could reply the man pulled the trigger, and his victim fell at his feet. The two men ran away in the darkness toward the Breakness Mountains.

According to his story Schmalsky staggered to his feet and out of his shanty in an endeavor to seek assistance. He walked only a short way along the tracsk when he fell across the rails and lost consciousness.

He was discovered there by a man who carried him back to the shanty and summoned Dr. Ives of Little Falls, N. J. The doctor took the dying man in his auto to the General Hospital, where it is said he cannot recover.

LABOR LEADERS AROUSED.

Predict General Colorado Strike as Result of Lawson Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 4.—The conviction of John Lawson, official of the United Mine Workers, for the murder of a Deputy Sheriff in the Colorado coal strke, may result n a general labor strike throughout the State, according to the more radical labor leaders. John McLennan, President of the State Federation of Labor, today issued a cal for a meeting of that body next Monday, at which a formal protest will be drawn up against Lawson's conviction, and at which more drastic action in the form of a general strike is predicted.

When the Lawson case is again brought to trial, as labor leaders claim it will be, they will ask for a change of venue. They claim the districts in which the large coal mines are located are ruled by the coal operators. Indignation in labor circles is intense, and their leaders claim they will have the united support of organized labor throughout the country.

UPHOLD APPLIANCE ACT.

Decision May Cut Down Accidents Due to Hand Brakes.

RICHMOND, Va., May 4.—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today unanimously affirmed a decision of the Federal District Court construing the Safety Appliance act so as to make it unlawful for a railroad to require brakemen to use commond hand brakes to control the speed of trains on the road.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission say the decision at Richmond today is one of the most important in many years. If supported by the United tSates Supreme Court, it will result in cutting down accidents now laid to the hand brake, which last year killed 586 men and injured 16,053. It may force the railroads, especially on high grades, to cut down the length of their trains.

THOMPSON GETS $20,000,000

Uniontown Banker Says He Will Reopen Bank in Six Months.

UNIONTOWN, May 4.—Josiah V. Thompson, banker and holder of extensive coal properties in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, whose financial embarrassment has been widely felt for several months, announced today that he had negotiated a loan of $20,000,000 and that he and his associates would soon be freed of their troubles.

Mr. Thompson said further that the First National Bank of Uniontown, which has been in the hands of a receiver since January 18, would reopen within six weeks, that receivers appointed for the many persons associated with him would be discharged, and that the 430,000 acres of coal lands involved would be withdrawn from the market.

Mr. Thompson did not disclose the names of the persons who have agreed to advance the money, but added that they were conversant with the situation.

D. E. SEYBEL A SUICIDE.

New York Lawyer Was a Director of Black, Starr & Frost.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—Daniel E. Seybel of the law firm of Seybel & French, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, shot and killed himself here today at his home in Ridge Street. He was found dead in one of the rooms of the house by the caretaker. A discharged revolver was lying by his side.

It is thought that despondency because of ill health and the loss of his wife three years ago was responsible for the suicide. Since the death of his wife Mr. Seybel, who was 50 years old and childless, had been much alone, and it is said that he became melancholy in his solitude.

Warren C. French of 469 West 152d Street, New York, Mr. Seybel's partner, came here as soon as he was notified of the suicide.

Mr. Seybel was Secretary-Treasurer of the Greenfield Automatic Fastener Company, Treasurer of the Park Mortgage Company, and a Director of Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the instant relief of painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Simply shake the contents of one of the small envelopes in each shoe. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

NEW ROCK ISLAND MOVE.

Protective Committee Expected to Ask for Deposits of Stock.

It was announced yesterday that the Sheldon Proxy Committee, which collected proxies for the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company on April 12, would be dissolved. In its place will appear a new protective committee, which, it is expected, will ask for a deposit of the railway's stock.

The new protective committee will be organized by Charles Hayden, one of the newly elected Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Mr. Hayden denied yesterday that the committee had already been formed. He had merely broached the matter informally to several men representing considerable holdings of the railway company stock, he said. It is expected that W. Emlen Roosevelt and W. J. Matheson, also newly elected Directors, will serve on the new committee. A. F. Van Hall of Amsterdam, representing 86,000 shares of the railway company stock held in Holland, has also been asked to serve on the new committee, but no reply has yet been received. The committeee, it was said yesterday, would probably consist of seven members. It would be in every way representative and independent, it was explained.

While this committee is being formed, N. L. Amster, the insurgent Director on the railway board, will work along his own way, and his committee will also act as a stockholders' protective committee. It was said yesterday on Mr. Amster's behalf that no deposit of stock would be asked for, but that stockholders would be asked to give their support to the Amster plan of lifting the Rock Island out of receivership.

A Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, referring to the recent receivership, said yesterday that each and every Director excepting only Mr. Amster had known of the contemplated receivership action before it was actually launched. This apparently settles a question which has been much discussed in Wall Street. In the past a number of the Directors specifically denied that they had known in advance of the receivership. This Director also stated that Mr. Van Hall had known of the receivership before he sailed for Amsterdam.

Mr. Amster said last night that papers in the plea for intervention in the receivership will be filed this week.

"I have just learned now that an opposition stockholders' committee is being formed with the manifest purpose in view of detracting from the strength of our committee," said Mr. Amster. "This is in line with the tactics that have heretofore been employed. I want to say that our committee proposes to go right ahead with the suit for the recovery of the $7,500,000 from old Directors and to sift the entire Rock Island receivership.

"We shall oppose receiver's certificates for new equipment; the company has too many locomotives now and can hire a few thousand cars cheaper than to buy them in view of its present poor credit.

"In my investigation I discovered that the company can save more than $500,000 annually in its traffic department, $500,000 more in its general expenses, and $600,000 by cutting out its Golden State Limited daily train service from Chicago to the Pacific Coast.

SAYS FISH WERE DROWNED.

Kissena Lake Lacks Oxygen, City Chemist Asserts.

Two hundred carp and a number of perch were drowned recently in Kissena Lake, Flushing, according to a statement by Thomas W. Melia, a chemist and bacteriologist of the New York Water eDpartment, yesterday. When the fish were found floating on the lake a week ago sensational reports were circulated to the effect that they had been poisoned.

After a thorough investigation Mr. Melia discovered no foreign element that would cause the death of the fish, but he found that in a lake in Northern New Jersey in 1906 the same conditions which confronted the Queens Park Department prevailed. The fish in the New Jersey lake died from no apparent cause, and experiments showed that the annual changes in the waters of the lake, known as the lake bloom, caused by sudden changes in the temperature, had absorbed all of the oxygen in the water.

CHINESE PREPARE TO DEFEND PEKING

Continued from Page 1.

Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato, have approved a project to send an ultimatum to China. The information reaching Japan, this paper says, leads to the conviction that the nature of the latest Chinese answer to the demands of this country obliges Japan to resort to what it calls this logical diplomatic step.

Continuing, the Yomiuri says that the concessions made by Japan, particularly the restoration of Kiao-Chau to China, had created the belief that China was satisfied an dthat the matter would be arranged peacefully. There is an impression now, the newspaper says, that Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, desires an ultimatum in order to justify China's eventual acceptance.

According to the newspaper Hochi Shimbun, martial law will be proclaimed in South Manchuria simultaneously with the issuance of the ultimatum.

Minister of Justice Ozaki was quoted by the newspapers in earlier editions as having announced that the Cabinet had decided to send an ultimatum to China requiring her to reconsider the decision to make no further concessions to Japan. It is explained in official circles that Japan has no desire to resort to force, but that China "must be made to realize thatthis country is determined upon the acceptance of its program for solidifying the peace of the Orient."

The press considers the ultimatum a proper step. The Japan Times believes that, if China refuses to yield, Japan should occupy provinces like Shantung "until China comes to her senses." This, the paper says, would not constitute a violation of China's integrity, "since its sole aim would be to insure the integrity of the country."

The belief is professed in some circles that China may send word at the last minute that additional concessions are possible, and in this way avert the ultimatum.

The Kokumin Shimbun quotes Premier Okuma as expressing disappointment with the course of the Chinese authorities. In the beginning, it is related, Japa nasked China to keep the proceedings strictly secret. In spite of China's alleged promise to this effect, the proceedings were published broadcast.

Continuing, the Kokumin Shimbun says it is in a position to declare with authority that, whatever action Japan takes, her course will not disturb the friendly relations with the United States and Great Britain. In conclusion this paper says that the appeal of China to America through the missionaries will not move the United States to interfere.

Statements have appeared in the Japanese press to the effect that the followers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who are now in Japan plotting to overthrow President Yuan Shi-Kai, have issued a manifesto making the charge that Yuan Shi-Kai in reality was the originator of the Japanese demands, his ulterior motive being to obtain the help of Japan to make himself Emperor. These allegations, however, are quite without confirmation.

LONDON, May 4.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio says in a dispatch received here tonight:

"I learn that the Cabinet in special session has decided to send an ultimatum to China. The ultimatum will accord a brief limit for China's compliance with the Japanese demands."

NO JOINT ACTION, SAYS GREY.

Secretary, in Commons, Denies Anglo-American Negotiations Over Japan.

LONDON, May 4.—The United States and Great Britain have entered into no formal negotiations concerning Japan's demands upon China. Announcement to this effect wa smade in the House of Commons today by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir. Edward Gray. The Secretary added that the only communication on the subject between the American and British Governments had been a brief and informal conversation in February between Ambassador Page and a representative of Great Britain.

Asked by a member from the floor for a statement of the progress of the negotiations between China and Japan, the Foreign Secretary said that Great Britain had been in communication with the Japanese Government on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese agreement generally, and particularly concerning those British interests which might possibly conflict with the competing Japanese demands upon China. These negotiations, however, he said, were strictly confidential.

Asked if he were going to do nothing "until Japan, by military force, having already 60,000 troops in China, had imposed her authority on China," and whether Great Britain was not bound by treaty to defend the integrity of China, or if he, "was prepared to regard that simply as a scrap of paper," Sir Edward Grey reiterated that the communications made to him by Japan were confidential and that he, therefore, was not at liberty to discuss the actual terms of the Japanese demands.

The Secretary said he was not aware that any official and accurate version of the demands had been published and that he regarded the matter as one of the greatest importance.

The question as to how Japan can reconcile some of her demands upon China with her professed intention of upholding the independence of that country is asked by The Manchester Guardian in reviewing editorially the Chino-Japanese negotiations.

"China does agree," says The Guardian, "to the request that she shall not cede to a third power any harbors, bays or islands among her coasts—an undertaking against which nothing can be said except that it apparetly leaves Japan free to demand from China just what China is forbidden to grant to a third party. If Japan would enter into a self-denying ordinance, then, indeed, Chia and those who wish her well would have solid ground for satisfaction. But at present we remain puzzled to know how Japan can reconcile some of her demands, those for instance which China has rejected, with her professed intention of upholding the independence of China."

NO APPEAL FROM CHINA.

President Wilson Corrects Reports —Still Hopes for aSettlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It was brought out by questions asked of President Wilson today that the Chinese Government had not appealed to the United States to help it resist the demands of Japan for concessions alleged to be dangerous to China's integrity. The inference drawn from the rather cautious answers made by the President was that the United States Government had acted on its own initiative in any part it had taken in the matter.

From what the President said it was apparent that the information that this Governmnt was receiving in regard to the progress of the negotiations between Japan and China was being furnished by Paul M. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking. This was held to clear the Chinese Governmnt of the imputation that it was conducting a publicity campaign among foreign nations in order to create sentiment against the Japanese demands, at least so far as the United States was concerned. The Japanese Government is said to have accused the Chinese Governmnt of engaging in such a campaign. No direct statement was made by the President, however, as to whether any information on the subject of the negotiations was coming from the Chinese Government.

To a question the President said that he thought there was ground for the hope that the Japanese-Chinese situation would be cleared up soon. H said he had heard of no ultimatum.

CHINA'S TONE PROVOCATIVE.

Japanese Government Holds That It Precludes Further Conversations.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 5.—"I am authoritatively informed," says The Times Tokio correspondent, "that the tone of the Chinese reply to the Japanese demands precludes further conversations. China not only refuses to concede Article 5 but does so in language distinctly provocative.

"China's attitude since the presentation of the modified demands became decidedly less conciliatory than at any time earlier in the negotiaitons, when Japan's proposals were much more exacting."

KILLS BABY AND HIMSELF.

Wife Attributes Brooklyn Postal Crime to Overstudy.

Thomas P. SmithP, a clerk in the money order department of the Post Office, took his two-year-old daughter, Ruth, into the bathroom of their apartment at 368 East Eleventh Street, Flatbush, yesterday morning, and cut her throat, almost severing the baby's head from her body. Then he cut his own throat.

Mrs. Florence Smith, the wife and mother, who was preparing breakfast, knew nothing of the tragedy until Frederick Benzenberg, a decorator at work in a vacant apartment below, ran up to discover why blood was dripping down into the bathroom. Then Mrs. Smith, learning that both husband and daughter were dead, collapsed and had to be taken to the Kings County Hospital. Mrs. Ellen Smith of 416 East Eleventh Street, Smith's mother, called at the house, and, learning of the tragedy, collapsed also and an ambulance was summoned for her.

Mrs. Smith said her husband was interested in the cult of Christian Science. She said she thought his mind had given way under the strain of excessive study.

MRS. BURKHAM ON STAND.

Testifies She Is the Daughter of Man Who Left Her a Fortune.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Mrs. Lois Campbell Burkham, beneficiary with Mrs. Florence Campbell to the $16,000,000 estate of James Campbell, traction magnate, took the stand today and testified in the suit brought by relatives who are attempting to prove invalid the late millionaire's will.

Mrs. Burkham testified that James Campbell was her father and Mrs. Florence Campbell was her mother. That she had lived with the Campbells all her life until her marrrage last Fall, and that during his life she and her father were inseparable.

"He would not let me go away to spend the night," she testified, "nor even stay away to lunch. He wanted me with him. He used to take me to school and carry my books, and where on eof our family went we all went. This custom interfered with my education, since my parents traveled a great deal, and they would take me on the journeys rather than be away from me."

PROF. YOHANNAN MENACED.

Arrest of Alleged Agent Follows Threat by Persians.

When the Rev. Dr. Abraham Yohannan, Professor of Oriental Languages in Columbia University, received a letter at his home, 557 West 124th Street, last Friday, written in Prsian, the Professor native language, and demanding $200 under threat of death, he carried it to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. The letter said the writrs wanted to return to Persia and would telephone the Professor, making an appointment to receive the money if he decided to settle with them. Dr. Yohannan was advised to wait for such a message, and Monday he received a second letter telling him the writrs hoped he had dcided to follow their wishs. Yesterday some one telephond, and, speaking in Persian, made an appointment to call on the Professor at 10 o'clock last night.

Detectives McManus and Hill were hidden behind some portieres in the library when, shortly after 11 o'clock, the maid admitted a young Persian, who afterward said he was Joel Jacobs, 21 years old, employed as an office attendant by Dr. Joseph E. Winters of 25 West Thirty-seventh Street.

"I presume you come for the money mentioned in the letters I have received?" said the professor.

"I was sent to get some money from you," replied Jacobs. "I know nothing about any letters."

"I promised those men I would give them $100 and pay the rest later," continued the professor, and Jacobs responded: "I guess that will be all right."

Then Dr. Yohannan handed the youth $100 in marked bills, and as he accepted them the detectives seized him. He was apparently greatly astonished and insisted that he had done nothing wrong. He declared he had acted as a messenger for others, but steadfastly declined to say who they were.

Jacobs was locked up, and Dr. Yohannan said he thought the youth, or those he acted for, had conceived their idea from watching moving pictures. He said he did much transiating for publishing houses and was well known among the Persians of this city, who doubtless regarded him as wealthy.

MAYOR ROBERTS REMOVED.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 4.—Donn M. Roberts, who is serving a sentence in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for eltction frauds, was removed as Mayor of Terre Haute late today.

The Circuit Court sustained the action of the City Council in impeaching Roberts.

Can you raise ten million dollars?

Sam Arnold needed that much. George Randolph Chester shows how the young promoter gets the money in "The Edge of the Boom"—see this week's issue of

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By the same test, the mineral oil treatment, used in conjunction with a return to rational habits of eating and exercise, reveals itself as the one logical remedy for constipation. The longer it is used, the less it is needed.

Nujol is not a drug, is not absorbed by the system, and consequently can be taken in any quantity without harm. Nujol acts chiefly as a mechanical lubricant, although it has the additional property of absorbing and removing intestinal toxins. By facilitating the *natural* evacuation of the lower intestines, it restores the bowels to healthy activity.

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These sales come at a time when "The Big Store" is perfectly and completely stocked with the most desirable Summer merchandise. They could not come more opportunely. Hence, if you are wise, you will buy liberally to fill your needs for months to come.

Recent events, which make it necessary for us to realize cash for everything in the store, are the direct cause of these Receivers' Sales.

You cannot mention a needed article which isn't included. The complete list of bargains couldn't be printed in this entire newspaper just now.

But come—prepared to find the greatest selling event that New York has ever known.

Come Early and Get Your Share of the Bargains

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists and Skirts
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Furs
Wrappers and Tea Gowns
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Undermuslins, Corsets, Silk Petticoats
Bathing Suits
Hosiery and Knit Underwear Shoes
Ready-to-Wear Hats
Trimmed Millinery
Untrimmed Millinery
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs Ribbons
Veilings Bridal Veils
Handkerchiefs Gloves
Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks Umbrellas
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
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You don't buy the pictures or the catalogs or the clever talk of the advertisement and the salesman.

One ride behind the wheel of Marmon "41" will tell you a greater and more convincing story than reams of illustrated description.

No talk of printing can tell you how much easier this car rides—how capable it is under different conditions—what value it *really offers*.

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SAFETY-FIRST RULES FOR FLEET VISITORS

All Boats Running from Shore to Ships Will Be Licensed and Capacity Limited.

BAR ON ROUND-TRIP TICKETS

Passengers Will Not Be Deserted on Vessels After Having Paid Fare Back to Land.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has issued regulations to govern the transportation of visitors by specially licensed boats to and from the ships of the Atlantic Fleet during the two weeks that the fleet will be anchored in the Hudson. The regulation of the sight-seeing and visiting traffic during fleet visits has always been one of the big problems of such events, and this time the Federal and city authorities will enforce to the letter all regulations promulgated for safety.

The maximum number of passengers each boat engaged in the shore-to-ship traffic may carry will be decided before the license is granted. A maximum charge of 25 cents per passenger, each way, will be allowed, and certain landings from which the boats must operate will be designated. Pennants to indicate maximum passenger capacity of each boat must be carried. It will no longer be possible for a boatman to sell round-trip tickets, and then go home without returning for the return-ticket holders.

Rule 1, which governs the issuance of licenses to boatmen and boat owners, reads:

> Owners of motor boats who desire to engage in transporting passengers for hire to and from naval ships, or around the ships, will apply to the Commissioner of Docks for a permit. Applicants will be notified to present their boats for inspection as to legal requirements, suitability and capacity, and if satisfactory a triangular pennant will be issued to the operators by the Commissioner of Docks on deposit of two dollars ($2), showing number of permit and capacity allowed, which will permit the boat in question to engage in this traffic and use the gangways of the war ships. The pennants will be issued for the length of time the ships are to be in the river at that particular visit. These pennants are to be carried by the boats so that they can be readily seen from all points. They are to be turned in at any time on demand of representative of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Rule 3 refers to the rate per passenger to be charged and is as follows:

> On boats carrying passengers between the war ships and the shore, the fare shall not in any case exceed 25 cents each way. The fare out is to be collected upon embarkation of the passengers, and the fare back during the return trip, and no tickets of any sort shall be sold, nor shall return trip fare be collected on the outward passage.

Rule 4 requires that the operators of passenger-carrying boats must continue those boats in service until all visitors to ships, which under their licenses they are permitted to serve, have been cleared of visitors and a failure to live up to this regulation will result in forfeiture of license. The men of the fleet and the city police will co-operate in the enforcement of all regulations.

The Mayor's Committee, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman, appointed to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the officers and men of the fleet, gave out yesterday the route of the land parade of the fleet personnel, which parade will be reviewed by President Wilson from a reviewing stand to be erected in front of the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The parade will take place the morning of Monday, May 17. The route will be:

Twenty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, Fifty-ninth Street to Central Park West, Central Park West to Seventy-seventh Street, Seventy-seventh Street to West End Avenue, north to Seventy-ninth Street, west to North River.

It is now expected that the entire dreadnought and pre-dreadnought divisions of the fleet will be swinging at anchor in the Hudson by 9 o'clock next Saturday morning.

MORE MILLS FOR CUBA.

Sugar Men in Better Financial Condition Because of the War.

C. A. Johnson Hardy, a contractor of Santiago de Cuba and his brother-in-law, Francisco Auza, engineer and manager of a big sugar estate on the island, have arrived at the Imperial. Mr. Hardy, who went to Cuba with the American Army, is interested in many agricultural and other properties there. He said yesterday that there is practically no big construction work going on except the building of a few sugar mills.

"The sugar people, because of the good price they got for part of their product last year, have not felt the results of the war," said Mr. Hardy. "Still, the benefits of the high prices have been more apparent than real on account of adverse crop conditions. The sugar mills had not been making money for the last two or three years. Most of them were heavily in debt. Since last Fall they have been paying some of their accumulated indebtedness and are now in a tremendously better financial condition.

"There is practically no construction work going on in Cuba except a few new sugar mills and improvements in old ones. As for general business, the best characterisation would be that it is good only in spots. The iron mines of Cuba are now working at a minimum, as they have not felt the demand for steel up here.

"I do not know whether it was appreciated up here, but the sudden jump in the price of sugar last Summer found Cuba's sugar almost entirely disposed of. I believe there was not more than 2 per cent. of the crop left, and all the profits for the season were made on this comparatively small amount."

ADMITS HITTING CHAUFFEUR

But Only with Hand, Says Mrs. Harrold—Case Dismissed.

Mrs. Orville Harrold of 106 Central Park West, wife of the opera singer, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday before Magistrate Corrigan in response to a summons obtained by Moe Small, a chauffeur, of 50 St. Mark's Place, who alleged she struck him on the head with her slipper, inflicting a lacerated wound, last Saturday night, after she had refused to pay him 25 cents for the delivery of some medicine.

Mrs. Harrold admitted striking Small, but said she used only her hand, after he had pulled her into the hallway from her apartment.

Magistrate Corrigan said it was a question of veracity, and dismissed the case, telling Small to take the case to a civil court if he desired redress.

MUSEUM OF SAFETY OPENS NEW HOME

Rooms at 18 West Twenty-fourth Street Show Devices for Protection of Life.

WILL TEACH FOOD VALUES

Committee, with Miss Edith Wetmore as Chairman, to Promote Sanitation in Homes.

The American Museum of Safety opened its new home at 18 West Twenty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. While the opening was formal, there was very little formality about the reception. Those who desired to inspect the place came in, looked about, saw the moving pictures and departed. There was a luncheon served by three or four very formal looking waiters, and tea was obtainable.

The new location of the museum is ideal, for it is in the heart of the loft and factory district, where the streets at noon and certain other hours teem with working men and women. The museum occupies the ground floor and the basement of the building.

Its managers intend by lectures and publications and by exhibits and by personal effort not only to teach the value of safety first in the factory, on the railroads and in the street, but that safety means also the shielding of the children in the household and a standard of better living.

The space in one of the great windows looking out on the street is given up to an exhibition of safety devices used in a big lighting and power plant. Near the door is a collection of rather gruesome exhibits showing the effects of occupational diseases.

A section is devoted to an exhibit of industrial dietetics. There at a glance the worker can tell whether condensed milk has better food value than the fresh article, and there he can learn the nutritive value of rye flour, corn meal and other staples of diet. "Alcohol lessens efficiency," is the sign over several glass cases, and within is presented evidence to prove the truth of the charge. Two life size figures are used to demonstrate the use of the pulmotor.

One side of the main hall is devoted to moving pictures on educational and safety subjects. Downstairs is an exhibit showing what has been done to protect workers from the danger of moving machinery and to safeguard them against the carelessness of others. Here, by means of two miniature ships is demonstrated a device which its inventor claims is practicable for a quick and safe transfer of passengers from a sinking ship to a rescuing craft.

President Arthur Williams in an address of welcome said:

"We are most happy to welcome the friends of the American Museum of Safety to our new premises, where it is the intention of our organization to come into closer contact with the industrial workers of the city. For such a plan this location is more suitable than our old one, because it establishes us literally on the ground floor.

"This will, we hope, lead passers-by to step in, attracted by the displays in our show windows. These exhibits will be carefully arranged to illustrate various phases in accident prevention and health promotion. Being on the street level will also make it more convenient to give lectures illustrated with stereoptican and moving pictures. A series of such lectures is now being prepared.

"This may be an opportune time for announcing that a new committee has recently been formed which will devote its time to bringing safety and sanitation into the home. Miss Edith Wetmore has kindly consented to serve as Chairman of this committee."

Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the museum, and several other officers assisted the Reception Committee, which consisted of Mrs. James Speyer, Chairman, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. S. Crimmins Jennings, Mrs. Tompkins McIlvaine, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. J. Dynsley Prince, Miss E. Louise Sands, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Miss Edith Wetmore.

REPLIES TO NAT. C. GOODWIN

J. S. Metcalfe Asks Dismissal of Book Review Suit.

James S. Metcalfe, who is being sued by Nat C. Goodwin because of his review of "Nat Goodwin's Book," filed his answer yesterday. Mr. Metcalfe admits that the review was written by him, but says that was by the request of the plaintiff, who urged him to review it. Evidently Mr. Goodwin did not urge Mr. Metcalfe to criticise the work in such strong language.

The answer repeats some of the things contained in the alleged libel, and says that the book contains "unmanly gossip and worse concerning the women who have been his [Mr. Goodwin's] wives, and other women, and is a record of hate and dastardly publication, and a betrayal of the most intimate and, to every man deserving of the name, most sacred relations of life."

Mr. Metcalfe also says that the book contains libelous matter and matter which it is unlawful to print. He asks that the suit be dismissed.

CHAUFFEUR FINED $50.

Joseph Elder Found Guilty of Running Down Henry R. Towne.

Joseph Elder, a chauffeur, of 50 Russell Street, Brooklyn, was fined $50 by Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of reckless driving. Elder's machine knocked down Henry R. Towne of 121 Madison Avenue, founder and President of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, and President of the Merchants' Association, on Monday morning in Fifth Avenue at Twenty-seventh Street.

Mr Towne, who is 78 years old, told Magistrate Murphy he was fortunate in receiving only minor bruises. He said Patrolman Huth had halted traffic in Fifth Avenue when he attempted to cross, but that the chauffeur disregarded the signal. This was corroborated by the patrolman.

Elder is employed by Edwar Karfoil of 707 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Want to Carry Bundles in Cars.

As a result of complaints received by the Public Service Commission concerning the exclusion from the Subway and elevated lines of persons carrying bundles, a hearing will be held on the matter this morning before Commissioner Hayward. Complaints have been received from department stores and trades unions. The regulation sometimes hits a workman, who is taking a big load of tools to his work.

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TODAY, *Wednesday,* and TOMORROW, *Thursday*

A Great Event, *10 Specials in* Men's Summer Furnishings

Each one of these *"10 Specials"* is of very recent manufacture, some just from the workrooms; the most approved of the latest dictates in men's fashions—perfectly meeting the important needs of the season—the best grades of their respective kinds, and offered for this great event

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Entirely new, of light weight mercerized pongee shirting, with a collar that opens at the neck or buttons up close. Half sleeves.
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An entirely new lot, comprising light and colored grounds, very superior grade and an exquisite selection of patterns; best workmanship. Regular price $1.65 and $2.00 — **1.15**

SPECIAL No. 3
Silk Striped Shirts
A very smart soft shirt, made from extremely new shirtings of summer weights, exclusive, distinctive and most desirable patterns.
Regular price $2.00 and $2.50 — **1.45**

SPECIAL No. 4
Pure Silk Shirts
Negligee style—very fine quality of self and satin stripes, white and neat fancy designs on light grounds, beautifully made throughout. Regular price $4.00 and $4.50 — **2.95**

SPECIAL No. 5
Summer Pajamas
Of finely woven plain colored mercerized pongee fabrics and neatest of striped soft Cotton Crepes. Regular price $1.50 Suit — **95c**

SPECIAL No. 6
Silk Mull Pajamas
Quite sheer and lightest weight, but strong and serviceable—white and plain colors. Silk loop frogs. Regular price $3.00 Suit — **1.95**

SPECIAL No. 7
Athletic Underwear
Strong grade Nainsook—Knee Drawers and Sleeveless Coat Shirt. Easy fitting and well made thru-out. Regular price 50c garment — **40c**

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Silk Neckwear
Very special—made in the most desirable shapes, from fine plain and self colored pure silk cravatings. Regular price 65c and 85c — **50c**

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Bath Robes
Of good weight Toweling and all Jacquard stripes and figures, two-tone effects; small, medium and large sizes.
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MAY NUMBER

The New York Times CURRENT HISTORY

The European War

Earl Kitchener, Britain's War Secretary, said:

"I don't know when the war will end, but it will begin about May 1st"

That time has come. The preliminary reports of the preparations for the real struggle and the opening battles of the conflict's newest phase appear in this May number

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HALT ARMS EXPORT, CHIEF MASON URGES

Grand Master Freifeld Asks Aid of 187,000 Members in New York State.

CALLS FOR ACTION NOW

Address at Annual Communication Largely Devoted to War in Europe and Plea for Peace.

Members of the Masonic fraternity in the State of New York, numbering 187,000, were called upon yesterday to begin a campaign against the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to the warring nations of Europe in the opening address by Grand Master George Freifeld of Brooklyn at the one hundred and thirty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of this State.

Grand Master Freifeld devoted a large par tof his address to the war, saying, in part:

"We are a world fraternity, not bounded by geographical lines or circumscribed by race cred or time. Teaching the brotherhood of m a,nwe touch all men everywhere with sympathetic interest. That the world has but partially accepted belief in and practice of the fraternal relation which should exist among men is painfully apparent by the gigantic and murderous strife engaging the nations of Europe.

"The time is ripe, brethren, to instill into the hearts and minds of men the idea of a brotherhood so deep and strong as not only to prevent the killing of men by other men with arms, but to prevent also the spectator, or so-called neutral, from supplying the deadly weapons with which more murder shall be accomplished. The command 'Thou shalt not kill' applies equally to him who has the weapon and to him who holds it for such use by another. If Freemasonry is' to play an honorable part in the world's theatre of action, let us not shrink from the battle where truth and righteousness cope with error and evil. The world has been led too long by the men and the ideas responsible for this horrible conflict. Let us join with the Church of God and all other forces for good in spreading better, nobler, and more exalted ideas.

"There is no earthly power strong enough to intervene by forceful or peaceful means to cause the conflict to cease. We look beyond and above the clouds to the Great Architect of the Universe and raise our prayers to Him, the God in whom we put our trust."

Belgium Only One to Ask Aid.

After describing the Grand Lodge's efforts to ascertain how to succor its brethern in the war-stricken countries, the Grand Master said that many weeks elapsed before responses were received, and that none of them expressed the desir for immediate action and some declined help. An appeal received from the Grand Lodge of Belgium was forwarded, as per request contained in it, to other jurisdictions, through the Masonis War Relief Association of the United States, and it was then responded to. This was the only appeal requiring immediate attention. He said that the German lodges in this city had collected a Widows and Orphans Fund from among their own members amounting to about $20,000, which was sent abroad.

Referring to the matter of neutrality among the members of the organization, Grand Master Freifeld said:

"Let it be recorded to the glory of all our brethern that our fraternity has been neutal in the highest sense, the kindliest fellow-feeling has prevailed among all our brethern, and in our sceswtowloneapamongblFly."e shrdl sh French and German lodges particularly."

Entire Lodges of Foreigners Here.

Grand Master Freifeld said that there was received into the fraternity, not only the occasional individual who, from the fact of birth in another country may be termed a foreigner, but there are whole lodges composed of Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Scandinavians and Spaniards, and others having a large number of Armenians and Turks, Russians and Poles.

"We thus demonstrate, in a very striking manner," he continued, "in the new world the significant and hopeful fact that there may be united in one great fraternity men of every clime and creed under God's fatherhood, all working together for the higher well-being of each in a moral, social and spiritual sensc. In every nation on the earth are many men to whom the principle of brotherhood is a vital force which will yet overcome the animosities of racial and national differences.

"And now, under the protection of a great flag, in peace and with a measure of prosperity, we are met to learn whether we have progressed, to give serious thought to prosent problems and to anticipate and provide for the future, if we can but discern the coming events by the shadows they cast before them."

To Install Officers Tomorrow.

The Grand Lodge began its annual communication in Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, with Grand Master Freifeld presiding., assisted by Deputy Grand Master Thomas Penney of Buffalo, Senior Grand Warden William S. Farmer of Syracuse, and Junior Grand Warden Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack.

There are 837 delegates in attendance. The sessions will continue until tomorrow, when the newly elected officers will be installed.

The Grand Lodge will be visited today by Grand Lodge officers from the Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey Grand Lodges. A luncheon will be given them at the Republican Club, to be followed by an automobile ride, and in the evening they will be given a dinner, also at the Republican Club.

There are now in the Masonic Home at Utica nearly 500 adults and children, the Grand Master said in his report. The operation of the farm attached to the home resulted in a clear profit of $7,000 in the past year. He said the net income from the buildings of the fraternity amounted to $58,000 and there was an increase in resources during the year of over $100,000, of which $40,000 is in the permanent fund.

During the year fifteen dispensations were issued for the establishment of new lodges.

There has been received toward the redemption or endowment fund nearly $440,000.

STRIP METERS FROM TAXIS.

Test Case Begun Against Mason and Seaman Company.

John J. Drennen of the Bureau of Licenses charged in the West Side Court yesterday that, by stripping taximeters from their taxicabs and operating them under the guise of private cars, the Mason and Seaman Transportation Company is doing business in violation of the Public Hack ordinance. Five employes of the company were summoned before Magistrate Corrigan charged with violating the ordinance.

In order to make a test case, one of the defendants, Theodore Malcke, a chauffeur, of 1,640 Overing Street, the Bronx, was held for examination next Monday. The examination of the four other men, three chauffeurs and a starter, was put off until May 14.

The Appellate Division last Friday sustained the new amendment of the Taxicab ordinance that all public vehicles carrying taximeters must be licensed as public conveyances. The stripping of taximeters from many of the cars owned by the Mason and Seaman Company followed, according to Drennen.

MRS. HAY LEFT $2,057,895.

Mmes. Payne Whitney and J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Among Heirs.

According to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, Mrs. Clara S. Hay, John Hay's widow, who died at her home in Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1914, left an estate amounting to $2,057,895. A transfer tax appraisal report was filed in Brooklyn because Mrs. Hay left realty in that borough and elsewhere on Long Island valued at $3,475.

The bulk of the estate is shared by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the junior United States Senator from New York; Mrs. Payne Whitney and Clarence Leonard Hay, the children of Mrs. Hay. Under the will $40,000 is to go to various churches and charitable organizations in Washington, New York and Cleveland.

SAY THEY LEFT $1,100 AFTER OPENING SAFE

Putnam Railroad Men Hurry Back from Philadelphia to be Locked Up.

BUT MONEY IS MISSING

Scared When They Read That Cash They Were Afraid to Take Was Gone from 155th St. Station.

Two young men walked into the Detective Bureau of the District Attorney's office yesterday, and one said to Lieutenant Edward Rayens:

"We are the men who opened the safe in the Putnam Division ticket office at 135th Street on Sunday night. We want to give ourselves up."

To District Attorney Perkins they said they were Spencer Roberts, 25, of 21 Macomb's Place, assistant ticket agent at the station, and Thomas Wright, 30, of 22 Chestnut Street, Yonkers, formerly a conductor on the Putnam Devision.

"We opened the safe," Roberts said, "We thought it would be a litrtle easy money."

"What did you do with the money?" the District Attorney asked.

"That is just what we came to see you about. We never got the money at all. We were frightened away and left it there—every cent of it. When we saw in the papers today that some one had taken $1,100 we thought the best thing we could do was to give ourselves up. So we came over from Philadelphia and inquired our way here."

Roberts said he was on duty at the station from 2:30 P. M., until midnight, when he locked up the safe and in the morning Melville E. Wooley, the other agent, opened it and at about 10 o'clock checked up the cash. Roberts has worked for the railroad for five years and for two years had been Mr. Wooley's assistant. He said he knew Wright when he was a conductor on the road. Wright was discharged about six months ago.

"On Saturday," aid Roberts, 'he came around to see me and we decided to rob the safe. Of course, I knew the combination, but we wanted to make it appear as if it were an outside job. We bought a ratchet for $2.50 and a drill for 80 cents on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday night after closing time we went to work on the safe. We drilled into the plunger, but finally opened the safe by means of the combination.

"We took out the cash and were ready to make a get-away, when Waterman, the night watchman, made his rounds. He peered into the windows and recognized me. 'What are you doing here so late, Spence' he asked. 'Oh, I am going to leave in a few minutes,' I told him.

"After he had passed we got scared. Of course, if we took the money, we would have been caught. So we decided to leave it there and hide for a few days until the thing passed over. We did not think the railroad would make a complaint when they found that the money was all safe. So i wrote a note to my wife—we were married last December—and we went to Philadelphia."

The two men said they got to Philadelphia at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning and walked around all day. Wright had $15 and Roberts had less than $5. They were dumfounded, they said, when they read in the papers that the money was missing from the safe, so htye came back here to surrender.

Wright and Roberts were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up on a charge of attempted burglary. Late in the afternoon Chief Humphries of the New York Central questioned them for a half hour.

Wright has been employed by the Terry & Tench Company as a handy man. He said he lost his job with the railroad because he allowed members of the Aqueduct police force to ride free.

Wesley, who has been employed by the railroad for twenty-four years, reported the burglary at 5:30 o'clock on Monday morning to the White Plains police and the city police. The amount reported missing was $1,148.22.

CARPATHIA BRINGS TYPHUS.

Serbian Patient and 375 More from Steerage Detained.

The Cunard steamship Carpathia, which arrived early yesterday with 831 passengers from the Mediterranean and the Levant, was detained nine hours in Quarantine by a case of typhus which developed in the steerage, where 376 men were quartered. The patient was Christos Kelepouris, a Serbian 20 years old, who had run away from his country to Piraeus to avoid military service. He embarked at that port on April 13, and showed symptoms of the disease on April 26, according to S. P. Hodgkinson, the ship's surgeon, who had the man isolated and the after steerage disinfected.

After evamining the patient, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, the Health Officer of the Port, had him sent to Swinburne Island for treatment, and the 375 men in his section of the steerage were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

At Quarantine the Carpathia was thoroughly disinfected and she came to her pier at 5:30 o'clock to land her seventy first and 222 second cabin passengers. The cabin passengers believed the typhus case was a mild attack of smallpox.

This is the second case of typhus to reach New York. The other was the third engineer of the Greek steamship Christoferos, who arrived in New York last Saturday and wes sent to Swinburne Island.

ART MUSEUM A PURCHASER.

Metropolitan Pays $100 for a Persian Plate at Anderson Sale.

The Metrouolitan Museum of Art was one of the purchasers at the sale of ancient Chinese and Persian porcelain and pottery "consigned on account of the European war," with a collection of snuff bottles, jades and antique cloisonnes, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying $100 for a Persian plate. This was of the sixteenth century, deep with a flaring rim, coarse paste, with a crackle glaze over an ivory ground decorated with flowers and with an ornamental inscription in black, green, blue, and aubergine. It was from an exposition of masterpieces of Mohammedan art of Munich, 1910.

A bottle vase of Phoenician glass with opalescent patina went to the Lotus Magazine for $92; F. H. Beebe paid $42 for a Persian vase, thick paste, bulbous form, turquoise blue glaze, decorated with animals, birds, and inscription, excavated at Ispahan; a small Persian plaque, star shaped, decorated in gold red metallic luster with storks on white relief, excavated at Rhages, also from the Munich Exposition, was sold on order for $100, and a bottle vase of the twelfth century, excavated at Rhages, with ivory glaze and metallic ruby luster, cubic inscriptions and a royal procession indicated by mounted figures and trees, also sold on order for $75. For a bodl, Persian, eleventh century, ivory paste, the decoration in blue and black and showing a seated monarch against a floral background, excavated at Rhages, T. Crawford paid the highest price of the afternoon, $180. The returns for the day were $2,359. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Dr. Slye Gets Ricketts Prize.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Faculty of the Chicago University Medical School today awarded the Howard Taylor Ricketts Prize to Dr. Maude Slye, the medical research worker who recently advanced the theory that cancer is inherited.

Dr. Cook Plans Another Trip.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, announced today that he would attempt to climb Mount Everst, inthe Hymilayes, the highest mountain in the world, this Summer. He will sail from San Francisco with a party of ewelve persons on aMy 27.

DEFENDS LONG BEACH VOTE.

Village President Explains Plans for $200,000 Improvements.

John G. Gerhard, President of the Board of Trustees of Long Beach, L. I., said yesterday that an injustice had been done to the village in the recently published statements that the decision to spend $200,000 for new street work was due chiefly to the voting force of the employes as against that of the property owners.

"The truth of the matter is," said Mr. Gerhard, "that in these village elections which have to do with the appropriation of money for local improvements, only resident property owners are entitled to vote. Of the ninety-odd resident property owners at Long Beach fifty voted on the proposition to expend $200,000, and every vote was in favor. This money is to be used for repairing old streets.

Mr. Gerhard said that there was absolute unanimity in the expenditure of the money for the improvement of Long Beach. Another improvement lately effected is the installation of gas through the village. The pipes are being laid along the main Long Beach road to Rockville Centre, a road about three miles long, which, although used by thousands of automobiles every season, never has been lighted. Arrangements have been made to install eighty-candle-power lights at a distance of 200 feet. The greater part of the board walk is to be surfaced with concrete.

The other members of the Board of Trustees are Joseph Stehlin, Otto Siedenberg, J. C. Hammond, and William T. Wells, Jr.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

The Tucker Is Equipped with a 17,000 Horse Power Engine.

QUINCY, Mass., May 4.—The Tucker, the newest and one of the largest torpedo boat destroyers built for the United States Navy, was launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation today.

The Tucker measures 315 feet over all, with a beam of 20 feet 10 inches and depth 17 feet 7 inches. The displacement is 1,000 tons an dthe vessel is equipped with a 17,000 horse power engine.

The Tucker is named for Commodore Samuel Tucker, who served in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Mrs. William Garty of Brookline, a lineal descendant of the commodore, acted as sponsor.

Cow Stolen in an Auto Truck.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS ,N .Y., May 4.—Thieves early this morning stole a cow from the barn on the farm of Randolph Lee at Yorktown and carted her away in an auto truck. They muffled their engine so it could not be heard by Lee, but Deputy Sheriff Carpenter trailed the car from the farm to the State road by the impression left by the hard rubber tires. Several days ago two pigs were stolen by an automobile party passing through Ardsley. The "porkers" squealed so much that the thieves had to release them.

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That headline was inspired by a perusal of the Equitable rent roll—a rent roll which embraces many names that are household words in the world of commerce and finance—a rent roll which includes firms and organizations whose names are synonymous terms for business acumen and sagacity—a rent roll which is far too hard-headed in character ever to entertain any proposition except on the basis of merit.
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Building now open for tenants
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This process gives 50% more wear resistance. It also doubles the effective life of the Vacuum Cups, guaranteed not to skid on wet or greasy pavements.
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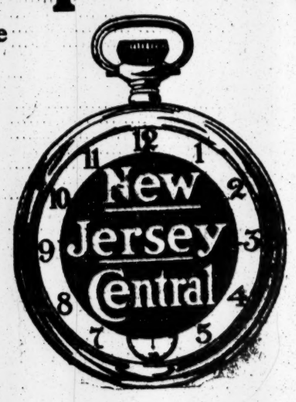

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It is designed by Howard E. Coffin, whose designs have for years led the trend in America.
It shows the Light Six in perfection. Scores of engineers worked for years to get every detail right.
And 12,000 owners in 43 countries have proved this Light Six faultless. In the past two seasons they have driven it at least 30 million miles.
Our Prize Success
There have been many successful HUDSONS, but none so successful as this. When this Light Six came out—the first model—it took a year to catch up with our orders.
Sales last year—$11,500,000—nearly doubled the year before. This year shows another amazing increase.
And never was a car so widely copied as this HUDSON—the pioneer Light Six.
Look a Year Ahead
When you buy a Light Six look a year ahead. Do more than consider how rival cars perform now. There are many years coming for the car you buy.
You want a Light Six when you buy a class car. You want lightness, economy, low upkeep cost. Crude, heavy cars are not popular now.
Get the Light Six that has proved itself right. The HUDSON has done that for two seasons, in more than 12,000 hands.
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This HUDSON sets a new high mark, in beauty, finish, comfort and equipment. We have given a whole year to refinements since the model itself was perfected. You will be proud to own it.
Last spring there was a shortage of HUDSONS. Buyers waited weeks for cars. Now we have larger output, but there will be far from enough, we think. With such a popular car it is wise to choose early. We urge you to come this week.
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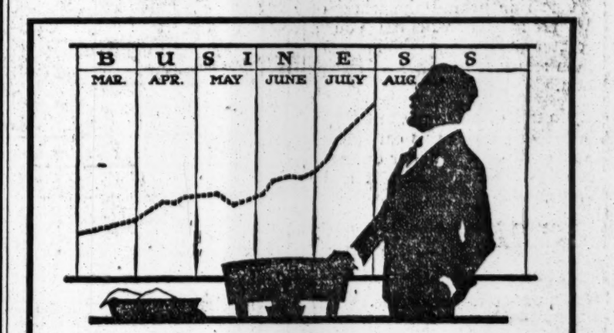

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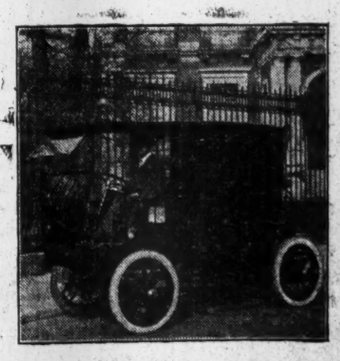
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MORE RIPPER CRIMES FEARED BY POLICE

Thought to be Work of Man Normal Except When Under Murderous Impulse.

WARN PARENTS OF DANGER

Two More Children Found Who Barely Escaped the Fate of Little Charlie Murray.

A few minutes before Charles Murray, the four-and-a-half-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray, was murdered by a "Jack-the-Ripper" in the dary hallway of his home, 270 First Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, on Monday evening, Louisa Niedig, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Niedig, 247 Avenue B, was attacked in a hallway just five doors from the place of the murder. She frightened her assailant away by her screams.

Crimes of this character are to be expected at intervals till the maniac "ripper" is caught, according to Inspector Joseph Faurot, who is in charge of the hundred detectives searching for the murderer, and Coroner Israel Feinberg.

The ripper type, according to Inspector Faurot, is one of the shrewdest and most elusive of criminals, because he may appear to be normal, mingle with other persons without causing suspicion, and then suddenly yield to a murderous impulse. Consequently, the murderer of little Charles Murray, who, the police believe, also was the slayer of little Leonora Anna Cohn in the hallway of her home, 352 Third Avenue, last March, may elude the detectives and commit more crimes.

"This is a terrible situation," said Coroner Feinberg. "If this slayer is not apprehended within ten days we may expect more similar crimes. I believe all parents should be warned to see that their children are safe at home before dark."

The description Louisa Niedig gave of the man who attacked her coincides in several details with that furnished by Mamie Murray, the eight-year-old sister of Charles, who saw a man leaving the tenement just before the body of Charles was found. In a geenral way, also, it is the description of a man who has annoyed several little girls in that neighborhood recently.

Still another little girl, who was attacked in the neighborhood of 270 First Avenue, several nights ago, has been found by the police, but they are withholding her name. She is walking the streets now with detectives following ready to seize the first man who accosts her. They believe the appearance of this little girl will attract the same man who seized her before if he should be haunting the scenes of his former crimes.

Louisa Niedig was still excited yesterday afternoon when she told about the man who attacked her. She lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Niedig, who have a bakery at 247 Avenue B. An aunt of the little girl, Mrs. Josie Larber, living next door at 249 Avenue B, is a saleswoman in a bakery at 260 First Avenue, in the middle of the same block where Charles Murray was slain.

Louisa late in the afternoon went around to the bakery in First Avenue to return with her aunt, following her custom. She had to wait until closing time, and spent the interval playing in front of the bakery. While there, a man walked up and said: "Where do you live little girl?"

The child, bearing in mind her mother's admonition never to speak to strangers, made no reply. Suddenly, she said, the man seized her right arm and dragged her into the hallway adjoining the bakery where her aunt was at work. The child remembers that she screamed, but she was hardly able to recall what happened before she was picked up by Mrs. Lillian Hussey, living at 260 First Avenue, who heard the cries and ran to her.

Mrs. Hussey is the daughter of the janitres of the building, and lives on the second floor. She said it must have been near 7:30 o'clock when the screms attracted her. She was dressing to go to church at 7:45, and was positive about the hour when Louisa was found by her in the hall.

When Mrs. Hussey opened the door of her room and looked down the stairway she saw the child crouching and called to her to come up. Then she went downstairs. The child told Mrs. Hussey she had been dragged into the hall by a strange man, and Mrs. Hussey took her into the bakery adjoining and gave her over to her aunt. There she repeated her story. Yesterday she showed blue marks on her right arm, which she said was caused by the man's grip.

According to Louisa, the man who attacked her was of medium height, of slight build, and wore a dark suit, probably brown. He wore no overcoat, but had on a black derby hat. He had a black mustache, and his clothing was neat.

A man answering this description, except for the added detail of a Van Dyke beard, several times in the last few months has annoyed Rose Masler, 12 years old, who lives at 278 First Avenue, just a block above the home of Charles Murray. Her annoyer has been seen also by Bella Gelb, 13 years old, living at 349 Seventeenth Street.

Rose said she first noticed the man while skating in Stuyvesant Park, where she went after school. While she was skating the man followed her. When she sat down to rest he came to the same bench and sat beside her. He never spoke, Rose said, and the last time she saw him was about Easter. She and her friend, Bella, were walking along Second Avenue at Seventeenth Street. Suddenly Bella said: "There's the man who followed you. I believe he's following us now. Let's walk over toward Third Avenue and see if he follows us."

Acting on Bella's suggestion, the two walked toward Third Avenue, and the man turned out of Second Avenue across Seventeenth Street and followed them. Then Bella suggested to Rose that they stop in front of a shoe store on Third Avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets and wait. "Sure enough," said Bella, "we looked in the glass window and saw the reflection of the man still folowing us." After that the girs hurried home.

An examination of the body of Charlie Murray was made yesterday by Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Medical Examiner for the District Attorney, in the presence of Coroner Israel Feinberg, Coroner's Physician Lehane, and Inspector Faurot. There were no marks about the throat to show he had been strangled to prevent an outcry. The autopsy confirmed the preliminary investigation showing that part of the liver was missing.

The work of a hundred detectives is being directed by Commissioner Woods, his Secretary, Guy B. Scull; Second Deputy Commissioner, Frank A. Lord; Inspector Faurot, Inspector Cray and Captain Gildea. Some of the police officials spent all of Monday night working on the few clues that had been found. The detectives are making a house to house search in the neighborhood of the crime.

Joseph A. Daly, who refused his address; Edward Gilmartin, 20 years old, 746 Third Avenue, and Antonio Cumonella, 40 years old, living at the Olive Tree Inn, in East Twenty-third Street, all arrested soon after detectives began the search for the "ripper," were arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court. The first two were held in $1,500 ball until tomorrow, when they made a plea for an adjournment. The third, technically charged with vagrancy, was held in $1,000 bail also until tomorrow.

PRAISES WORK OF FAUROT.

Commissioner Denies Detective Bureau Is to Have a New Head.

A report that Inspector Joseph Faurot, in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, was to be removed, was denied yesterday by Commissioner Arthur Woods soon after he read it in a morning newspaper.

"We have had a series of startling crimes which call for the best work of the police," said Commissioner Woods, "but the public can rest assured that we will put forth our best efforts.

"With reference to the published story that Inspector Faurot is to be removed from command of the Detective Bureau, there is no foundation for it. The bureau has done much good work. Lately there have been several crimes of which we have not yet found the perpetrators, but the work of Inspector Faurot and his men has been untiring, and has shown distinct detective ability.

"The fact that the perpetrators of these crimes have not been found does not mean that Inspector Faurot may not be the best man to head the Detective Bureau. It is wholly unjust to him, and cannot but make his task more difficult to have a story published without foundation that tends to cast discredit upon him."

OFFER PLEA FOR FRANK.

Illinois Legislature Asked to Pass Resolution in His Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Illinois Legislature was asked today to pass resolutions asking for the suspension of the death sentence on Leo M. Frank, sentenced to death at Atlanta for the murder of Mary Phagan.

The resolution is addressed to the Governor of Georgia, who is urged to act on the ground that "a civilized Christian nation has ever supported the principle that the law is not meant to destroy ,and that it has ever been the prerogative of the people to petition for a redress of grievances, and that since there is a reasonable doubt in the minds of the able jurists of the United States Supreme Court who presented the minority opinion, the suspension of the death sentence should be exercised."

The resolution was read into the records of the Legislature by Senator Willit H. Cornwall of Chicag oand was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

10,000 Sign Cassidy Petition.

More than 10,000 residents of Queens County, among them a number of lawyers and influential men who had always been politically opposed to him, have signed a petition to Governor Whitman praying for the pardoning of Joseph Cassidy, the former Queens "boss," who wa sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of not less than one year for selling a nomination for the Supreme Court bench to William Willett.

Left $5 to Pay $23,000 Bequests.

Charles Bentzen, who died on Dec. 2, 1914, drew his will on Nov. 25, 1913, making bequests that aggregated $23,000, of which $2,000 was to go to the Home for Sailors at Holmestrand, Norway; $9,000 to his widow, Mary Bentzen of 240 West Twelfth Street, and the residue to relatives. Mrs. Bentzen filed the instrument for probate yesterday, and with it a petition which recites that the estate amounts to about $5, and that there are not sufficient funds to pay the funeral expenses.

40 DETECTIVES SEEK DYNAMITER IN BRONX

Two Prisoners, Arrested on Suspicion, Are Held Under the Sullivan Law.

ONE PREPARED TO QUIT CITY

Sixty Men Clear the Borough Hall of Debris—Heavy Guard of Police on Duty.

While detectives of the Bronx under the direction of Captain Andrew Wines conducted an investigation yesterday to establish the identity of the persons who partly wrecked the Borough Hall, at 177th Street and Third Avenue, with dynamite on Monday evening, they were obliged to confess late at night that little of a definite nature had been accomplished.

Twenty detectives were at work, most of them in the Italian district, where it is believed that the men guilty of the crime live. They kept trace of the movements of all persons who had been under suspicion at the time of the Court House explosion of last November, but no new arrests followed. At night an equal number of detectives was sent out with instructions to dress themselves so as to avoid attracting attention, and to shadow suspected persons. Late at night it was said that important developments might be expected soon, but on what grounds they based their optimism the detectives would not state.

Importance was attached by the police to the arrest, shortly after the explosion, of Antonio Coldeguidis of 530 East 189th Street and Alfonso Maretti of 189th Street and Belmont Avenue, who were found near the Borough Hall. Coldeguidis carried a loaded revolver, and a revolver was found in Maretti's room. The important feature, according to the police, was that the men were unable to tell satisfactory stories about their activities just before the explosion. It was stated by the police that the back of Maretti's coat and his hat were covered with dirt. The man who placed the dynamite had to stoop beneath the cellar stairs of the Borough Hall, it was pointed out. The prisoners could not explain how Maretti's clothing had become soiled.

Prepared to Leave City.

It was also learned at Marietti's boarding house that he had packed a suit case the night before and had said that he was going away. In the morning the prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters where they were examined by Acting Captain Tunney, and the members of the anarchist and bomb squad, but none of the detectives had seen the men before. In the West Farms Court they were held under $5,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Simms. The charge against them was violating the Sullivan law. Both denied any connection with thhe attack on the Borough Hall.

Police Commissioner Woods took up the case personally and directed Deputy Commissioner Lord and his Secretary, Guy B. Scuil, to inspect the building and give what aid they could to the Bronx Police Department.

The detectives were pretty well satisfied that the crime was committed by the men who exploded dynamite at the Court House last Fall. District Attorney Martin thought that friends of those who had been convicted in the "white slave" prosecutions were responsible and that there had been no intention to injure Borough President Mathewson, whose rooms were near the spot where the dynamite was exploded. Mr. Martin said that he believed there was an organized band and that he would not rest content until all of the men who thus showed their contempt for the government were in jail.

Mr. Mathewson said he was sure that the bomb had not been exploded as a threat to him, and pointed out that it would have been easy for the men to place it much nearer his rooms if they intended to harm him. He scouted the idea that the men had been actuated by the fact that orders he had issued threw men out of work temporarily. One of these orders was that other material than bluestone could be used for paving, an order which affected many stone masons. The police investigated this phase of the case, and Captain Wines came to the conclusion that Mr. Mathewson was right in his deductions. However, he kept a force of men working along this line as he was loath to give up any clue which gave the slightest promise of results.

Difficulty of Detection.

The police admitted they had found their task most difficult, as no one had seen the persons who exploded the dynamite leave the Borough Hall. The dynamite was placed in the rear of the building where it was dark, and the plotters had the opportunity to do their work with but slight danger of detection. The two men arrested were found about seventy feet from the place where the explosion occurred but no one had noticed them until several minutes after the explosion.

An examination of the Borough Hall showed that the foundations had not been damaged seriously, although the manner in which several of the rooms were wrecked showed the explosion was powerful. No trace could be found of fragments of a bomb, and the police were convinced that the explosion had been caused by several sticks of dynamite which had been fastened together with a fuse attached.

Sixty men under Arthur J. Largy, Superintendent of Public Buildings, and S. Stewart Wilson, Superintendent of Highways, went to work at 6 o'clock in the morning clearing up the débris and glaziers replaced the windows which had been shattered. By 9 o'clock most of the offices were in shape for occupancy except the clerk's office in the Borough President's rooms and the offices of the Highway Department, the floring of which had been ripped out.

Police reserves were detailed to keep the crowds away from the building, and none was admitted who did not have business. Detectives were dtailed to watch all who went to the building and to mix with the crowd which collected in the streets. In fact, the Borough Hall looked a good deal like an armed camp.

Esterbrook Acts as Mayor.

O. Grant Esterbrook, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was acting Mayor of the city yesterday afternoon. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, who had taken the place of Mayor Mitchel during his vacation in the West, left town for Troy, where he spoke last night to the Chamber of Commerce on Home Rule for cities. The Aldermen held a very short session yesterday and transacted no important business.

John Bunny's Estate $8,000.

Although he was one of the highest salaried of the film players, John Bunny, the famous motion picture comedian, left an estate of only $8,000, according to a statement filed with his will yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn. All of the property goes to his widow, Mrs. Clara Bunny. The comedian died at his home, 1,416 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, on April 26.

Hampton Furniture for the Country Dining Room

THE air of buoyant cheeriness, which should make of the sunny Country House Dining Room one of the most delightsome of gathering places, may be enhanced by the apt selection of its furniture.

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ACT I.
(2) ROMANZA (Radames.) Celeste Aida, tenor.
(3) DUET (Amneris and Radames). Quale insolita gioia. Mezzo-soprano and tenor.
E 1935 (4) TRIO (Aida, Amneris and Radames). Vieni, O diletta, sopresenti. Soprano, mezzo-soprano and tenor.
E 1936 (5) SCENE AND CONCERTED PIECE. Su del Nilo. Soprano, mezzo-soprano, tenor, baritone, bass & chorus.
(6) ARIA (Aida). Part I. Ritorna Vincitor. Soprano.
E 1937 (7) ARIA (Aida). Part II. I sacri nomi. Soprano.
(8) CONSECRATION SCENE. Possente, Phtha. Soprano, bass and chorus.
E 1938 (9) SACRED DANCE OF PRIESTESSES. Grand Milan Band.
(10) CONCERTED FINALE. Nume Custodi e vindice. Soprano, tenor, bass and chorus.

ACT II.

E 1958 (11) SCENE (Amneris and Chorus). Vieni Sai Cria ti piovano. Mezzo-soprano and chorus.
(12) DANCE OF MOORISH SLAVES. Grand Milan Band.
E 1959 (13) SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part I. Fu la sorte dell'armi. Soprano and mezzo-soprano.
(14) SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part II. Ebben qual nuovo fremito. Soprano and Mezzo-soprano.
E 1960 (15) SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part III. Pieta ti prenda. Soprano and mezzo-soprano.
(16 SCENE AND DUET (Amneris and Aida). Part IV. Alla pompa che s'apresta. Soprano, mezzo-soprano and chorus.
E 1961 (17) GRAND MARCH. Grand Milan Band.
(18) ENTRANCE OF AMONASRO. Quest' assisa ch'le vesta. Baritone.

E 1962 (19) GRAND CONCERTED FINALE. Part I. Ma tu o Re. Soprano, mezzo-soprano, tenor, baritone, bass and chorus
(20) GRAND CONCERTED FINALE. Part II. Gloria all' Egitto. Soprano, mezzo-soprano, tenor, baritone, bass and chorus.

ACT III

E 2025 (21) PRAYER AND CHORUS. O tu che sei d'Osiride. Mezzo-soprano, bass and chorus.
(22) ROMANCE (Aida). O cieli azzuri. Soprano.
E 2026 (23) DUET (Amonasro and Aida). Part I. Rivedrai le foreste imbalsamate. Soprano and baritone.
(24) DUET (Amonasro and Aida). Part II. In armi sta il duca il popol nostro. Soprano and baritone.
E 2027 (25) DUET (Aida and Radames). Part I. Per te ritroggo. Soprano and tenor.
(26) DUET (Aida and Radames). Part II. Fuggiamo gli ardori inospiti. Soprano and tenor.
E 2029 (27) DUET (Aida and Radames). Part III. Si fuggiam da queste mura. Soprano and tenor.
(28) FINALE. Di Napalta le gole. Soprano, tenor, baritone.

ACT IV.

(29) DUET (Amneris and Radames). Part I. Gia i sacerdoti adunansi. Mezzo-soprano and tenor.
E 2095 (30) DUET (Amneris and Radames). Part II. Misero Ajetton mi festi. Mezzo-soprano and tenor.
(31) JUDGMENT SCENE. Part I. Spirto del Nume. Mezzo-soprano, bass and chorus.
E 2096 (32) JUDGMENT SCENE. Part II. Radames e dunque il tuo fato. Mezzo-soprano, bass and chorus.
(33) SECOND SCENE (Radames). Morir, si pura e bella. Tenor.
E 2097 (34) FINAL DUET (Aida and Radames). O terra addio. Soprano and tenor.

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TROTTING BOARDS HOLD SPRING HEARINGS—ATHLETICS—LAWN TENNIS—GOLF

BOARD OF REVIEW HEARS NUCKOLS CASE

Harness Horse Driver Appeals, but Remains Under Suspension Pending Decision.

Several cases held over from their last session, which was held in January, were heard yesterday at the May meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel.

New evidence was produced in the case of Vance Nuckols versus the National Trotting Association, in which the well-known driver of trotters appealed against the decision of the board.

According to the evidence produced at the previous sessions of the board, it was alleged that Nuckols did not try to win a certain race which was run at Rockport, Ohio, on Oct. 22, 1914. After hearing the case the board suspended Nuckols indefinitely.

Yesterday Nuckols appealed against this decision, and asked that the case be reopened, as he wished to produce new witnesses. The request was granted and the case reheard. After hearing the testimony on both sides, the board reserved its decision. Meanwhile Nuckols remains indefinitely suspended.

A. E. Richardson, who had been accused of running a "ringer" and then selling him for $6,000 to Thomas W. Murphy, asked for reinstatement. The application was denied. According to the evidence produced the horse, Dr. Sphinx, was named Jack London with a fictitious mark of 2:12¼, which permitted him to enter a number of slow classes in which he won.

The application of E. Douglas for the removal of expulsion made May 8, 1914, was granted. Douglas was accused of driving a ringer under the name of Joe A., 2:13¾, during the Summer of 1912.

The members of the board present were: P. P. Johnson, President, Lexington, K.; John C. Welty, Canton, Ohio, third Vice President; A. P. Sandles, Ottawa, Ont., Western District; J. M. Johnson, Boston, Mass., Eastern District; J. T. Settle, Syracuse, and T. P. De Forrest, Cleveland, and W. H. Gocher, Hartford, Conn., Secretary.

HORSE COURT IN WEST.

American Trotting Association Expels Dr. Eganbright for Ringing.

CHICAGO, May 4.—An order of expulsion against Dr. C. H. Ergenbright of Liberty, Ind., was entered by the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association which held its Spring meeting here today. Twenty-two other disputes were discussed and disposed of.

With the order of expulsion against Dr. Erganbright was one suspending the bay mare Celia W., which animal, it was alleged by the board members, raced under the alias Mamie Woodland. It was ordered that the suspension remain in force until $250, alleged to have been won illegally by Celia W. in 1913, was returned to the trotting association for redistribution.

The protest against the payment of first and second moneys in the 2:13 pace at Bay City, Mich., Sept. 8, 1914, to the chestnut gelding Eddie Dillard and the chestnut horse Shadeline was sustained on the ground that the animals were ineligible. It was ordered that their winnings be redistributed under the rules. The protest was made by C. E. Morgan at Charlotte, Mich. Merrill & Vibber of Breckenridge, Mich., owned Eddie Dillard and J. R. Sears of Detroit owned Shadaline.

Ed Weinrich of Geneseo, Ill., was ordered expelled from the association.

It was ordered that the application for reinstatement made by John Carr of Blackwell, Okla., be granted.

COURTNEY SHIFTS CREWS.

Almost Daily Changes in Boating of Men at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 4.—Continued shifts in the boating of the Cornell crews are being made almost every day, but thus far Coach Courtney has been unable to select a satisfactory combination. Commodore Ellms, who has been stroking the first boat for several days, has been called away to be a witness at a damage suit in Geneva, and Collyer is stroking the 'Varsity at present. The 'Varsity in a time trial race with the second eight won by two lengths, but the time is reported to have been slower than that made by last year's crew at the same time. The new 'Varsity eight contains all of the men remaining from last year's crew, two sophomores, the stroke of last year's junior eight, and two new men. It is boated as follows: Terriberry, bow; Cushing, 2; Welles, 3; Andrus, 4; Moir, 5; Stahl, 6; O'Brien, 7; Ellms or Collyer, stroke; McCandless, coxswain.

40 CARS IN SPEEDWAY RACE.

All American Made Except Ten—Trials May 21, 22, and 23.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Two additional mail entries have been received for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race, increasing the total count for that event to forty.

They are a third Duesenberg, entered by F. S. Duesenberg of Minneapolis, Minn., no driver named, and a Shambaugh special, entered by Charles Shambaugh of Lafayette, Ind. Shambaugh will drive his car.

An "unknown" car was entered at the eleventh hour by an Indianapolis man, but is not officially listed, inasmuch as the owner desired his name withheld until he ascertained whether his car would be finished in time.

Rene Thomas, who cabled his entry to the Speedway management early in the Spring, is not coming after all. Thomas, after failing originally to interest the Delage factory in loaning him a car, tried to raise the necessary capital to buy the machine, but failed in that also.

It is not thought, however, that he will be missed, as Dario Resta, winner of the last Vanderbilt and Grand Prize races at San Francisco, is counted on as being more than able to fill his shoes. The elimination trials will be held May 21, 22, and 23.

The list of cars and drivers follows:

Car.	Made in	Driver.
Maxwell,	America	Carlson
Maxwell,	America	Rickenbacher
Maxwell,	America	——
Mercedes,	Germany	De Palma
Sunbeam,	England	Coatalen
Sunbeam,	England	Chassagne
Du Chesneau,	America	Brown
Duesenberg,	America	Alley
Duesenberg,	America	O'Donnell
Cornelian,	America	Chevrolet
Delage,	France	J. De Palma
Stutz,	America	——
Stutz,	America	——
Stutz,	America	——
Peugeot,	France	Resta
Peugeot,	France	——
Peugeot,	France	——
Bergdoll,	America	E. Bergdoll
Bergdoll,	America	G. Bergdoll
Mercer,	America	Pullen
Mercer,	America	Ruckstell
Mercer,	America	Nikrent
Bugatti,	Germany	Oldfield
Bergdoll,	America	Haupt
Emden,	America	——
F. R. P.,	America	Hughes
F. R. P.,	America	Keene
F. R. P.,	America	Whalen
Sebring,	America	——
Sunbeam,	England	Grant
Sunbeam,	England	Limberg
Cino-Purcell,	America	Cox
Burman,	America	Burman
Harroun,	America	Orr
Mulford,	America	Mulford
Cino,	America	McNay
Kleinert,	America	Klein
Mais,	America	Mais
Duesenberg,	America	——
Shambaugh,	America	Shambaugh

All the drivers selected are Americans except Coatalen, (England,) Chassaque, (France,) and Resta, (England.)

COLUMBIA YOUNGSTERS WIN.

Freshmen Defeat De Witt Clinton H. S. in Dual Athletic Meet.

Columbia's freshmen humbled De Witt Clinton High School in their annual track and fried meet on South Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 51 to 39. The events were more closely contested than the score would indicate. Each team won five events, but the Columbia youngsters captured seven of the ten second places. Despite a slow field, due to rain, there were some very creditable performances.

W. A. White scored the most points for the freshmen, winning both the high and low hurdles against keen opposition. In the high hurdles he barely beat out I. Jacobson, who gave him a hard fight. White's performance of winning two firsts was equaled by D. Raimonds, Clinton's speedy sprinter, who took first in both the 100 and 220 yards, winning the latter event handily in the good time of 24 1-5.

The closets race was the quarter mile, which was won by L. Teigenow of the Red and Black in the very fast time of 55 seconds. Teigenow took the lead from the start, lost it and then won out in a blanket finish from L. Zychlinski of the freshmen in the last few yards. Another Clinton runner, A. Bislo, finished third, a scant yard behind.

A. L. Huelsenbeck, former P. S. A. L. champion at Manual Training, won the mile, and took second in the half-mile race for the Columbia first-year men. J. H. Brown won the shot-put for Columbia with a put of 38 feet 9¼ inches. Brown also placed in the low hurdles. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by D. Raimonds, Clinton; second, M. Weitels, Clinton; third, H. Mahnken, 1918. Time—5:10 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by D. Raimonds, Clinton; second, W. Aizamora, 1918; third, M. Weitels, Clinton. Time—0:24 1-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by I. Teigenow, Clinton, second, L. Zychlinski, 1918; third, A. Bislo, Clinton. Time—0:56 flat.

Half-Mile.—Won by L. Kaufman, 1918; second, A. L. Huelsenbeck, 1918; third, R. Fitzpatrick, Clinton. Time—2:11 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Huelsenbeck, 1918; second, H. Oswald, 1918; third, L. Cokefair. Time—4:54 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by W. A. Waite, 1918; second, M. Ripin, 1918; third, I. Jacobson, Clinton. Time—0:19 4-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by W. A. Waite, 1918; second, J. H. Brown, 1918; third, I. Jacobson, Clinton. Time—0:28 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by L. Belsky, Clinton, with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches; second, B. Spiro, clinton, with a jump of 5 feet 1 inch; tie for third between Sherlin and Lehman, 1918, with a jump of 5 feet.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. Lucas, Clinton, with a jump of 18 feet 9 inches; second, M. Ripin, 1918, with a jump of 17 feet 7½ inches; third, H. Henken, 1918, with a jump of 17 feet 4 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by J. H. Brown, with a put of 38 feet 9¼ inches; B. Spiro, Clinton, second, with a put of 37 feet 5 inches; L. Zychlinski, Clinton, third, with a put of 33 feet 5¾ inches.

NEW EQUESTRIAN RECORD.

Australian Women Clear Bars at 6½ Feet—Saddle Controversy.

In Australia the horse has lost little of his popularity notwithstanding motor cycles are common in the "back blocks," and equine skill is as much admired now as in the far-off days of the bush-rangers.

In Sydney recently in the ladies' jumping contests at the Royal Agricultural Show, what is said to be a world's record has been made by Mrs. E. M. Stace, an Australian equestienne of note. Riding Emu Plains she cleared the bars at 6 feet 6 inches at the first try. Miss Myra Smith riding Bandolier did the same, but on the second try.

The field was very wet from heavy rains and very slippery, but it is a remarkable fact that every lady who rode astride came to grief at least once, whereas the only two competitors who rode in side-saddles—one of whom was Mrs. Stace—did not suffer any falls.

The competitors numbered eleven, one of whom was a girl of 15. Some of the tumbles were pretty severe. Mrs. Stace said subsequently that she was a firm advocate of side-saddle ridding for girls. All her successes—and she has been riding professionally for nineteen years—have been attained by means of the side-saddle method, although she learned the other style early in her career. To sit astride, she said might be all very well for a lady till there was a profounced jolt. One of Mrs. Stace's feats—some years ago—was taking twelve horses in all over ninety-six steeplehcase fences, each fence being four feet high.

As for Miss Smith, she is a typical "back block" girl. She is not yet 22 years old. She has ridden horses since she was 4 years old, her father having been a ranchman. She has successfully competed at numerous agricultural shows, and the fact that she has twice broken her collarbone in spills has not dampened her ardor. She rides astride and unlike Mrs. Stace believes it is the more rational way in which to sit upon a horse.

CRICKET'S A CEREMONY.

Baseball's a Game, Says a British Officer with the Allied Armies.

The popularity attained by the American game of baseball among the soldiers of the warring nations in Europe is interesting. The Canadian soldiers, who have left their homes on this side of the sea to fight for England, are responsible for the introduction of America's national game on the field of battle, and those who are fighting for their countries and glory displayed a remarkable aptitude in becoming familiar with the essential points of the diamond game.

William G. Shepherd, a correspondent, at present stationed in Northern France, in a dispatch makes known the popularity of baseball as a pastime among the soldiers of France and England, and refers to the Canadian soldiers as missionaries of baseball behind the Allies' lines.

Shepherd, in his correspondence, dated from Northern France, says:

"It's baseball time in France. Spring is here; the mud has gone; when a soldier isn't fighting he must be playing, and the only game a Canadian knows is baseball.

France is beholding baseball for the first time. England is playing it. The Canadians are missionaries of baseball behind the Allies' lines, and they get so much out of it that the French and British are beginning to believe that it is really a good game after all.

The English cricket players, in a dozen places behind the British lines, have thrown away their cricket paddles and are taking up the baseball bat with the Canadians.

Morning, noon, and night there are baseball games going on behind the lines wherever a few Canadians are gathered together. Sometimes the game is one-old-cat, sometimes it's only knocking up flies. But at certain times there has been inter-company baseball games with the dollars of the Canadians staked on the result, and with British and French officers betting as enthusiastically as anybody else.

"Cricket's a ceremony, baseball's a game," said one British Colonel, who has been converted to baseball. "You have to have a large number of men to play cricket and it takes a long time to play a game, but with this odd game of baseball you can start with any number of men and play as long or short as you please. And you get results quickly."

"Why, do you know," he continued, "half a dozen fellows can get out their bat and ball and have a ripping time for half an hour, any old time, while one can't have that sort of fun at cricket impromptu, don't you know."

NEW YORK A.C. TRACK MEN CALLED OUT

Coach Wefers Expects to Develop Team That Will Defeat the Irish-Americans.

Local track and field representatives of the New York Athletic Club will receive notifications today to report to Coach Bernie Wefers at South Field, Columbia University, tomorrow afternoon, for their first practice of the season. The New York athletes were due to get started the first of this month, but were delayed almost a week. Paul Pilgrim yesterday mailed about forty notices to his men, and it is expected that thirty or more will be at South Field tomorrow. The Mercury Footers will accept the hospitality of Columbia for a month only, then will remove their baggage to Travers Island, the New York A. C. Summer home.

There are few acquisitions to the Mercury Foot track aggregation, but some of the old men have shown during the month such marked improvement over their last year's form that they are already looking forward to a long-expected victory over the Irish-American A. C. in the Metropolitan senior championships. The Metropolitan Association has not as yet announced the date for this title meet, but there is some indication that it will be held in June, and probably at Travers Island. Last year the Irish team came through a victor after a close fight.

Homer Baker, the international half-mile champion, is back in "harness," and has been quietly preparing himself for a rigorous season. His injured leg has almost entirely healed, and he reports himself fit to start at any time. He will be among the candidates at South Field tomorrow. The Gordon brothers, Willie, Freeland, and Louis, will also be there.

In a letter to Paul Pilgrim, Freeland Gordon recently denied that he had retired, and said he would be as active as last year on the cinderpath. Freeland ran second to Abel Kiviat in the metropolitan championship mile last Fall. Among others for whom calls were issued are Danny Kuhn, middle-distancer; Platt Adams, champion jumper; Maxfield, weight thrower; Roos, shot putter; Elliott, shot putter and javelin thrower; Eddie Carroll, the one-armed schoolboy broad jumper; T. L. Baker, the up-State jumper, who was recently reinstated by the Registration Committee after having sustained a long suspension during the Winter for an infraction of the eligibility rules in connection with the last senior "Mets."; Frank P. McNally, sprinter; Ed Maurer, sprinter; Oltman, sprinter, and R. E. Daisel, sprinter.

In addition to these men there will be a large number of college athletes carrying the winged foot who will be prepared by their college trainers and will not report until after school closes in June. Included in this list are Val Wilkie of Yale, quarter-miler; Poucher of Yale, a distance runner; Wesley Oler, Jr., Yale, metropolitan high-jump champion; J. B. Peeso, miler, of the University of Pennsylvania; Balcolm of Pennsylvania, a quarter-miler and former Thirteenth Regiment representative; Donald Trenholm, hurdler; Braun, hurdler, and Lagay, distancer of Dartmouth College; Peterson, half-miler, and K. Curtis, pole vaulter of Syracuse University, and Nagle of Yale, a pole vaulter.

As the outdoor season advances, this list of college men will be augmented, so that the Mercury Foot team when recruited to full strength will show up more prominently than in any recent year as a metropolitan senior championship contender.

Some of the athletes mentioned will make the trip to San Francisco for the national championships this Summer, but just who they will be depends on their showing during the outdoor competition prior to the title games.

It is likely that Tommy Lennon, who captured a second in last year's "Mets," will be out for a big part of this season with a pulled tendon. This youngster was coming along in great shape under Coach Orton of the University of Pennsylvania, and was in line for a title this summer.

Pilgrim, who is assistant to Captain Arthur McAleenan, was not certain yesterday how many juniors the New York A. C. would place in training, but he has been assured there will be plenty of men of high class to look after the metropolitan championship for the New Yorks.

Any records made under proper conditions at Travers Island this year will be recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union, for the track has been remeasured twelve inches, instead of eighteen, from the boarder to conform with the International Athletic Federation rule, adopted recently by the A. A. U. The change was made several days ago. Hannes Kolehmainen will not receive credit for his fifteen-mile American record made at the Celtic Park on Sunday because the Irish-American A. C. overlooked the fact that their cinderpath should have been remeasured. It is likely that the Winged Fist organization will take steps now to provide for future record-breaking contests.

Mike Dorizas, the Greek strongman of the University of Pennsylvania, has been invited to take part in the Post Office clerks' games at Celtic Park on Sunday, May 23. Entry blanks were issued yesterday for this meet. The usual list of events for outdoor meets has been arranged.

PANAMA FAIR GOLF.

Schmidt Defeats Maud, Former Pacific Coast Champion, in First Round

OAKLAND, Cal., May 4.—The first round of the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur handicap golf tournament, played here today on the links of the Claremont Country Club, resulted in the elimination of C. S. Maud, a former Pacific Coast champion of the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, by Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Club. Schmidt, who was runner-up in the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition championship tournament, won 2 up in 18 holes.

H. Spens-Black and Gerald Marx, both of the Claremont Club, contested 22 holes before the former proved the winner, 1 up.

The four players who won their matches today will meet tomorrow in the second round.

Essex C. C. C. Golf Fixtures.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 4.—With the mountainside course of the Essex County Country Club selected for the New Jersey State golf championship to be held here from June 10 to 12, inclusive, announcement has been made by the Golf Committee of the ratings of the three divisions. They are: Class A, 6 to 15 handicap, inclusive; Class B, 16 to 22 handicap, inclusive; Class C, 23 and over. The contests for women opened today and embraces a series of tournaments running to June 22. The men's events for the season will be:

May 8—Best ball foursome, 18 holes medal play; two pairs to qualify and play off at handicap match play on or before May 15.

May 15—Club championship, 18 holes medal play to qualify, first sixteen to play for the title at match play.

May 22—First round club championship, 18 holes match play.

May 29—Second round club championship, 18 holes.

May 31—Thirty-six holes, selected 18 holes to count, for Classes A, B, and C.

June 5—Eighteen holes medal play for Classes A, B, and C. Third round club championship.

June 10 to 12—New Jersey State championship.

June 19—Eighteen holes handicap, medal play for Classes A, B, and C.

June 26—Flag tournament for Classes A, B, and C.

July 5—Independence Day Handicap, 18 holes handicap medal play for Classes A, B, and C.

EMBRYO STAR WITH HAMMER

Olmsted of Columbia Throws Missile 162 Feet 8 Inches in Practice.

A possible champion for Columbia in the intercollegiate track championships developed yesterday, when Duke Olmsted, the mainstay of the Blue and White field athletes, threw the hammer 162 feet 8 inches in practice. For two years Olmsted has represented Columbia in this event, but until recently has he been able to beat 152 feet. Coach Bernie Wefers has been training Olmstd in the handling of the hammer, and the improvement is marked.

Not only is Olmsted developing in the hammer throw, but under the tutelage of Coach Wefers and Russell Beatty, intercollegiate shot-putting champion, Olmsted is lengthening his put considerably. In competition this Spring his best efforts have been 43 feet 9 inches, but he has not had to extend himself in any of the meets.

SECOND ROUND IN WOMEN'S GOLF PLAY

Century Defaults to Montclair in Novel Metropolitan Tournament.

The second round in the tournament for the metropolitan team golf championship for women was played yesterday over six courses, the seventh contest being a default on the part of Century No. 2 to Montclair. As a result Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, announced last night that the next matches, scheduled for tomorrow, will be played as follows:

Tuxedo at Apawamis, Montclair at Glen Ridge, Knollwood at Englewood, Nassau drew a bye. In the consolation division the matches will be with Hackensack at Scarsdale, Westfield at Essex County, and Arcola at Richmond County.

Englewood defeated Fairview at Englewood yesterday by 7 points to 3. Only one visitor, Mrs. S. A. Herzog, was successful in her match, and she gathered in 3 points from Miss Elsa Pickhardt. Miss Louise F. Krug has developed a fine long game since last Summer, and it had telling effect against Mrs. Schubert.

Nassau continued its successful start by trouncing Century 8 to 2, the only visitor to win being Mrs. A. S. Rossin, who defeated Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, wife of the Secretary of the United States Golf Association. Knollwood succeeded in blanking Cranford and Tuxedo won at Fox Hills by the narrow margin of one point. Apawamis mustered 6 points to Piping Rock's 3, while at Glen Ridge the Great Neck team lost every possible chance to tally. Arcola treated Siwanoy to a similar dose.

There were defaults in the consolation division, Westbrook and Scarsdale resigning their places, Ardsley defaulting to Hackensack, New Brunswick to Richmond County, and Flushing to Westfield. The summary:

FAIRVIEW.		ENGLEWOOD.	
Mrs. H. Blumenthal	0	Mrs. J. S. Irving	2
Mrs. S. A. Herzog	3	Miss E. Pickhardt	0
Mrs. Schubert	0	Miss L. F. Krug	2
Mrs. S. Weil	0	Miss G. Pickhardt	3
Total	3	Total	7
CRANFORD.		KNOLLWOOD.	
Mrs. P.M. Nickerson.	0	Mrs. L. Swift	1
Mrs. L. L. Blake	0	Mrs. M. D. Paterson.	1
Miss E. Hillier	0	Miss C. Roberson	2
Mrs. F. H. Crary	0	Mrs. B. T. Fairchild.	0
Total	0	Total	4
CENTURY.		NASSAU.	
Mrs. A. S. Rossin	2	Mrs. H. F. Whitney.	0
Mrs. A. L. Cahn	0	Mrs. A. C. Sumner.	3
Mrs. E. S. Benjamin.	0	Mrs. D. G. Geddes	2
Mrs. W. L. Erdman.	0	Mrs. C. D. Smithers.	3
Total	2	Total	8
TUXEDO.		FOX HILLS.	
Miss J. Alexander	3	Miss A. Allaire	0
Miss Aucencloss	0	Miss E. Randall	3
Miss Alexander	0	Miss M. Worth	0
Mrs. J. E. Davies	1	Mrs. L. Ketcham	0
Total	4	Total	3
PIPING ROCK.		APAWAMIS.	
Mrs. Bayer	3	Mrs. A. J. Morgan.	0
Miss Mott	0	Mrs. T. G. Fines	3
Mrs. Grace	0	Mrs. C. H. Conner.	3
Mrs. Barnes	0	Mrs. C. W. Park	0
Total	3	Total	3
GREAT NECK.		GLEN RIDGE.	
Mrs. Ziegler	0	Mrs. E. C. Koemple	3
Mrs. Goddard	0	Mrs. E. F. Mitchell.	3
Mrs. Morrow	0	Mrs. R.L. Johnstone	3
Mrs. McKnight	0	Miss Johnson	3
Total	0	Total	12
CONSOLATION.			
SIWANOY.		ARCOLA.	
Mrs. M. S. Porter	0	Miss B. Graham	3
Mrs. J. R. Taylor	0	Mrs. W. D. Moffatt	3
Mrs. T. C. Swift	0	Mrs. W. H. Cane	3
Mrs. S. Gauss	0	Mrs. C. Meeks	2
Total	0	Total	11

SMITH DEFEATS DIONNE.

Seventh Regiment Tennis Crack Wins Hard Match at Forest Hills.

King Smith, the Seventh Regiment crack, and G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, played an interesting match yesterday in Class A division of the West Side Club Spring Tournament on the club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. Three sets, with a total of forty games were required to reach a decision, but in the end youth triumphed, and Smith won, 10—8, 7—9, 6—0. The contest abounded in play of a high class, and it was not until the third set that Smith's aggressive attack made its effects felt.

The first two sets of the match went to deuce, with the players alternating in the lead. Smith captured the first set by a splendid rally, which gave him Dionne's and his own services. Conditions were reversed in the second set, when the veteran pulled himself together and by clever manoeuvring outplayed Smith. The third and deciding set was a short one. Dionne was unable to get his drives home accurately and failed to capture a game.

The threatening weather kept many contestants away from the courts. Several women players put in an appearance, but, as their opponents were absent, no matches in the women's singles or doubles were played. With favorable weather today it is expected that both of these events will reach the semi-final round.

Karl H. Behr, the internationalist, withdrew from Class A on account of business and defaulted to Gustave F. Touchard. In the Class B singles Plimpton defeated Swain in straight sets, and in the doubles of the same class Myrick and Hildt won from Ely and Swain after two closely contested sets. Henshaw and Watrous qualified for the third round of Class B doubles by a victory over Pine and Johnson. The Summary:

Men's Singles, Class A, Third Round.—King Smith defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 10—8, 7—9, 6—0; Gustave F. Touchard won from Karl H. Behr by default.

Men's Singles, Class B, Third Round.—C. B. Plimpton defeated Mr. Swain, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's Doubles, Class B, Second Round.—Myrick and Hildt defeated Ely and Swain, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, Class C, Second Round.—Kershaw and Watrous defeated Pine and S. F. Johnson, 6—1, 1—6, 7—5.

Sleepy Hollow Tennis Tournament.

The second annual invitation tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club will be on the clay courts of the club at Scarborough-on-Hudson during the week beginning May 17. The events consist of men's singles and doubles. The entries, which are limited to thirty-two in both singles and doubles, include the following with their pairings:

Singles.—Karl H. Behr vs. Louis Graves, Dean Mathey vs. Evan Gwynne Evans; Robert Le Roy vs. Fredk. Frelinghuysen, Frederick B. Alexander vs. Arthur M. Lovibond, Fred C. Inman vs. Charles R. Leonard, Theodore R. Pell vs. R. D. Little.

Doubles—Behr and Pell vs. Le Roy and Mathey, Hackett and Alexander vs. Graves and Lovibond, Little and Inman vs. Leonard and Frelinghuysen.

The other players entered are: W. Merrill Hall, Edmund Peaslee, Gustave F. Touchard, Leonard Beekman, G. Carlton Shafer, Hugh Tallant, Charles M. Bull, Jr., Harold A. Throckmorton, E. H. Whitney, George M. Bodman, Howard A. Plummer, Walter S. Andrews, Cedric A. Major, Lindsay Dunham, Airick H. Man, Jr., E. H. Hooker, Lyle E. Mahan, King Smith, Walter L. Pate and Watson Washburn.

Morris H. S. Boys Win at Nets.

Playing their first match of the season, the New York University freshman tennis team lost to Morris High School yesterday at University Heights by the score of 3 to 2. The summaries:

Singles—Brown, New York, defeated Fertig, Morris, 6—0, 6—1; J. Hauptman, New York, defeated Copeck, Morris, 6—4, 0—6, 8—6; Condon, Morris, defeated Kelting, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Doubles—Starkman and Cohan, Morris, defeated Hauptman and Olcott, New York, 6—4, 0—6, 8—6.

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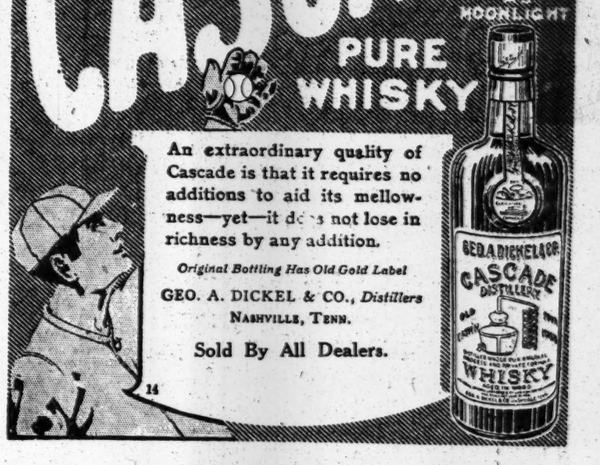

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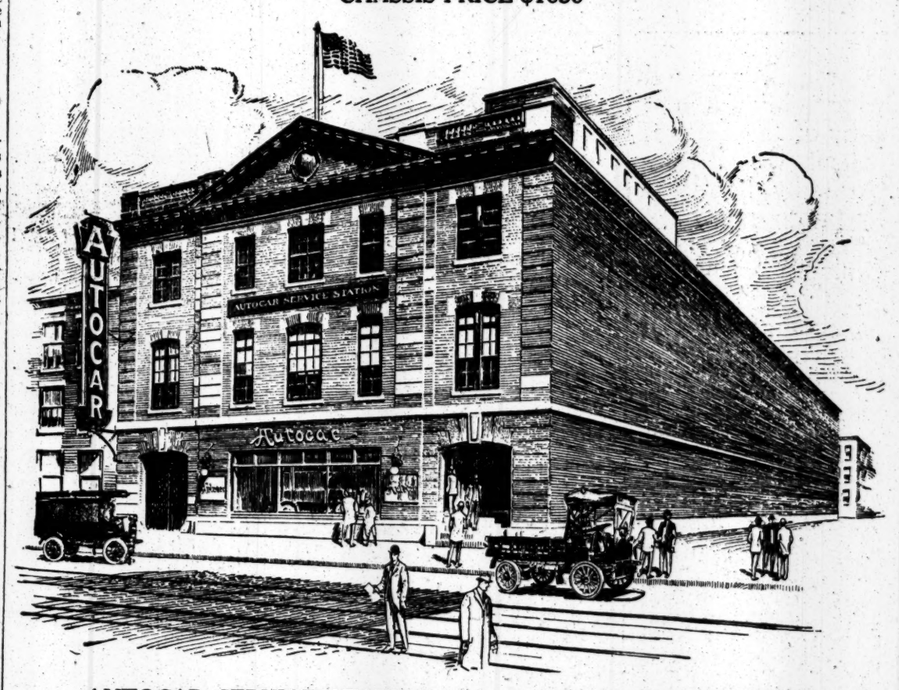

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AMERICAN LEAGUE FAVORS WITHDRAWAL OF BASEBALL SUITS—LOCAL CLUBS IDLE

WANTS BASEBALL SUITS WITHDRAWN

American League President's Attitude Points Toward Settlement of War.

BOSTON, May 4.—Ban B. Johnson, President of the American League, today declared himself in favor of withdrawing from the courts of the country suits between organized baseball and the Federal League. A suggestion to this effect from Philip Ball, President of the St. Louis Club of the Federal League, he said, met with his approval.

Mr. Johnson explained that in an earlier statement to the effect that he was willing to have the suit in the Illinois Federal Court, now awaiting decision by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis withdrawn, he did not refer to this case in particular. "The suggestion, and the acceptance of it," he said, "referred to the suits generally at issue between the Federal League interests and those allied with the National Commission. Baseball should have been kept out of courts, and it is not now too late to reach an agreement outside of the courtroom, I believe."

President Johnson read dispatches from other sections of the country, in which other baseball league officials said they knew nothing of the proposal to withdraw the suits. He smiled as he read some of them, but he declined to make any comment.

In addition to the suit pending before Judge Landis, in which it has been said that organized baseball as an institution is vitally interested, President Johnson said the other suits to which organized baseball and the Federal League, either directly or indirectly, were parties, affected individual players who had jumped contracts.

He expressed the opinion that the national pastime as professionalized "would be bettered by the trials which it is undergoing." He asserted that peace, or an agreement between organized baseball and the Federal League, was not immediately in sight and had not recently been discussed, but he added that he had no fears for the future.

Mr. Johnson explained that his consent to the withdrawal of the suits applied only to the American League and had nothing to do with the attitude of the National League officials.

"At the suggestion of Philip Ball, President of the St. Louis Federals," Johnson said, "a conference of the attorneys of the American and Federal Leagues was held at Chicago ten days ago for the purpose of discussing the withdrawal of the suits. The attorneys of the National League knew nothing of the meeting. Some progress had been made in the direction of an adjournment when other matters were injected into the discussion, and the conference broke up without accomplishing anything.

"I do not know whether any further efforts will be made to bring about an agreement."

PEACE TERMS SIGNED.

American and Federal Leagues Agree, but Nationals Fail to Enter Pact.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Peace terms were signed between the American and Federal Leagues at the recent "peace meeting" in Chicago, at which the highest officials of the two leagues conferred and then stood pat on a policy of silence. The National League is the only obstacle now between the consummation of baseball peace.

Absolute verification of the signing of such an agreement, which was rumored in St. Louis about ten days ago, was received tonight. The attorney who drew up the pact admitted that the American and Federal Leagues came to an understanding at the Chicago meeting.

After this understanding had been reached "other parties," according to the information received tonight, refused to ratify the agreement at this time. The "other parties" mentioned are supposed to be the executives of the National League, as President Tener and others did not proceed to Chicago, although they were expected to do so. Whether the "other parties" will continue to refuse to ratify the terms or whether negotiations are on which will mean a complete ratification this Summer the attorney would not say.

ALL NEWS TO TENER.

National League Head Knows Nothing About Plan to Withdraw Suits.

President John K. Tener of the National League, when informed yesterday of Ban Johnson's statement relative to withdrawing the baseball suits from the Illinois courts, said that he did not understand the American League executive's remarks. President Tener stated that so far as he knew there was no intention at this time on the part of organized baseball in general and the National League in particular to withdraw the case now before Judge Landis.

Other local officials of the National League expressed the opinion that President Johnson did not intend to convey the idea that the suit had been or was about to be withdrawn from court. His remarks, they thought, were merely an expression of personal opinion in the matter of the controversy between organized baseball and the Federal League.

While they appeared to be more or less mystified by President Johnson's statements, it was apparent that the National League authorities did not care to take any definite attitude in the latest development of the baseball controversy.

HERRMANN IN DARK, TOO.

Commission's Chairman Says He Would Know if Rumor Were True.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4.—"I know nothing of any movement looking toward the withdrawing of the Federal League's suit against organized baseball from the Federal Court in Illinois," aid Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission today when told that President Johnson of the American Leage had given out an interview in which he said that he had consented to such a withdrawal.

"In so far as I know there has been no discussion along this line," continued Mr. Herrmann, "and I believe that I would certainly know of it if such a matter had been discussed."

DENIAL FROM GILMORE.

President of Federals Declares Suits Will Not Be Withdrawn.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., May 4.—"I know nothing of an agreement for the withdrawal of the suit between organized baseball and the Federal League in the United States court at Chicago, and will not consent to such an arrangement," asserted James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, here today.

President Gilmore said he had received a number of telegrams stating that Ban Johnson of the American League was going to end the baseball war out of court, but declared he did not know what was meant until the Johnson interview, given out in Boston, was read to him.

"We will never consent to the withdrawal of the suit," reiterated Mr. Gilmore. "The Federal League was organized because it was felt there was room for a third major league. We are perfectly satisfied with the conditions in our organization at the present time."

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Chicago at Cleveland.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Cincinnati at Chicago.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Kansas City at Buffalo.
(Postponed; cold weather.)
Pittsburgh at Newark.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Buffalo at Newark.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Toronto at Jersey City.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Providence, 7; Rochester, 1.
Richmond, 10; Montreal, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Detroit	14	6	.700
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	7	.554
Boston	6	6	.500
Cleveland	8	10	.444
St. Louis	5	14	.263
Philadelphia	4	11	.267

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
Chicago	11	6	.647
Boston	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	6	12	.333
New York	4	10	.286

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	12	6	.667
Newark	11	8	.579
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	10	8	.556
Kansas City	9	9	.500
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Baltimore	8	12	.400
Buffalo	6	13	.315

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	4	1	.800
Jersey City	3	1	.750
Richmond	3	3	.500
Montreal	3	3	.500
Toronto	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Newark	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	4	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.

WARD DOES NOT APPROVE.

Federal League Vice President Will Not Favor Withdrawal of Suits.

Robert B Ward, President of the Brookfeds and Vice President of the Federal League, said that he knew of no plans or arrangements between organized baseball and the independent league that warranted such a statement as credited to Johnson. He said:

"So far as I am concerned personally and as representative of the Federal League I am not ready to have the Illinois suits withdrawn from the court. I don't understand the situation, but you can state for me that the Federal League is not ready to depart from the stand it took when the case was pleaded before Judge Landis. There can be no withdrawal of the controversy from court without the consent of all parties concerned, and I am confident that no official of the Federal League would have taken such a step without informing all other members of the league."

NO SUITS WITHDRAWN YET.

No Effort Has Been Made in Chicago Courts to End Disputes.

CHICAGO, May 4.—None of the baseball suits pending before Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court here has been withdrawn, it was state by the Clerk of the Court today. Judge Landis is not in the city.

John J. Healy, who was among the attorneys for organized baseball in the hearing of the Federal League's Sherman law suit before Judge Landis, said he knew nothing of any withdrawal, and declared that lawyers interested in the case had not been drawn into the reported peace negotiations.

Of the several suits pending in this city, only the anti-trust suit mentioned and the suit of the Philadelphia National League against the officers of the Federal League for damages due to some of its players deserting it are in the United States Court. The Johnson, Blanding and Schulz suits, all filed last year, were State court cases, Mr. Healy recalled.

Baltimore Feds Stop Leaders.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.—McConnell's wildness in the opening inning was sufficient to give Baltimore two runs, and another in the fourth made just enough to take the first of the series from Chicago this afternoon, 3 to 2. Quinn pitched good ball throughout. Wilson's homer over the left field fence fea-

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
M'C'l'rs, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
D'can, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
Swa'a, 1b.	3	2	0	9	2
Walsh, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
D'lan, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
Owens, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Quinn, p.	3	0	2	1	4
Total.	28	3	5	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ford, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Flack, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Zwil'g, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Fscher, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	3	1	2	6	2
Zeider, ss.	4	0	1	3	6
Beck, 1b.	4	0	0	11	2
Fritz, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Farr'l, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
M'Con'l, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Prend't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Wickl'd.	1	0	0	0	0
†Mann	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	2	9	24	18

*Batted for McConnell in eighth inning.
†Batted for Fritz in ninth inning.
Errors—Fritz, (2,) McConnell, Knabe.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Baltimore	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Walsh, Knabe. Home run—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Walsh. Bases stolen—By Swacina, 2. Double play—Owens to Doolan. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 3; off Quinn, 2. Hits—Off McConnell, 5 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Quinn, 2; by McConnell, 4. Wild pitches—McConnell, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

WALTER JOHNSON LOSES HARD GAME

Superb Fielding and Luck Favors Foster, Boston's Crack Pitcher.

BOSTON, May 4.—Foster, ably supported at critical moments, outpitched Walter Johnson today, and Boston won from Washington 2 to 0. Speaker's triple scored Hooper, who had been passed in the first, and Lewis's triple and Hoblitzel's single counted again for the Red Sox in the seventh. Double plays started by McNally, a recruit playing third base, were prominent factors in Boston's defense. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Wag'r, 2b.	2	0	0	5	4
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	1	3	1
Lewis, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Hob'l, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	1	0	2
M'N'y, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3
T'mas, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Foster, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total.	26	2	4	27	13

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
E.F'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	3	7	1
Rond'u, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Ains'h, c.	2	0	0	2	2
Will's, c.	1	0	0	1	2
M'B'e, ss.	1	0	0	0	3
Neff, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
John'n, p.	2	0	0	1	1
*Pick	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	0	6	24	13

*Batted for McBride in eighth inning.
Errors—Milan, Hoblitzel, Scott, McNally.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Gandil. Three-base hits—Speaker, Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Johnson, Rondeau. Double plays—McNally, Wagner, and Hoblitzel, (2;) Speaker and Wagner. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Boston, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 1; off Johnson, 1. Struck out—By Foster, 2; by Johnson, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Shotten's Fumble Upsets Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Vitt and Cobb scored in the first inning of the Detroit-St. Louis game today on Shotten's fumble of Veach's fly. A home run by McKee in the sixth inning completed the scoring for Detroit, which won, 3 to 1. St. Louis's lone tally was made by Pratt in the fourth inning. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	1	0
Vitt, 3b.	2	1	0	1	4
Cobb, cf.	2	1	0	3	0
C'ford, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Veach, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Kav'gh, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
Jacob'n, 1b.	3	0	0	14	1
McKee, c.	4	1	1	3	0
Boland, p.	4	0	2	1	3
Total.	32	3	6	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	3	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
K'man, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0
C.W'r, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
W'ms, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	2	2
H'm'ton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
James, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Hock, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*E.Wilker.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	5	27	13

*Batted for James in the eighth inning.
Errors—Shotten, Agnew.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Pratt, Kauffman. Home run—McKee. Stolen bases—Vitt, Lavan. Earned runs—Off James, 1; off Boland, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; St. Louis, 4. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off James, 3. Hits—Off Hamilton, none in one-third inning; off James, 6 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Hock, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Kavanaugh.) Struck out—By James, 2; by Boland, 2. Wild pitch—James. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrant. Time of game—Two hours and one minute.

PIRATES WIN IN RAIN.

Harmon and Perdue Hit Hard and for Extra Bases.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—In a drizzling rain, Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis today 4 to 3. The contest was stopped twice by the rain and was called finally in the last half of the eighth inning. Both Harmon and Perdue were hit hard, long hits being numerous. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	2	1	7	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
H'man, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	7	2
Cost'o, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	3	2
C'ch'g, c.	3	0	2	4	6
H'mon, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total.	28	3	8	24	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0
Dolan, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Long, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Miller, 3b.	3	0	0	0	8
Wilson, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Perdue, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	27	3	8	*23	11

*Two out when game was called.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Costello, Schang, Harmon. Three-base hits—Johnston, Schang, Long. Home run—Wilson. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double play—Viox, Wagner, and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on balls—Off Perdue, 5; off Harmon, 3. Struck out—By Perdue, 4; by Harmon, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

KAUFF NOW SATISFIED.

Brookfeds Deserter Will Accept Terms Offered by the Wards.

Benny Kauff, the Brookfeds' star player, who is under suspension for jumping to the Giants, went to Brooklyn yesterday and had a conference with Business Manager Dick Carroll and Manager Lee Magee. It is now said that Benny is satisfied with his contract with the Brooklyn team, and that he will be in the line-up as soon as President Gilmore lifts the suspension.

Kauff will be made an example of in the good cause of discipline. President Gilmore wanted to make the player pay a large fine, but through the intercession of Manager Magee, the fine was not applied. Kauff, while under suspension, will go to Wasnington Park and practice with the club to keep in shape, but he will not be permitted to sit on the bench during the games.

As for the salary and bonus differences between Owner Robert B. Ward and Kauff, it is stated that these difficulties were adjusted at their meeting on Monday afternoon. As the Brooklyn Club needs Kauff's services badly, it is believed that President Gilmore will raise the player's suspension in a short time.

Lejeune Goes to Minors Again.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Larry Lejeune, holder of the world's long distance throwing record, was released by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club today to the Sioux City Club of the Western League. It was the third time Lejeune had been released by a major league club. His place in centre field on the Pirate team will be taken by Dap Costello.

International League.

At Jersey City—Jersey City-Toronto game postponed; wet grounds.

At Newark—Newark-Buffalo game postponed; wet grounds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	—7	5	5

Batteries—A. Williams, Huenke and R. Williams; Schultz and Kocher.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—	6	8	7
Richmond	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	—10	11	2	

Batteries—Miller and Madden; Russell and Schaufle.

New England League.

At Lynn—Lewiston, 4; Lynn, 3, (10 innings.)

At Lawrence—Portland, 4; Lawrence, 2.

At Lowell—Lowell, 9; Worcester, 4.

At Manchester—Manchester, 1; Fitchburg, 0, (10 innings.)

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 3.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Columbus, 2.

Other games postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta.—Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 1.

At Little Rock.—Memphis, 4; Little Rock, 2.

At Mobile.—Mobile, 8; New Orleans, 3. (Called in ninth; darkness).

At Chattanooga.—Chattanooga, 9; Nashville, 7.

TENER SUSPENDS HERZOG.

Reds' Manager Gets Five Days for Altercation with Umpire Rigler.

President John K. Tener of the National League announced yesterday that he had suspended Charles Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati Club, for five days for his altercation with Umpire Rigler at St. Louis last Saturday.

Umpire Hart, who arbitrated on the bases during the St. Louis-Cincinnati game, was also reprimanded by President Tener for not following the disputed play closely, thus necessitating an appeal to Rigler behind the plate, which caused the latter to become involved in fisticuffs with Herzog.

ANOTHER EDDIE COLLINS.

Watt, Columbia's Second Baseman, Said to be Forthcoming Star.

Several of the scouts of the big leagues teams who have visited South Field recently are watching the playing of R. W. Watt, second baseman on the Columbia nine. Several old time followers of the sport on Morningside Heights see in Watt a second Eddie Collins, his hitting and fielding both being of a high order. The scores in the twelve games which Columbia has played show Watt with a perfect fielding average and a batting average of .380.

Mike Donlin, Jack Chesbro, and Larry McLean, who have all practiced with Columbia from time to time, have given attention to Watt's spectacular playing a second base. They all believe that if given an opportunity to practice with the big league players, Watt would show in a short time the form of the star of the White Sox nine.

Watt resembles Collins in build, although about an inch shorter. He leads his team in getting free passes to first, and Andy Coakley, coach of the Blue and White team, thinks he is the best batsman in the college circles. Several Columbia men who remember Collin's playing when he was at Columbia, assert that Watt excels the White Sox star's playing when the latter was in college.

EASY GAME FOR HARVARD.

Colby Gets Only One Hit Off Whitney—James Pitches Well, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 4.—Harvard had little trouble to beat Colby 5 to 1 this afternoon, although making only three hits against Pitcher James, who, however, kept the ball far from the plate most of the time. Whitney again pitched a fine game for the Crimson, the Maine batters making only one hit against him, this in the first inning, when the visitors got their only run on a pass to Campbell, a stolen base, and Deasy's drive through Short Stop Reed. Lafleur made a long hit to left field, which would have been good for two bases had not a base runner ahead of him missed touching second base, and was forced out.

In the second inning Gannett's double, a pass to Hardwick, Mahan's triple, and a passed ball netted Harvard three runs. Two innings later, after Lafleur had made a wild thrown on Hardwick, Mahan was hit by James, and two bases on balls forced in a run, another counting when James made a balk. Harvard's third hit did not come until the eighth, when Hardwick singled, but was doubled up with Brickley. Harvard's new third baseman, Beal, handled himself well and hit the ball hard, although not safely. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abb't, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Reed, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Nash, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
G'nett, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
H'gw'k, lf.	3	1	1	2	1
Mahan, cf.	2	2	1	2	0
W'man, c.	2	0	0	5	0
Beal, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Wh'ney, p.	2	0	0	0	2
B'kley, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	25	5	3	27	11

COLBY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'son, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
C'pb'l, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3
L'fl'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Deasy, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Fraser, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Bliss, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
James, p.	3	0	0	2	4
Total.	30	1	1	24	10

Errors—Campbell, Lafleur, Smith, Reed, Waterman, Beal.

Harvard	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Colby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Gannett. Three-base hit—Mahan. Sacrifice hit—Waterman. First base on errors—Harvard, 3; Colby, 3. Left on bases—Harvard, 5; Colby, 4. Stolen bases—Nash, (2,) Campbell, Fraser. Bases on balls—Off Whitney, 2; off James, 3. Struck out—By Whitney, 5; by James, 4. Double plays—Reed, Nash; and Nash; James and Deasy. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Nash, 2,) Bannett, Mahan. Balk—James. Passed ball—Deasy. Umpire—Mr. Kelly. Time—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Holy Cross at Fordham Today.

Fordham will play its first home game in the Catholic championship series today, when the Maroon nine tackles Holy Cross at Fordham Field. Holy Cross has an exceptionally fast team this year, and expects to retrieve her defeat of last season, having won the majority of its games so far. Fordham, on the other hand, is in a patched-up condition. Joe Martin, who pitched against Holy Cross in both games last year, will be in the box today for Fordham.

Columbia Baseball and Tennis.

Two athletic contests will be held at Columbia University this afternoon, the baseball nine playing Lafayette on South Field and the Blue and White tennis team playing the Princeton racquet wielders on East Field. The Pennsylvanians have a strong nine and expect to give the local collegians a hard game. Don Beck probably will start the game for Columbia, with O'Neale in reserve.

The Orange team has met with only one defeat this season, losing last week to the Williams team.

Connecticut Aggies at N. Y. U.

The New York University nine will face the players of the Connecticut Agricultural College on Ohio Field this afternoon in their sixth home game. Either Haghfoom or Genovese will take the mound for the Violet, the chances being in favor of the former, who has been well rested for today's contest.

Ed Walsh Removed to Hospital.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 4.—Ed. Walsh, the Chicago American League pitcher, who was reported much improved today, was taken to a hospital tonight. The physician attending Walsh said the pitcher was suffering only from grip, that he was in no danger and had been taken to the hospital merely because he would receive better care there than in his apartment.

Pickering Goes to Richmond.

Catcher Artie Pickering of Paterson, who received a trial with the Yankees, has been released by Manager Donovan to the Richmond Club of the International League.

Illinois Loses to Northwestern.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 4.—Northwestern University baseball team defeated Illinois, 3 to 1, here today in a Western Conference game. Today's defeat was the first suffered by Illinois this season. Up to today they had a record of twelve straight victories. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	3	6	2
Illinois	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	6

Batteries—Juel and Locher; Gunkel, Halas, and Bradley.

Tufts Downs Holy Cross.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 4.—Tufts beat Holy Cross easily today in a slow game, 7 to 2. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Tufts	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0—	7	10	2
Holy Cross	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	2	6	5

Batteries—Whittaker and R. Carroll; McCarthy, Murphy, and H. Carroll.

Results of Other Games.

At Lewiston—Bowdoin, 6; Bates, 2.

At Princeton—Pittsburgh University vs. Princeton, postponed; rain.

At Burlington—Penn State, 1; Vermont, 0.

King William IV V·O·P Scotch Whisky

BOXING CLUBS MUST PAY STATE TAX

Federal Club, in Bowery, Haled Before Commission for Delinquency.

Another crusade against delinquent boxing clubs has been inaugurated by the Boxing Commission, and stringent methods will be enforced against organizations operating under a commission license failing to pay the State tax imposed by law. Last year the Boxing Commission turned over to the State more than $32,000, and quite a large amount of this was due to the energetic efforts of the Boxing Commission in forcing the clubs to pay up. Many of the latter are operating at a loss, and with the new law they will be required to add 2½ per cent. to the present sum of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The first club haled before the commission was the Federal Athletic Club in the Bowery, which was represented at the meeting of the Boxing Commission yesterday by Secretary Peter Di Mango. The club is indebted to the State for $215, the percentage due the State from the last show, at which Johnny Kilbane and Benny Leonard and Leach Cross and Packey Hommey were the stars. The amount due the State would indicate about $4,300 as the receipts. There was also another show for which the club had made no accounting. In addition there was another charge against the club—that of overcrowding on the night of the double attraction.

Secretary Di Mango assured the Boxing Commission that the failure to pay was due to oversight and not willful neglect. He was informed that unless the amount was forwarded at once to Albany the entertainment scheduled for tonight would be prevented and further bouts at the club prohibited. Secretary Di Mango promised to send the money at once to Albany by postal order and register it. He was advised that the production of the receipt for the money order and registration would be accepted by the commission.

Rockaway Beach will have another Summer club. A license was granted to the Wallace Athletic Club, which will occupy the old quarters of the Atlantic Athletic Club, 37 Maple Avenue, Far Rockaway. The new club will be under the management of G. Wallace and Joseph P. Herman. The former is the President of the organization.

"SNOWY" BAKER INJURED.

Australian Boxing Prompter Gets Bad Shake-up in Auto Accident.

Reginald L. ("Snowy") Baker, Australia's foremost boxing promoter, had a narrow escape on March 28 from a serious accident. Baker was driving his big English automobile down a hill near the seaside town of Manly when a rear tire burst. There were four persons in the car at the time. Baker held the car well enough to stop it from shooting off the narrow road, but after skidding to one side of the road and then to the other the car ran off the strip of macadam into the bushes, where it was overturned.

George McLeod Redmond, a well-known newspaper man of Sydney, who was a passenger, was struck by a piece of machinery on the base of the skull and killed. Baker retained his hold on the wheel when the car upset and was hurt internally. Spinal injury was feared, but Baker escaped permanent injury.

Cutler Again Defeats Gallagher.

Albert G. Cutler of Boston last night displayed a falling off in his form when compared with that which characterized his playing in the opening block of his 18.2 balk-line billiard match with Tom Gallagher at Maurice Daly's billiard academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, but he nevertheless managed to win from the veteran by the score of 300 to 249. Gallagher played a better game than he did on Monday night when he scored only 116 points, but his total for both blocks of the match is considerably below that of the Boston billiardist, who made 605 points to Gallagher's 365. Cutler required twenty-one innings to complete his string last night, and he made high runs of 51 and 56, with an average of 14 6-21. Gallagher's highest runs were 39 and 40, and he averaged 12 9-20.

Johnston's One Best Talk, the Boer.

George Rodel, the one man all the heavyweights are afraid of, so Jimmie Johnston says, is now matched to box the "Iron Man" of the arena, Terry Kellar, at the St. Nicholas Rink Friday evening in one of the ten-round bouts. The winner of this bout will challenge the winner of the Coffey-Reich bout. Johnston also says that Rodel was robbed of a clear-cut knockout over the big Irishman some time ago, and he has been anxious to get at him ever since that memorable evening, but the cunning "mick" has always told his manager to pass the "Boer." So Jimmie is trying to tell every one.

REICH AND COFFEY READY.

The Irish

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915.

BUSINESS FACTS AND POLITICAL THEORY.

Secretary BRYAN a day or two ago put out an argument for Government assistance to our commerce with Holland. It was suggested to him by the American Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands, and was passed along without apparent examination of the facts. Now comes the Holland-America Line and asserts its ample capacity to accommodate all the commerce offering, even for contraband. England recognizes shipments to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, and all goods can be sent to Holland freely, if they are to go no further.

The explicit statement that tonnage is "ample" comes from a source as interested as the Secretary, it is true, but it is supported by the record of commerce, as the Secretary is not. For the nine months of war, for example, our exports to Holland have risen from $84,160,000 last year to $101,892,000 this year. For March alone the increase is from $8,953,000 to $23,386,000. That bears out the Holland-America Line's suggestion that earlier impediments had been removed. Our imports from Holland, it is true, declined from $26,538,000 to $25,176,000. That decline is neither serious in itself nor is it necessary to believe that it is due to causes remediable by Government shipping.

The figures for Argentina also show the stimulating effect of closer financial arrangements. For the period of the war this year they were $51,646,000, against $30,099,000 last year. Those are the goods which used to be the imports of the countries now unable to trade with Argentina. We are the chief buyers now, just as we are the principal sellers. No doubt freights are high, but commerce is redistributing itself on a scale which would defy the capacity of any conceivable Government merchant marine. Traders know their business better than the Government, and they never asked for what the Government proposed to give. On the contrary, many of the assertions of the Government are challenged both on fact and theory. Americans have no idea that their lawmakers and administrators are all wise, or should be trusted with the power of dispensing prosperity to some at the expense of others.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Within a month the Governor must dispose of over six hundred bills, and appropriations of over $64,000,000. Some days ago he announced that he had summoned experts for his advice. He now announces that he will hear all objectors, and that the heads of thirty-two departments must show cause for his signatures to the money items. Certainly better late than never, but why so late? The appropriations which were to make necessary the levying of a direct tax were passed by the Legislature upon something resembling a requisition by the Governor, and in total substantially according to his views. If he had called his experts in the first place he might have saved himself from the dilemma which now confronts him, one essentially of his own making. It was promptly shown that there were duplications and additions and increases not consistent with the public temper, and that is true even now. For example, the appropriations include money for the canals, and the canal outlay is submitted to a referendum with provision for repayment from the proceeds of a bond issue. The bond money will be available before the money can be got from the direct tax to be put into this city's next year's budget, and not to be collected until May, 1916. In any case, why appropriate money to be repaid? When the lawmakers were fixing conditions to suit themselves, why did not they provide for a short temporary loan until the bonds could be issued, without any added burden to the taxpayers who already had voted that the canals should be paid for from capital, and not from income?

The direct tax is necessary as ordered only if all the appropriations are approved. Already it is sure that all the appropriations are not necessary. Controller TRAVIS announces that State Engineer WILLIAMS has abolished 367 barge canal positions, suitable to be called "jobs," it may be imagined, and that the resulting economy is $43,188 monthly. That is net economy, above some necessary additions. The Secretary of State has abolished sixteen positions, the Controller four places, the up-State Public Service Commission ten places, twenty-six public buildings employés have been dismissed, and so on. If this can be done before the Governor gets to work it can only be imagined what he can do with the help of his experts, and the assistance of pitiless publicity. One item is the reappropriation of $10,000,000 previously appropriated, but unexpended. It certainly is time to deliberate when the Legislature appropriates money faster than it can be spent. Nominally the budget calls for only $64,000,000, but Mr. MCANENY finds that power is taken over $120,000,000, more than double the budget of 1910. This city's budget is a good pacemaker, but it never doubled in four years. The State budget has excellent capacity for keeping up its record pace, unless checked. When the State's quarter billion of bonds are all out the sinking fund alone will nearly reach this year's direct tax. That is an addition to the local budgets throughout the State, and will not cause the farmers to bless the name of the Governor, nor his party.

Why should not the taxpayers show a little of the forethought lacking in their representatives? Even now it is not too late to make such an impression upon the Governor that he should feel the necessity of vetoing the direct tax, although he asked for it. In years to come the process of checking the tax wasters ought to begin earlier. The voters ought to count the cost of the benefits they authorize from tax money, and those who vote the taxes ought to be made to feel that the popularity bought with public improvements not needed in the public interest is not a political asset. Public sentiment should require the Governor to exercise his control over expenditures before they are voted, rather than afterward. The responsibility for the budget should be centred somewhere, and the irresponsible private members who make additions for personal reasons, and in methods not to be approved, ought to be brought under control.

QUICK ACTION NEEDED.

Polite words and the desire to be perfectly fair to a public official who has won the respect of the people cannot conceal the ugly fact that the "ripper" crimes and the destructive use of dynamite in the Bronx have caused great anxiety and alarm, and that the recent efforts of the police have done little to reassure us. The explosion of dynamite which wrecked part of the Borough Hall in the Bronx Monday evening was carefully planned and skillfully executed. It was the work of practiced criminals, done for a purpose, and the inference that the dynamiters were the very ones who caused the explosion by the wall of the Bronx Court House some time ago is irresistible. Suspicion fell then upon some rascals who had sworn to avenge the conviction of certain friends of theirs engaged in illegal occupations, but the police in the interim have made no progress toward their apprehension. The killing of the MURRAY boy Monday night was a crime similar in all its aspects to the slaughter of LENORA COHN in the same part of Manhattan six weeks ago, the work of a degenerate with a mania for killing. The police are about as near to identifying the murderer in the Murray case as in the Cohn case. But, for that matter, they have not yet apprehended the murderers of BARNET BAFF, whose crime was committed many months ago in broad daylight, while the Heilner case is already in the way of becoming a mystery in spite of the identification of HANEL as the murderer and the confidence of the police that they would soon have him in custody.

Whenever the police do good work there is a disposition to applaud it. They have done some notably good work since Mr. WOODS has been Commissioner. But the accumulation of mysteries is wearing upon the nerves. The Bronx dynamiters, the murderer of helpless children, and HANEL are still at large. A system which affords practical immunity to criminals of this kind is not efficient enough for the protection of life and property in New York City.

WHERE GERMANY LEADS.

The report that two large German chemical and aniline-dye concerns are to establish branch plants in New Jersey is interesting, and important if true. Germans lead the world in the dyestuff industry, a fact well known in the business world even before the war, but made generally known since by the famine in dyestuffs when supplies from Germany were shut off by the war.

Just how Germany acquired this position in science and industry is now made known by British scientists. As one of them recently pointed out in The London Times, when British organic chemistry boasted such names as FRANKLAND, PERKIN, and WILLIAMSON, half a century ago, it was different. HOFFMAN also might be named with these, though he was later induced to return to Berlin and found a school of chemistry there.

These facts give point to the words of a writer in the Cologne Gazette who a few weeks ago asserted the essential superiority of Germany over England. The writer contrasted the state of English education with Germany's avidity in intellectual matters and her "intellectual possessions," her vastly superior elementary education, and finally what he calls the crowning glory of the whole, the German military system, "that incomparable institution which no power in the world shall take away."

In the end this incomparable military organization and the spirit of national pride in it may prove Germany's undoing, but as to the chemical industry Germany is certainly warranted in referring to it with pride as among her intellectual possessions, and in respect to this branch of science the Cologne Gazette article is true in its boast that Germany is "fifty years ahead," not only of England, but of the world in general. This leadership of Germany in chemical science and its allied industries was recently admitted by such a competent authority as Dr. W. H. PERKIN, Waynflete Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, in his Presidential address at the general meeting of the Chemical Society at Burlington House. The English as a nation and their manufacturers in particular, he said, "had failed to understand the extreme complexity of the scientific basis of organic chemical industry." Not understanding this complexity and its difficulty, neither the Government nor the manufacturers held out any inducements to British chemists to prosecute researches in this department.

Germany, on the contrary, was intellectually awake to its opportunity and seized it, and as a result leads the world today in furnishing dyestuffs. Professor PERKIN declared that "the decadence of the coal-tar industry and its gradual transference to Germany began during the period from 1870 to 1875."

England in 1874 had the lead in this industry, which was then, apparently without protest, surrendered to Germany. Professor PERKIN even goes further by way of admitting German superiority in this branch of practical science. He says that in 1870, when this transference of a great branch of applied science to Germany began, organic chemistry was not recognized in the older English universities, and the newer ones of today did not then exist. He says:

> Many of our universities, and particularly those of Oxford and Cambridge, and those in Scotland, contributed practically nothing to the advancement of organic chemistry in the latter part of the last century, and even now their output of research is far less than it should be. In Germany, as soon as the importance of the subject became apparent, schools specially devoted to the subject were founded by such teachers as LIEBIG, WOEHLER, KEKULE, and BAEYER.

It is rarely that such a frank admission of an enemy's superiority in any line is made as that of Professor PERKIN as respects English and German science in one of its most important branches. Its frankness, however, is characteristically English, and therefore hopeful. America has done much in recent years in scientific research, and is a leader in some departments, but as respects aniline dyes and dyestuffs, like England, America must acknowledge German superiority. If the opportunity has at last come to America to engage in this industry under German scientific direction, it can only be regarded as another gift of fortune as an incident of war.

THE DEATH HOUSE.

The revelations of the routine of life in that department of the State prison at Ossining commonly known as the death house, resulting from the temporary transfer of one of its occupants to this city to give testimony in a criminal trial, must be very depressing to sober-minded persons. The crime for which FLACK was sentenced to death was committed more than a year ago. With him in the condemned cells are seventeen other men, some of whom were there when he was placed in the part of the prison in which the occupants are supposed to prepare themselves for inevitable death by legal form. It is not objectionable or surprising that they should be uncommonly well treated, but no sort of treatment can make their waiting for the last summons endurable. They keep up their spirits by hoping, often vainly, for reprieve, for some accident which may preserve their lives. Yet any human being thus confined, marked for extinction, and waiting on the law's delays, must suffer the tortures of death mentally day after day, night after night. The present course of our criminal law with condemned prisoners is the refinement of cruelty, and it has an evil effect on the whole community. It does not necessarily amount to an argument in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. But it warrants the belief that the death sentence should never be inflicted when there is a shadow of doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and that, when it is inflicted, it should be swiftly executed. The delay is not humane, but the reverse. Appeal from all convictions for a capital crime is now demanded by law, but surely an effort might be made to have such appeals quickly attended to. The spectacle of eighteen men, condemned to death, trying to make themselves as comfortable as possible, while seasons come and go, because court routine compels long postponement of judicial consideration of their cases, cannot fail to have a bad effect on society. No wonder the outcry against capital punishment increases in volume. Yet for the preservation of society it is well that murder in cold blood should be punished by the extinction of the murderer. Our methods, however, tend to make capital punishment as revolting as possible, and to create in the common mind a strong disrespect for the law.

OPERATIC PLANS.

The prospects of New York's opera next season, on paper, seem exceedingly bright, and considering the difficulties Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA overcame in carrying out his plans this season we are justified in hoping for the fulfillment of all his promises. But who can guess what the European situation will be next Autumn, who can say precisely what the temper of the American public will be? There is much real encouragement for the constitutionally doubtful in the engagement of MARIA BARRIENTOS, an illustrious compatriot of MALIBRAN and SARASATE, and the announcement that one of the season's novelties will be a Spanish opera sung in Spanish. That will assuredly be a novelty and it may lead to a popular demand for Spanish artists and music which the impresario might find it convenient to encourage. There is encouragement, too, in the announcement of the engagement of three or four native singers of proved capacity. As for our favorites from Italy and Germany, they may feel, like Catiline in the old play, that "they go but to return," but they must feel also that their return is not quite assured. Much must depend upon the developments of the war.

Of course we want them all to come back with voices and artistic spirit unimpaired. The program the Director has tentatively arranged is most attractive, the best of recent years, in fact, and we shall prepare our minds for the promised aesthetic enjoyment with perfect confidence that no matter what accidents may befall we shall still have opera of a high quality, opera with GERALDINE FARRAR and LOUISE HOMER and other American artists of high rank, with CARUSO unless the worst of misfortunes comes upon us, and with an ensemble not to be equaled elsewhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cautious Georgia Newspapers.

An editorial article in The Savannah News has for heading, "Not Anxious to Handle the Frank Case." The nominal object of its writer was to express the opinion that neither Governor SLATON nor Governor-elect HARRIS is at all eager to speak, after the Board of Pardons has conducted the proposed inquiry and given its advice, what will be the decisive word as to FRANK'S fate. Whatever the final action taken, says The News, the number of people dissatisfied with it will be large, and it intimates that the number will be large enough fully to account for a preference on the part of each of these officials that the other should be the one to tell FRANK whether he is to live or die.

This theory is not improbable, but the article itself shows that Georgia journalists, as well as Georgia politicians, are "not anxious to handle the Frank case," so far, at least, as concerns a clear disclosure of belief in the man's guilt or innocence. Evidently there is serious inconvenience, if not danger of some sort, for them in doing that. In the present instance, one reads paragraph after paragraph to the rather distant end without getting even a hint of the editor's own opinion, and the only admission made as to the need of any action at all lies in the sentence—"dependence for clemency will be placed wholly upon the fact that many have expressed doubt as to his guilt."

In short, The News carefully refrains from giving its readers the slightest help in making up their own minds. This might be regarded as commendable self-restraint if the case were still "under the Judge," as the lawyers say, but it is no longer in that position, and while the case was there few of the Georgia papers were at all hesitant about offering clear and decided opinions as to the character of the prisoner and what the outcome of the trial should be. Now they seem to be in the same boat with the two Governors, or in the boat where The News puts them, and glad to evade the responsibilities attaching to him who says either that FRANK was or that he was not fairly tried and fairly convicted. No such timidity is exhibited anywhere outside of Georgia.

No Record, but Highly Important.

Though the successful establishment and maintenance by our Government of wireless communication with Panama, by day as well as by night, breaks no distance records, it is still an achievement with so few predecessors that it excites satisfaction and admiration even though it cannot any longer produce wonder. Nothing electrical can easily do that, nowadays, for we have all come to where we are ready to believe in the unlimited possibilities of what is now almost the most used, though still the least understood, of energy's forms.

With points as remote as Panama, and, indeed, with those much nearer, we can as yet only communicate by means of signals, the wireless analogue to the old-fashioned telegrapher's dots and dashes, but Mr. MARCONI and the other qualified prophets say confidently that before long the wireless telephone will equal, and later will far outdo, the one now dependent on the use of a metallic circuit. Then anybody anywhere—who has the price—can talk, if not face to face, at least in effect ear to ear, with almost anybody else in almost any part of the world. Conversation with planetary neighbors is still out of sight, but probably Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL, who is more confident than most people that planetary neighbors exist, is already thinking about it.

Meanwhile, wireless telegraphy through all the twenty-four hours and as far as Panama is a "facility" that may be of enormous advantage to us. It is safe from such attack as that of the cable-cutters in Cuba and the Philippines, not to mention those much more recently active, and no nation provided with it can be prevented from transmitting facts—or fancies—to the other nations where either will be to its real or imagined advantage. Also, it deprives military and naval commanders of their old excuses for exercising discretionary powers. That is an advantage or a disadvantage, according to circumstances, but probably most often it will make for peace and against war, and is therefore on the whole desirable.

Incidentally, the Government, by the success of its new plant, made in defiance of much good advice, has proved that there is more than one way of doing this, as most other things. Whether best or not, the chosen system meets the pragmatic test—it works.

Smothering Works Both Ways.

Already the dangers prophesied as incidental to the use of asphyxiating gases as a weapon have been exemplified, for yesterday's dispatches told how the wind, after carrying the deadly little cloud along the ground till it reached the hostile trenches, suddenly changed its always untrustworthy mind, and, by blowing the vapor back whence it came, forced its makers to flee for their lives.

It is reported, too, that a means of defense against the new implement of war has been found in "respirators." Their nature is not explained, but apparently those so quickly supplied in such large numbers are mere coverings—strainers, as it were—for mouth and nose, and they cannot be very effective protection against long and complete submergence in a corrosive gas. The oxygen helmets used by firemen and miners work on a wholly different principle, and with them it seems hardly practicable to equip armies or even whole regiments.

Hunters, in approaching game of some sorts, must carefully keep to leeward of their intended prey. Should fighting with poisonous gases become a generally followed martial custom, getting to windward of the foe and keeping there will become a very important military manoeuvre. The required tactics have not yet been worked out, but, if ever they are, the present order of battles will be wholly changed, and how heavy guns and laboriously made trenches could then be made useful in the new conditions it is not easy to imagine.

CLASSIFIED NURSING

Does Not Mean a Ban on the "Plain Nurse."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter from the Secretary of the Chautauqua Correspondence School for Nursing, which was published on the 26th, and which in some degree replied to my letter of the 11th, there is evidence of such a misapprehension of the whole attitude of those who are endeavoring to raise and maintain a high standard for nurses that a word more on the subject seems desirable.

The statement made in this letter as to the division of the nursing done between the really competent and the more or less competent is, of course, mere guesswork, but assuming it to be correct, can the writer not understand that the whole matter is simply one of making plain to the public the difference between the two? There is no "trades unionism" spirit to be found in any group of highly trained nurses of which I know or have known, no disposition to prevent those more or less competent women from doing their work as well as any experience or correspondence school may enable them to, but only a very great desire, backed by that of the great majority of doctors and hospital heads who have most to do with nurses, to clearly differentiate and to hold responsible the various classes of women who nurse the sick. This being so, and having read the Secretary's letter with a sympathetic comprehension of his point of view, I do not see why he does not join with us in working for this bill, since it can take away nothing he claims, and raises the standard of the profession to which his graduates, if they choose to go on and enter properly equipped training schools, can belong.

As for the nursing of the poor, the service being given by fully trained women through various channels, such as social service, district work, health boards, milk depots, &c., should be left unmentioned, for it is where ignorance is greatest, poverty most distressing, that the greatest need exists, and where constant and invaluable help is given in an ever-increasing degree.

The opposition to this bill, to the passage of which we must now look forward to another session of the Legislature, is founded one-half on misapprehension, the other half on commercialism. The first half ought to disappear with discussion. The second half must be overruled and put aside as unworthy.

LUCY P. SCOTT.

New York, April 27, 1915.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask for a correction in your comment on my report on "Colored School Children"? Your article said: "Mr. Theobald disagreed with a suggestion in the report that more arithmetic should be taught to negro children."

As a matter of fact, the portion of the report referred to reads as follows:

> The large percentage of average shown by the study renders most significant the installation of double periods in reading, writing, and arithmetic which were inaugurated in Public School 89 (Mr. Theobald's school) in the Fall of 1913, (by Mr. Theobald's predecessor.) There has been no further opportunity to follow up the records of the pupils working under this plan, as it was inaugurated only two months prior to the close of this investigation. The Principal of Public School 89 was enthusiastic in his estimate of the effect of the work on both scholarship and conduct of the boys. If the plan has proved successful, its general use by the school authorities is urged in coping with this average condition.

FRANCES BLASCOER.

New York, May 1, 1915.

After Unemployment, What?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not too little consideration given the workingman who wants to earn an honest living? Here is my case: An American, married, healthy and strong, father of a family, fairly intelligent, working but two days per week since Jan. 1. I have used every possible method to increase my income, trying to get some work to perform during the day or evening, but without success. What is the natural outcome to be? One has to work, beg, borrow, or steal. It is conditions such as these that many deserving men are confronted with. On the other hand, the life of the criminal element is considered a matter that needs some sort of an uplift.

New York, May 1, 1915. WILLING.

As to Los Angeles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One who assumes to correct another should be correct himself. In today's issue of THE TIMES a correspondent from Baltimore tries to set the paper right as to the complete name of Los Angeles. He is in error. The full title of the California city is, or was, "Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles," or "City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels." It is better to be right than to be positive. A FORMER ANGELENO.

New York, May 4, 1915.

LAND OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE.

In the Land of Dreams-Come-True, they say
That to wish is to obtain,
And all may follow a chosen road
Till a chosen goal they gain.

Yet sadness lies in the people's eyes,
As though each some longing knew—
Perhaps because there are no more dreams,
In the Land of Dreams-Come-True!

EUNICE WARD.

A NEUTRAL HYPHEN

If You Will Subscribe and Can Imagine Such a Thing.

New York, May 4.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I received in my morning mail today a circular issued by the "Printers and Publishers Association," 150 Nassau Street, asking me to subscribe for shares in a new daily paper with a proposed capital of $2,000,000 to promote the principles of strict neutrality. A glance at the names of the Honorary Vice Presidents of the proposed association showed that of Professor Hugo Muensterberg at the head of the list. Therefore I was not surprised to find that the principles of strict neutrality to be promoted by the new daily were those of the hyphenated Americans, and that they were in deadly conflict with those officially proclaimed by our own Government. Strict neutrality, the promoters say, means "prohibiting the export of ammunition of war to the warring nations." Our own Government has repeatedly affirmed that such prohibition would be a breach of neutrality and an infringement of the rights of our own citizens.

I decided at once that I would not invest any money in an endeavor to combat my own Government in a crisis like the present. There is no room in New York for a new daily in a commercial sense. The declared object of this one is ephemeral. The paper itself would never return any part of the money put into it. It would be as generally spurned as the writings of Dr. Dernburg have been. It would be dubbed the Morning Neutral or the Daily Hyphen, and would disappear at the end of the war, if not sooner.

The name "Printers and Publishers Association" bears so close a resemblance to that of the American Publishers Association that I thought when I began to read the circular that it had been issued by the latter body. Probably other persons not so familiar with typographical matters may be misled by it.

HORACE WHITE.

The Garrick's Passing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the general excitement that prevailed over the closing of Wallack's Theatre by an English actor, nobody noticed that on the same night a theatre of just as much, if not more, historical and sentimental interest was closed—and by an American actor. The Garrick Theatre, where Harrigan and Hart trod the boards, where Mansfield and Booth scintillated, where the good old melodies of Dave Braham rang true and clear, where the "Mulligan Guards' Ball," Riley in "The Four Hundred," and "Old Lavender," and many another gripping piece held forth in the good old days—the Garrick Theatre closed Saturday night—Arnold Daly closed it fittingly with Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell."

There were no ceremonies—nobody came to see the old theatre out, except Mrs. Harrigan, the widow of Edward Harrigan of Harrigan and Hart, and as she saw the last piece of legitimate scenery go out, and the ten-cent moving-picture sign flash up, perhaps the glisten in her eye was the reflection of the sign—and perhaps it was something else, in memory of the olden days. *Ehem! Fugaces!*

LYON MEARSON.

New York, May 3, 1915.

Assorted Compliments from Dresden

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Boy Scout. I have read your Pictorial of the 8th of April. You say the Boy Scouts are thorough and efficient with the Prussian stamp. I thank you very much for your praise, but I think there are some Boy Scouts in Germany which could be better.

We have enough imagination; you say we don't have any imagination. But our teacher says so every time we are up to new tricks. We imagine that England gets licked yet, but that doesn't take much imagination. My father he says: "You have enough imagination for a boy of your size; if you would have more you could be an editor of THE TIMES." But your pictures are very good, and I am always glad when I get them from my relatives.

This is all. I wish you would not be so pro-English. CARL HOFMANN.

Dresden, Germany, April, 1915.

Theology vs. Higher Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the protestants of the Presbyterian General Assembly desire to alienate from the Church all thinking young men? Do they know that they are insulting the intelligence of Columbia University men when they condemn the reasoned views of Union Seminary candidates for the ministry? Are they satisfied with saving the souls of the uneducated? Who are worth more to the Church—20 Columbia University students or 200 ignorant fanatics, who denounce modern Biblical criticism as "the discordant guesses of fashionable rationalism"?

FREDERICK J. POHL.

Columbia University, May 1, 1915.

Wasted Roofs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My room is on the top floor of a well-conducted hotel in the Times Square section, with an uninterrupted view over house tops north and east.

Just one roof garden in sight amid acres of painted tin roofs! Educate New York to increase its park area, the flat roof is waiting for the "man with a hoe," and better and safer air for our families is the greater compensation; besides, let all learn the value of this simple solution of the "rest problem," so sadly neglected by the hurrying, family-forgetting New Yorker. H. B. T.

New York, May 2, 1915.

The First St. Patrick's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the ceremonies in celebration of the centenary of old St. Patrick's Church you say it was the first church so named in the United States. In contradiction of this Thomas F. Meehan, a local historian of repute, in a recent sketch of the old church, says that the first church dedicated under the patronage of the Irish apostle was that at Fell's Point, Baltimore, on Nov. 29, 1807.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

New York, May 3, 1915.

The Complete Humorist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We notice in your paper of yesterday an article of how the British fooled the Germans by landing a few battalions of mules, thereby drawing the fire of the enemy, who mistook the mules for Englishmen. They are clever, those English, and they show that they have come to see themselves as others see them. A TIMES READER.

Derby, Conn., May 1, 1915.

Four Little Girls.

The good care of four little girls—one eight, one seven, and twins, three years old—is the responsibility which rests on young Mrs. M. Her husband is dead and there is not a relative who can help. She is a home-maker with excellent judgment in the management of the children, to whom she is devoted, and the Charity Organization Society has undertaken to obtain funds for her. She earns some income by washing at home, but she needs, in addition, $30 a month to help with rent, food, and milk. Of this amount $5 a month is given by one donor interested through the society. Other gifts are needed to make up the balance of the $180 that must be supplied during the coming six months. Contributions should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be used solely for material needs in this home.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "B. N. 18," $10; "C. K. H.," $5; "C. H. G.," $10; Mrs. S. H. Howe, $10; William Messer, $1.

WILL GERMANY ATTACK RUSSIA'S BREAD LINE?

A Military Expert Argues That the Advance in Courland Is More Than an Adventurous Raid.

By WALTER E. IVES,

Former Lieutenant in the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons.

New York, May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unexpected and sudden advance of German troops into the heart of the Russian Province of Courland has thus far been featured by the Russian General Staff as a mere adventure, a sort of a raid very much like that of the Russians on Memel, without any strategic value. This assumption may be right, but the probability is that it is erroneous. Lust for adventure has thus far never had any part in the plans of operation carried out by the German General Staff, and it is therefore safe to assume that the operations in Courland will prove to be of greater consequence than the Russians are willing to believe. At any rate, it will be of interest to consider (in case the invasion of the Baltic provinces should prove to be more than a mere raid) what is the real object!

Two motives can be found for the German advance north of the Njemen River—a political and at the same time economic one, and one of purely strategical nature. This means nothing less than either the conquest of the northwestern part of Courland as far as a line extending from Wileny (northwest of Kovno) to Schawli, Mitau, and Riga, or else a thrust against the Russian "bread line" from Dunaburg to Wilna and Warsaw. The difficulties which oppose the pursuance of either plan are great, so great, in fact, that in the mind of the Russian General Staff they must have appeared insuperable; this at least is the only explanation of their unpreparedness to meet an attack on their extreme right wing north of Kovno. The difficulties of a German advance in this region are in nature both topographical and purely military. For a stretch of sixty miles in an easterly direction along the entire East Prussian frontier not a single railroad exists, and roads fit for heavy transports are but scarce, the only direct road leading eastward being that from Tauroggen to Schawli. At Schawli the first railroad, that leading from Libau to Dunaburg and further south to Wilna, is reached. It now depends entirely on the object of the operations whether or not the difficulties arising from the lack of railway communications still continue. If the object of the advance is the acquirement of Northwestern Courland, the difficulties of an advance continue as unfavorable as ever, there being but one single road leading toward the northeast of the province, that from Mosheiki (about thirty-five miles southeast of Libau) to Mitau and Riga. If the motive of the advance be of purely strategic nature, the lack of railroad communications becomes somewhat less embarrassing.

Aside from the two roads mentioned above as leading in a general northeasterly direction (which would be the direction of any strategical operations) there is a third road, a branch road from Ponewjesh, joining the Dunaburg-Wilna road about two miles south of Poschement. These three roads will be of great help, but even so the conditions of communication will be far from satisfactory because of the great distances between the roads, which will make cooperation a difficult matter. The disadvantages of a lack of proper railway communications in modern warfare will be readily appreciated by students of military operations.

From a purely military viewpoint the obstacles in the way of the German Staff must be regarded as equally great, whatever may be the object of the advance. If the operations aim at taking possession of the northern part of Courland, an enormous extension of the German left flank toward the northeast will become necessary in order to prevent the danger of having it surrounded and cut off. The line of trenches will have to be extended from Wileny on the Njemen (halfway between Tilsit and Kovno) along the Dubissa River to Schawli, from there along the Kulpa and Wurzau Rivers to Mitau and from there along the Aa River toward the sea and Riga—in other words an extension of the defensive line of about one hundred and thirty-five miles would become necessary. This accomplishment would certainly not be an easy matter in view of the fact that the number of men Germany will be able to put into the field hereafter will be limited.

If the movement has a merely strategical object, id est, if it is intended against the Russian "bread line," the problem will become even more difficult. An advance from Schawli in a southeasterly direction will imperatively require a protection against attack on both flanks of the advancing army as well as of its rear. The right flank would have to be supported by a line of vantage along the Dubissa, Newjasha and Willja Rivers (which would be identical with cutting Kovno off from the north and east,) and for the left flank of the advance absolute control of the railroad junction at Ponewjesh, of the railroad from Mosheiki to Mitau, and of a front presumably along the Aa, Muska and Lawena Rivers to Ponewjesh would be imperative. Since these lines would be even more extended than those necessary to control in case of a merely economical and political objective, and would at that but form points of vantage for the offensive of an army between Janowo and Ponewjesh, even greater numbers of troops would be required to bring the operations to a successful issue.

Tonight's official report from Berlin speaks of 3,200 prisoners and eight guns taken in the region of Schawli and Mitau. This report surely justifies the assumption that the operations in Courland have not the character of an insignificant raid, and that great developments may be forthcoming. Whether or not the difficulties in their way, referred to above, can be overcome by the German Staff, will remain for the future to show. The supreme significance of the German operations in Courland (should they be successful or not) lies in the eloquent example they give of German resourcefulness and vigor; they give a brilliant demonstration of the confidence with which the Teutons are looking upon developments in the Carpathians as well as in Flanders and France, where they can spare the troops that are now invading Courland, and the realization of this Teutonic display of power should be a warning to those who have been misled into the belief of approaching victories of the allied powers.

WALTER E. IVES.

LATIN AMERICA'S HEART.

Hints That It May Have Cooled Toward This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who has followed the experiences and activities of J. Callan O'Laughlin in many fields of endeavor, activities second to those only of John Barrett, must admit that his view of the South American situation as expressed in his dispatches is extraordinarily convincing. While the Niagara Falls conference was especially gratifying to our people in its revelation of the wide grasp of international affairs possessed by the people of the Latin-American countries and their hitherto unsuspected ability to deal with them, we must remember that their most intense interest was with the people below the Rio Grande and that the apparent American sympathy of the mediators may have been but the extreme courtesy of Latin diplomacy. None of us, neither Anglo-Saxon nor Celt, can hope ever to follow the intricacies of the Latin mind.

But the change brought about by the situation in Europe as well as the mere intimate relationship said to have been established at Washington with the representatives of South American countries may have done much to bring about, as Mr. O'Laughlin suggests, conditions looking to the abeyance of Latin-American hostility and suspicion. Let us hope that the two years that have elapsed since Mr. Eder's publication have changed the South American viewpoint.

There are two or three features of the Pan-American situation that still puzzle me in view of the beatific conditions outlined as existing at Washington. One of these is the real meaning of the closing lines of the Washington dispatch which followed the announcement of Dr. Muller's proposed visit: "There is much opposition to Pan-Americanism in this country, and while the Government has sought to use its influence to bring about arrangements between groups of Americans, it has done so cautiously." Can one imagine the Wilson Administration proceeding in any other manner? And if this feeling exists in this country will it not affect seriously the efforts to bring about the closer relations between this country and South America suggested in the most optimistic of the Washington dispatches?

Again, Dr. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, in an address at Pittsburgh on Thursday last, said:

> "The day when the public spirit of each of the nations of America becomes imbued with the feeling of absolute tranquillity with which they can devote themselves to the organization of the administration of their territorial patrimony without being disturbed by the fear of an attack—on that day we shall be able to say that the idea of Pan-Americanism has triumphed."

Attack—by whom? By any one of the rags and tatters of a nation that will emerge from this European cataclysm with a decimated population, a starving people, a scrap-heap navy, and a Himalayan debt? Is any South American really shaking in his boots over the fear that a spasm of territorial aggrandizement will seize upon any European nation within a century to come and endanger his coasts? Hardly. C. H. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3, 1915.

If Emma Opper Had Been There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to THE TIMES, Senator O'Gorman said on Friday to the delegation of suffragists that he could "fill another room as large as this with women who do not want the vote." Upon which "the women bit their lips and said nothing." I think the biting of lips and the holding of tongues at that tragic point must be a typographical error, but if it is not I can only wish I had been there. I should have respectfully reminded the Senator that he could also easily fill a room as large as that with men who vote only at Presidential elections, or who don't go out to vote if it is raining, or who spend election day golfing or motoring or snoozing, or who didn't bother to register, or who never vote at all anyhow.

EMMA A. OPPER.

New Canaan, Conn., May 3, 1915.

THE TRADING STAMP.

Two Views of Marshall Field's Campaign Against Premiums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with great interest Marshall Field's letter published in your edition of the 29th, referring to the future policy of that house in reference to the discontinuance of giving trading stamps and profit-sharing coupons.

The Yorkville Merchants' Association has been trying the last six years to awaken the sentiment of the public along these lines. In fact, about three years ago, through a member of ours, Assemblyman Goldberg, we introduced a bill in the Legislature which would have obliged the trading stamp companies to publish their capitalization and make the output of their stamps represent a certain proportion of their capitalization and no more. The trading stamp business is a quasi-public business and should have the attention of public authorities. It is not true that selling trading stamps is selling merchandise, as the company is not obliged to disclose whether they have anything of value represented by the stamp. The minor companies have gone out of existence time and time again, and the larger companies are permitted indiscriminately to flood the country with stamps without regard to their actual value. The business of trading stamps is one of the least ethical in that it speculates on the lowest instinct of a consumer, that is, petty graft.

Today the trading stamp business is practically in the hands of one or two concerns, and the profits enable these concerns to prosecute and pursue any prospective competitor out of business. We are extremely glad to learn that the light came from the West this time, and that such a reputable concern as the Marshall Field Company has taken

MISS WATERS WEDS PRINCE PIGNATELLI

Runaway Match, but They Are Forgiven, Says Bride's Father, George Jason Waters.

HONEYMOON AT HOT SPRINGS

Prince Once Held at Ellis Island—Came to America in Service of Spain.

One day after the bride's parents had forcefully denied that their daughter was engaged, and two days after the bride herself had told friends that formal announcements of the engagement would soon be made, Miss Ruth Morgan Waters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jason Waters, was married yesterday at noon to Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragon, who several years ago was Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Martin J. Scott, S. J., at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. None of the bride's relatives were present, and a round scolding awaited both the bride and bridgroom as soon as they went from the church to an apartment they had taken at 12 East Forty-eighth Street.

The scolding was from George Jason Waters, father of the bride, who hurried up from his office, at 52 Broadway, upon hearing over the telephone from his daughter that she was married and would like to have her father's forgiveness and blessing.

The bride, who is 22 years old, and the bridegroom, who is fifteen years her senior, received the scolding in good part. They emerged from the apartment soon after the bride's father had gone, and announced that they were leaving for Hot Springs, Va., to spend their honeymoon.

On their return, they said, they would live at a home Prince Pignatelli has purchased at Merrick, L. I., but before going there, they said, they planned to visit the bride's parents at their Summer home, near Red Bank, N. J.

While the couple were completing their preparations to leave for Hot Sprinbs Mr. Waters hurried to his Summer home, where he talked the situation over with Mrs. Waters. Then he went for a long horseack ride, and on returning confirmed the statement of Prince Pignatelli that he would visit the bride's parents upon returning from the honeymoon trip.

"It was simply a runaway marriage," said Mr. Waters. "I denied on Sunday that my daughter was engaged because I didn't know anything about it. They simply ran off today and got married. The first I heard of the matter was at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon when I answered a telephone call at my office and my daughter reported that she had been married to the Prince and would seen be at an apartment at 12 East Forty-eighth street. I told her she could wait for me I should hate to tell you what I said to them, but you can put it down that I gave them a good talking to.

"My daughter left home this morning as though she was merely going on a little shopping tour. I suppose they have all over and have decided to do the only thing possible under the circumstances—forgive them. Of course, they will be welcome to our home when they return from their honeymoon."

An hour before the marriage yesterday Prince Pignatelli had come with his bride at the Marriage License Bureau. He gave his age as 37 and his occupation as "a broker." He said that he was born at Biarritz and was the son of Louis Pignatelli of Aragon.' To questioners Prince Pignatelli said he was a distant relative of the King of Spain and came to this country four years ago in the King's service.

He said he first met Miss Waters at Nice, France, and renewed his acquaintance with her at Narragansett Pier.

Soon after his arrival in August, 1911, the Prince set out to see Central Park in an automobile. The machine skidded, turned over, and pinned Prince Pignatelli beneath it. Six ribs were broken and deep gashes were made in his face and head, which left permanent scars. In 1912 the Prince returned to France and cabled reports said that he had shot himself in desperation "over a jilt by an American girl." He arrived in New York soon after, and was stopped at Ellis Island while charges that he was connected with a gambling house were investigated.

The bride is the sister of Mrs. Benjamin Gatins, who was married in Philadelphia in April, 1912.

MARRIED IN PARIS.

Miss Marion Lespennasse the Bride of Marcel Tourey-Piallat.

A letter from Paris yesterday brought the announcement of the wedding there on April 12 of Miss Marion Lespennasse, a daughter of the late George L. Lespennasse, to Marcel Tourey-Piallat. It was a quiet affair, with only a few friends present, and Mrs. Lespenasse gave her daughter in marriage.

The bride's father, George S. Lespennasse, died on May 12, 1914, in Paris, after a long illness. He had been a realty broker in New York, but had lived with his family in Paris for twenty years at the time of his death. The Lespennasses have a number of relatives here.

Clark-Churchman Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Clark of 44 East Forty-ninth Street, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Helen Clinton Clark, to Dr. John Woodman Churchman of New Haven, Conn. The wedding will take place quietly in St. George's Chapel in Stuyvesant Square on June 1.

SCOTT—CAUCHOIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Scott of Yonkers announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Preston Scott, to Reginald Wadsworth Cauchois, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar R. Cauchois of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

THOMPSON—BARTHOLOMEW.

Mrs. A. Fellowes Thompson of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Graham Thompson, to Marshall Moore Bartholomew, the son of Marshall Bartholomew of 412 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York. Mr. Bartholomew was graduated from Yale in the class of 1907. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss McAlpin to Give a Bridge.

Miss Harriette Louise McAlpin will give a morning bridge and buffet luncheon tomorrow at her home, 11 East Ninetieth Street, for Miss Helen Cauldwell, whose marriage will take place next month. About a hundred society girls will attend.

CHATHAM, CAPE COD

TWO MODERN PLASTERED COTTAGES

One 8 chambers, 2 baths, large living room, open fireplaces; splendid ocean view from all windows; broad piazzas, bathing beach, garage; pure water supply; 50 acres. Rent, $900.

One 5 chambers, 1 bath, large living room, open fireplaces; broad piazzas with splendid ocean view; fine sand bathing beach, pure water supply, garage, etc.; 50 acres. Rent $600.

Send for photographs, etc.

Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Sailing

N. A. ELDRIDGE, Chatham, Mass.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINS PRINCE

Maharaja of Kapurthala and Princess in a Round of Gayety.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala and his wife, the Princess Prem Kaur, who arrived here Saturday from India, are at the Ritz-Carlton, on their way to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and are being entertained by society during their stay in New York.

Yesterday Mrs F. Burrall Hoffman of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, who has just returned from a six weeks' visit with Mrs. William H. Crocker at Burlinghame, Cal., entertained the ruling Prince of India and his wife at a large luncheon, and will also give a dinner for them tomorrow night, at which the guests will be mostly young people.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander is to entertain with a luncheon for them at her home, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, tomorrow, and Mrs. Vanderbilt is to give a small luncheon in their honor on Sunday. They will attend the meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association on Saturday, to be held on the estate of Harry Payne Whitney at Westbury, L. I., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney. Robert Goelet is also planning to give a small dance for them before they leave on Monday next for Washington, D. C., where they will be entertained by the British Ambassador before going to the Pacific Coast.

Some of those entertaining the visiting Indian Prince have been guests at his palace at Kapurthala. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were his guests for a week during their trip around the world. Mr. Hoffman is to entertain him at luncheon today at the Recess Club, 60 Broadway, after which the royal party will be shown through the Stock Exchange and other places of note in the financial district.

The Maharaja's previous visit to this country was twenty-two years ago.

POLO GAME AT ARMY FETE.

Secretary Garrison to Attend Relief Society's Benefit on May 26.

Polo will be the chief feature of the annal garden party that the New York branch of the Army Relief Society will hold on May 26 on Governors Island. Owing to the naval prizes and the festivities connected with it, the Seventh Regiment will be unable to go to the island that day, as had been intended, so the officers stationed on Governors Island have arranged a polo game. The bowling alley will also be open to the public for the first time.

There will be no regular supper, as last year, but the Officers' Club house will be open from 3 until 7:30, and the cards of admission will also entitle the holder to refreshments. In addition, refreshment tents will be scattered over the grounds, and there will be fortune telling, hand reading, and other amusements. There is also to be a large reception for General Wood and Mrs. Wood and the officers of the society, including Mrs. Charles F. Roe, who has been President of the auxiliary for a number of years.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison and Governor and Mrs. Whitman have accepted invitations to be present. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will not be in New York then, but Admiral Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard; Mrs. Usher, and a number of notables are to be present.

FRENCH PLAY ACTED AT TEA.

Mrs. Clarence C. Buel Is Hostess at Her Residence.

Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel was the hostess yesterday afternoon at a French tea at her residence, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street. A little French play, in one act, "Les Coteaux du Medoc," by Tristan Dernard, was played by Beatrice Wood, M. Renevant, and Frederic Mathews. Mrs. Herbert Brown recited two short French poems, with music; Ruth Comstock sang, Miss Rebyl read, and the hostess also read "Daudet's "The Goat of M. Seguin" in French. Miss Buel and the Misses Ruth Welsh and Cecile Van Lennep assisted in receiving the guests, and Mrs. Cass Gilbert and Mrs. Charles H. Ditson poured tea.

Among the guests were Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Joseph Howland Hunt, Mrs. Joseph A. Smith, Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. William S. Edgar, Mrs. Eugene Coleman Savage, Mrs. Thayer Jaccaci, Mrs. Carlo Ponisene, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mrs. Benjamin Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Burnett, Mrs. Robert I. Ide, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. August Louis, Mrs. Clarence G. Rice, Miss Pauline Robinson, the Misses Gilder, Miss Hadley, Miss Carlotta Neilson, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Paul Loyssac, Sam Franko, and Ernest Perrine.

KANE MEMORIAL ALTAR SHOWN

Consecration Ceremonies in Convent of the Cenacle, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 4.—The chapel of the Convent of the Cenacle was blessed today by Bishop Thomas F. Doran of Providence, assisted by priests of Newport, Providence, and Boston with consecration ceremonies preceding. A magnificent white marble altar, the gift of Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane of New Rochelle as a memorial to her husband, was shown, and two masses for the repose of the soul of Col. Kane were said. Mrs. Kane, her sister, Miss Iselin of New Rochelle; Dr. Horatio R. Storer, Miss Agnes Storer, and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews were present.

The marriage of Miss Margaret F. Andrews of Newport and Morgan Belmont of New York at the end of August will be a house wedding in the reception room of Rockery Hall, the residence of the bride's parents on Bellevue Avenue. Miss Andrews, a Catholic, will be married by the pastor of St. Mary's Church.

James J. Van Alen and Mr. and Mrs. James Lorenz Van Alen were for the Summer Thursday at the latter's cottage Rosetta, on Bellevue Avenue, to remain a month, while extensive improvements to the former's residence, Wakehurst, are completed.

Mrs. Vanderbilt arrives at The Breakers Wednesday for a short stay before coming for the Summer on May 15.

Mrs. Burke Roche has arrived at Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing are at the Muenchinger King for a stay of a month from Santa Barbara, where they passed the Winter.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans gave a dinner at the training station tonight in honor of Colonel and Mrs. George F. Landers of Fort Adams. Others present were Commander and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang, Mrs. Goldsborough Adams of Washington, the Rev. A. W. Henzel, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Eeaston, and Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who arrived from Europe this week, are at the Shields cottage for the Summer.

COACHING AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Lawrence Dickson Drives a Four-in-Hand Through Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 3.—Perfect weather has been enjoyed by the devotees of outdoor sports at White Sulphur for the last week, and walkers, riders, and mountain climbers are to be seen on all hands. The golf links are drawing more than their share of the colony, and the tennis courts are well filled all day long. The program is generally brought to a pleasant close shortly before the time by a cool and delicious plunge in the swimming tank.

There was a considerable flurry on the veranda of the Greenbrier this morning when most of the vacationists had gathered to read their mail and papers by the wheeling up of a handsome and spirited four-in-hand hitched up a tally-ho. The coach was driven by Lawrence Dickson, the enthusiastic horseman and hunter. Mrs. L. L. Turck and William F. Reilly of New York, were Mr. Dickson's guests, and they took a drive through the mountains and stopped for luncheon at Elmhurst farm. This was the first coaching here this season.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hanna of Cleveland arrived at the Greenbrier this morning on their annual Spring visit. They joined Mr. Hanna's nephew, Dan R. Hanna, whose family has been here for the last two months. During Mr. Hanna's stay he will take the medical cure and the golf cure.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Vandeveer of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker of aSn Francisco, also arrived this morning and will remain until the Spring season has closed.

HUGHES DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE

Disapproves Mention of Name in Connection with Republican Nomination for President.

STRONG FEELING FOR HIM

Boom In His Behalf Was Making Considerable Headway, and May Not Be Given Up Even Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court today definitely declared his disapproval of the mention of his name in connection with the Republican nomination for President of the United States, and made a definite statement that he did not desire to re-enter politics, and that he was not available as a Presidential candidate. In his behalf, and with his approval, the following statement was made:

"Justice Hughes wholly disapproves the use of his name in connection with the Presidential campaign. Not only has he no desire to re-enter politics, but as a member of the Supreme Court he is not available. He is not a candidate in any sense, and cannot permit his name to be used."

The fact that the former Governor of New York and present member of the highest judicial tribunal of the country felt called upon to make such a statement, shows how definitely the Hughes boom was developing, and how well aware Justice Hughes was that it was likely to get beyond his ability to stop it, if he did not take deterrent action at once. There has been no Hughes movement in the sense that an organized effort as under way in his behalf, but it has been apparent for some time that men of high standing in the Republican Party, who had no axes to grind, but were anxious to rehabilitate the party for reasons that were based on motives not entirely partisan, were discussing Justice Hughes as the best selection for the Republican candidate for President.

It is probable that some inkling of this trend had reached the ears of Justice Hughes and had much to do with the preparation of the authoritative statement issued today. The acute reason for the announcement is supposed to be the recent declaration of Governor Hatfield of West Virginia for Justice Hughes as the Republican standard bearer.

The declaration of Justice Hughes is bound to be a keen disappointment to those persons of national prominence who looked to him to lead the party back to the place of supremacy that it occupied in Washington for sixteen years. Not one of them, however, has felt certain that Justice Hughes would become the Republican candidate, even if the nomination was made and the convention had adjourned. But it was the feeling among these men that Justice Hughes could not properly reject a nomination that came to him in this way, and, while no plans had been formed, it was apparent that they contemplated working quietly in his behalf in the hope that he would be chosen in the next Republican National Convention by the sheer force of the fact that he would be regarded as the very best man available, and that Justice Hughes could not afford to refuse the honor thrust upon him.

That was the thought in the mind of a foremost Republican who would never allow his name to be mentioned in connection with his intention to urge Justice Hughes's qualifications on the attention of other Republican leaders. How far the undercurrent of sentiment for Justice Hughes had developed among men of this character is not known likewise, but there is some reason to believe that it was making considerable headway. Most of these prominent Republicans know that Justice Hughes had stated definitely, when he went on the Supreme Bench, that he would not return to politics, but they felt that he would be willing to surrender that position for reasons that some of them, at least, considered to be more patriotic than partisan.

What will be the attitude of these admirers of Justice Hughes from now on is something that probably will not be disposed until discussion of Republican possibilities for the Presidential nomination is begun in earnest next Winter. Many Republican national leaders do not agree with the view of other Republicans that the party is certain to come back into power through the elections of 1916. They hold that only by nominating for President a man of nation-wide reputation for progressiveness, who has shown his ability to accomplish things that the people want, can the Republican Party be certain of getting control again of the machinery of government. It is among the Republicans who adhere to this view that the Hughes movement has been so strong. That some of them will not be willing to give up the hope that Justice Hughes will be the next President of the United States is a factor that may come to light in the near future.

"She's In Again" for the Gaiety.

A farcical comedy entitled "She's in Again," will be presented in the Gaiety Theatre Monday night, May 17, following the engagement of "Daddy Long-Legs," which will end a week from Saturday night. "She's in Again," is an Americanized version by Thomas J. Gray of "My Aunt," a play adapted by Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare from the French. In the original French it was one of the successes in Paris last Soring. The cast includes Ada Lewis, Helen Lowell, Julia Ralph, Edwin Nicander, George A. Schiller, William Roselle, Mae Hopkins, Eileen Van Biene, Sydney Greenstreet, the Hon. Helen Montagu and Clifford Robertson. The locale of the comedy has been changed to America.

Browning Birthday Celebration.

The birthday of Robert Browning will be celebrated Friday evening in the Neighborhood Playhouse with a special program of the poet's works. Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, of the producing staff of the theatre, will give readings from Browning. Her program will include "The Flower Name," "Love Among the Ruins," "Up at the Villa—Down in the City," and "Saul" from the Dramatic Lyrics; "My Last Duchess," "Count Gismond," and "In a Gondola" from the Dramatic Romances; and "Prospice" and "Youth and Art" from the Dramatis Personae.

Barker's Cast for "Trojan Women."

Granville Barker has completed the cast for "Trojan Women," the Greek tragedy, with which the new stadium of the College of the City of New York will be dedicated May 29. The principals and their rôles will be Lillah McCarthy, as Hebuce; Edith Wynne Matthison, Andromache; Chrystal Herne, Cassandrea; Gladys Hanson, Helen; Lionel Braham, Poseidon; Ian MacLaren, Talthybuis; Philip Merivale, Menelaus, and Alma Kruger, as leader of the chorus.

Inez Buck Joins Ben Greet's Players.

Inez Buck has been engaged by Ben Greet as leading woman of his Woodland Players for their coming tour. Miss Buck was last seen here in the title rôle of "The Misleading Lady." The tour will begin this month, and will embrace the principal colleges and country clubs of the East and Middle West. The repertoire will include "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Masks and Faces." A string quartet from the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra to play the incidental music will be a feature of the performances.

BRADY HOSPITAL OPENED.

He Attends Exercises in Connection with His Gift to Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—James Buchanan Brady was the centre of attraction this afternoon at the opening of the Urological Institute which bears his name and which he donated to Johns Hopkins Hospital at a cost of more than $250,000. Some of the most prominent men in New York and Baltimore attended the opening and showered congratulations upon Mr. Brady for his donation to humanity.

Mr. Brady came to Baltimore from Philadelphia, where he had been spending a week with friends. With him were Frederick Housman, Dr. Simon Flexner, J. J. Fields, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Professor of Surgery at Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. A. C. Nordhuff, all of New York City.

The institution which Mr. Brady presented to Johns Hopkins Hospital is the best of its kind in the world, having an equipment which will fit it to do wonderful research work. Mr. Brady was called on to say something at the afternoon exercises and briefly acknowledged the kindness of the officials at the institution and explained that he loved Johns Hopkins Hospital because it benefited mankind.

In the evening a banquet in Mr. Brady's honor was given by the Trustees of the hospital, at which B. Howard Griswold, a prominent corporation lawyer of this city, was toastmaster. Mr. Brady made an address, telling of his treatment at the hands of Dr. Hugh H. Young, director of the new institution, and why he presented the large sum of money to the hospital. There were about 100 guests at the banquet, among them Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, and Mrs. Hitchcock, and William E. Barnes of New York.

OFFICIAL FAVORS CRITICISM.

Federal Prosecutor Talks of People's Rights to Rotary Club.

Assistant United States Attorney General Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr., was the principal guest at the dinenr of the Rotary Club of New York last night at the Hotel McAlpin. He came from Washington to speak on "The Government versus the People," and said his purpose was to give the diners a glimpse of the machinery of the Government so that they would appreciate some of the difficulties in the way of obtaining an administration that would suit every one.

"There is no closed season on public officials," he said, "and the people feel they are always at liberty to take a pot shot at them. That course is justified within certain limits. So long as we can criticise Uncle Sam as if he were one of our nearest relatives, and kept in our minds that we take this criticism seriously and will follow it up in terms of action, that is, with the vote, we are doing the best thing for our country's health.

"I believe in a central Government to administer Federal affairs, but I do not believe in a Federal Government taking the lead in matters that are rightly local. The individual must not lose the right to criticise his Government and its officials, for that is what makes for righteous administration."

Other speakers were Arthur B. Reeve, author of the "Craig Kennedy" detective stories; Medical Examiner Otto H. Schultze, Senator Jose Castellot, former member of the Mexican National Legislature and personal adviser to ex-President Diaz, who spoke in general terms of the question of trade relations between North and South America, and the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

STRENGTHEN LIBERTY BELL.

Clapper Removed and Steel Braces Inserted In Famous Relic.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The clapper which had hung inside the Liberty Bell for 162 years has been removed and a "spider" of structural steel placed on the inside of the relic.

The "spider," or steel skeleton, stretches its six metal feelers down underneath the bell and at equidistant points around the chipped edges clasps them tightly so that the crack in it may be prevented if possible from growing further.

The removal of the clapper led to the spread of a report today that it had been stolen, and Chief Ball of the Bureau of City Property was kept busy denying the rumor. He explained that the clapper has been stowed away safely in the hall.

Whether the clapper will be taken with the bell to the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be decided by the Councilmanic Committee, which is preparing the plans for the journey.

'CARMEN' FOR WAR BENEFIT.

Geraldine Farrar to Sing in Aid of Paris Sewing Girls.

There will be a special performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, May 13, for the benefit of the fund for sewing girls in Paris. Geraldine Farrar will sing the title rôle and Mme. Frances Alda will appear as Micaela. Giovanni Martinelli will sing Don José, and it is expected that Pasquale Amato will be the Toreador. Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

Among those instrumental in making the arrangements are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. The principals in the performance have agreed to donate their services in aid of the midinettes who have worked on the costumes they have worn on the stage.

Concert for Girls' Protective League.

A concert for the benefit of the Girls' Protective League and the employment exchange in connection with the league, will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Tuesday, May 11. The artists to appear are Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Cossip Gabrilowitsch and Francis Rogers. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Otto Wittpen, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell.

Grand and Comic Opera at Standard

The Standard Theatre, Broadway and Ninetieth Street, will house as its Summer attraction a season of grand and comic opera in English, alternating each week, by the Van den Berg-Congers Opera Company, beginning next Monday evening with a performance of "Il Trovatore." Jose Van den Berg will be the conductor, and the cast will include Bettina Freeman, Eva Quintard, Henri Barron, Leon Fastorsky, Alan Turner and Gilbert Wilson. During the second week the company will present Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," with Mana Zucca as Yum Yum. There will me matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Thursday Musical Club Concert.

The scholarship concert of the Thursday Musical Club will take place tomorrow evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacArthur, 346 West Eighty-fourth Street. The Kneisel Quartet and Sascha Jacobsen are to appear. Miss Katherine Sewall of 29 East Seventy-seventh Street, is receiving applications for tickets.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—S. E. Aultman, Mrs. P. F. Bodvin, Count Balbiani, John Blair, Mrs. A. Curtis, M. Cochrane, J. David, Richard Godson, Mrs. F. Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nys, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Peck, W. H. Roome, and A. P. Williams.

TRANSYLVANIA, (Liverpool.)—J. Anderson, W. H. Abbott, G. C. Anderson, H. B. Bailey, F. W. Bobbett, L. Bonner, H. G. Burford, Dr. C. F. Caswell, J. Crookston, Mrs. R. Clifford, Darling, A. F. Deacon, A. B. Elton, J. G. Harrison, H. M. Hobart, Mrs. M. L. Lappont, E. Low, Mrs. W. C. Martin, Mrs. G. M. Martin, Joseph Mellor, Hugh Paul, Leslie Porter, Joseph Potts, J. G. Saunders, Cyrus Robinson, G. J. Webster, Dudley Walker, Mrs. T. Warren, and Count Ward.

CARPATHIA, (Naples.)—R. Andres, Miss Alice Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, C. Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Curtin, Miss Florence Childs, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Christ, F. B. Dowst, Mrs. H. S. Dowst, Mrs. M. Fox, Mrs. K. L. Gilbert, C. Gerley, Mrs. S. Hill, P. S. Hill, Miss M. Joy, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Louis, Mrs. D. S. McLaughlan, Mrs. M. C. Mandel, Mrs. H. A. Peckham, H. Patten, E. V. Stoddard, and Miss A. Robert.

SIR WM. R. GOWERS DIES.

Widely Known Writer on Medical Subjects Succumbs in London.

LONDON, May 4.—Sir William Richard Gowers, M. D., widely known as a writer on medical subjects, died here today. He was born in 1845 and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary M. D. of Dublin University. Sir William was also an LL.D. from Edinburgh University, an honorary member of the Société des Medicins Russes de St. Petersbourg, a member of the Royal Society of Science of Upsala, Sweden, and the consulting physician of the University College Hospital, the National Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic, and for the Guardian Assurance Company.

Sir William was a graduate of Christ Church College School at Oxford and of University College in London. His contributions to medical science embrace many subjects, chiefly known to the profession; his Manual of the Diseases of the Nervous System has been translated into German, Italian, and Spanish. Besides his widow, he is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Stephen T. Smith Dies at His Desk.

Stephen T. Smith, general manager of the Underwood Typewriter Company, dropped dead yesterday while sitting at his desk in the offices of the company at Vesey and Church Streets. He was opening his mail when he collapsed. Because of his experience in the typewriter business he was appointed general manager of the Underwood Company for this city when it started in 1897, and shortly after became general manager for the whole country. His knowledge of typewriter patents was so extensive that he became known as a leading expert in that line. Mr. Smith lived at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., and is survived by his widow and four sons. He was a member of the Stamford Yacht and the Machinery Club.

Lee S. Burridge.

Lee S. Burridge, President of the Sun Typewriter Company of 317 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 160 West Fifty-fourth Street, in his fifty-fourth year. He was a son of the late Dr. L. S. Burridge and was born in Paris, while his parents were traveling abroad. Mr. Burridge was educated in this country and at Tunbridge Wells, England, and became interested in typewriters in the early eighties. He was the first to conceive the idea of a visible writing typewriter and founded his company in 1887. Mr. Burridge was interested in aviation and was the first owner of an aeroplane in this city, and arranged the first public exhibition of flying that was given by Curtiss at Bronx Park. Mr. Burridge founded the Aeronautical Society, of which he was President for several years, and was a member of the Aero Club and the Automobile Club of America.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LENA W. LAUE, wife of Charles Laue, a real estate dealer with an office at 38 Fulton Street, Manhattan, died on Monday at her residence, 152 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She had been a resident of that borough for the last thirty years.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, a retired harbor master and one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, died at his home, 106 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

ISAAC CRAWFORD WILSON, formerly Treasurer of the Wilson Brothers Woodenware and Toy Company of Brooklyn and father of Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward H. Wilson of that borough, died of heart disease on Monday at his residence in Englewood, N. J. Mr. Wilson was in his sixty-ninth year, and while a resident of Brooklyn he was Treasurer of the Seventeenth Election District Association and a Past Noble Grand and for thirty years the Secretary of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows' Veteran Association and of De Witt Clinton Lodge, Knights of Honor. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

ARTHUR THEODORE SCHOENLIAHN, a commercial salesman and member of Orion Lodge, No. 717, F. and A. M., and of Azim Grotto, died on Sunday at his home, 1251 Union Street, Brooklyn, after an operation for appendicitis. He was 37 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. ELIZA H. STACKPOLE, widow of William Stackpole, who before his death was a manufacturer of surveying and astronomical instruments in this city, died on Monday at her residence, 210 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year.

WALTER W. MACBETH, a shoe salesman and member of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., and Amenoseroth Council, No. 126, Jr. O. U. A. M., died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 975 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, in his twenty-seventh year.

Mrs. AMY BEDELL MOODY, wife of Charles F. Moody, a lawyer of this city, is dead at her home, 43 Bond Street, Brooklyn, aged 57 years.

Mrs. HELEN AMELIA PEASE, who died at Oxford, N. Y., on Sunday, was the wife of Colonel Leroy B. Pease, a veteran newspaper man and formerly employed by The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Mrs. Pease was born in Hampton, Conn., seventy-four years ago, and was a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Moseley, who went to Connecticut in 1734 to take charge of the Congregational Church at Hampton, of which he was pastor for fifty-seven years. Her grandfather was also a pastor of this church, and her father was later chorister and Mrs. Pease the organist. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, 177 Maple Street, Flatbush, this evening.

ALBERT GALLATIN BUTLER, 66 years old, a dealer in patternmakers' supplies in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 195A Steuben Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was a member of the General Putnam Council, R. A., and left a son, Albert H. Butler.

WILLIAM CHARLES ROBERTS, formerly a Trustee of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church and for many years Superintendent of its Sunday school, is dead at his home, 1107 Thirteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, aged 71 years. Mr. Roberts was born in Sheffield, England, and was a Director of the South Brooklyn Building Loan Association, and a manufacturer of leather novelties.

ANDREW VAN ORDEN URMY, general manager of the Louis V. Urmy Advertising Agency, 41 Park Row, and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 19 Weiner Place, Tompkinsville, S. I. He was born in Ossining, N. Y., in 1830, and was a grandson of Andrew Van Orden, a soldier of the Continental Army.

JOSEPH BUSSEY, 52 years old, a compositor on The New York Tribune for the last thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 235 West 140th Street.

SAMUEL WERTHEIMER, one of the founders of the firm of A. Guggenheimer & Brothers, distillers of Pittsburgh, died on Monday at his home in that city. He was 82 years old.

WILLIAM GARDINER NICHOLAS, a financial writer with offices at 10 Wall Street, died on Monday at his home, 500 West 213th Street. He was born in Mendham, N. J., and had been connected with the Chicago Board of Trade and Washington correspondent for The Chicago Evening Post.

GUSTAV BERNSTEIN, a retired fur merchant, died on Sunday at his home, 257 West 121st Street. He had lived here since 1848, and was Treasurer of Beer Sheba Lodge, I. O. B. B., for fifty years, and an old member of Judea Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Bernstein was born in Germany and was 82 years old. Three sons survive him.

MIGUEL COMACHO-ROLDAN, head of the firm of Comacho-Roldan & Van Sickle, commission merchants, at 56 Pine Street, died on Monday at his home on Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers. He was a native of Colombia, South America, and came here in 1875. His widow survives him.

Colonel CHARLES CARPENTER GOSS, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Dover, N. H., died on Monday at his home in that city. He was born in Gossville, N. H., in 1871.

JOHN CASHELL, trainer of Harry Payne Whitney's polo ponies for the last eight years, died on Monday at the home of his brother, William F. Cashell, in 636 West 138th Street, in his thirty-fourth year. He was born in this city and before enterint Mr. Whitney's employ owned in partnership with "Charley" White a string of race horses, including Red-White-and-Blue and Tit-for-Tat.

Mrs. MILLIE TIERNEY, wife of Daniel W. Tierney, Commissioner of Assessments and Taxation of New Rochelle, N. Y., died on Monday night at her home in that city. She was a daughter of the late Martin J. Williamson and was in her fifty-third year.

WALTER JENNEY, President of the Appalachian Mountain Club, died on Monday at his home in Boston, in his sixtieth year. He was Vice President of the Jenney Manufacturing Company.

FRANK KASTELL, a member of the City Council of Passaic, N. J., died on Monday at his home, 88 Westervelt Place, in that city. For many years he had been proprietor of the old Kastell farm, a landmark in that section, and is survived by his widow and two children.

GERRIT SMITH, INVENTOR.

Originator of the Quadruple System of Telegraphy Was 76.

Gerrit Smith, 76 years old, who invented the quadruplex system of telegraphy, and was known to telegraphers throughout the world, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edgar P. Foster, in Amityville, Long Island. He had been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company for 54 years, and was retired on a pension ten years ago.

At the time of inventing the quadruplex system he was the electrical engineer for the Western Union Company. His invention increased the service of the telegraph companies many times, and he spent several years in Europe introducing his invention. He was also instrumental in introducing the Wheatstone system of telegraphy into the United States.

During the civil was he was in the Secret Service of the Federal Government and had charge of a corps of telegraph operators.

Mr. Smith was born in Providence, R. I., and on coming to New York he married Miss Mary Ellis Spock, member of an old Long Island family, on Dec. 17, 1868, and they lived in Astoria until five years ago, when he removed to Amityville. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Foster, and a son, Charles E. Smith of Saugerties, N. Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HILTON.—May 2, 162 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hilton, a son.

Engaged

BARTHOLOMEW — THOMPSON. — Mrs. A. Fellowes Thompson, 103 East 75th St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Graham Thompson, to Mr. Marshall Moore Bartholomew, Yale, '07.

DUNHAM—PUTNAM.—M. Vryling Putnam to Lawrence B. Dunham.

HOOK—AUSTIN.—Frances Austin to Alfred J. Hook.

PECH—BRODIE.—Adele Brodie to Adolph Pech.

Married

DEPEW—HOFER.—On Monday evening, May 3, at Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Richard Henry Depew, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., to Miss Trenna Hofer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Hofer.

TOUREY - PIALLAT — LESPINASSE. — In Paris, on April 12, Marcel Tourey-Piallat to Marion, daughter of the late Georges S. Lespinasse, formerly of New York.

Died

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, on May 2, William A. Anderson, 2d, in the 47th year of his age, at his residence, 82 Washington Place, N. Y. City. Funeral Wednesday. Private.

ANDERTON.—Ralph Leigh, Jr., husband of Susie Philoln, in his seventieth year, on May 4, at Brentwood, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M., (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—At his residence, 453 East 186th St., Joseph A. A. Baker, beloved husband of Annie E. Baker. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday evening, May 5, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Morrisania Council 1,739 Royal Arcanum invited to attend. Members of the Past Regents and Regents Association invited.

BASS.—On Tuesday, May 4, Mary M., beloved wife of the late Albert R. Bass, in her 76th year. Funeral services Thursday, May 6, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, 5 H

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

LARGE MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' PILÆ FABRIC CLOAKS WANTS TO BUY

CHILDREN'S AND JUNIORS' PILE FABRIC COATS TO JOB. 32 WEST 17TH ST., TOP FLOOR. WANT BETTER GRADE OF COATS.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS TO CLOSE OUT; ALSO HIGH GRADE SILK CORD COATS AND BEACH SUITS. MADISON CLOAK CO., 15 EAST 32D ST.

Ready to close out fifty pieces of imported shantung at a reasonable price; also fifty dozen crepe de chine waists. Z 306 Times Annex.

LARGE CLOAK house will look at Fall coats, only of the finer qualities, after 4 P. M. 129-133 West 29th St., first floor.

OPEN to purchase Spring suits, popular price goods in lots of 25 to 100 at a price for spot cash. Write, wire, or 'phone Kingston, 2,824. H. A. Frankel, Front & Dauphin, Phila.

1,000 ladies' and misses' Spring coats of the newest models and popular materials to be closed out cheap. Call at 35 West 31st St., 7th floor.

WANTED—JOBS AND CLOSE OUTS IN hosiery; spot cash; Tuesday and Wednesday, 8:30 to 10. A. Stilker, 1,261 Broadway.

OPEN to purchase Spring suits, popular price goods, in lots of 25 to 100 at a price. Write, wire, or phone Kensington, 28-24, Phila.

JOBS OF 75 HIGH-CLASS NEGLIGEES AND TEA GOWNS AT A SACRIFICE. CALL 24 WEST 39TH ST., 5TH FLOOR.

Wanted at once, jobs, ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. Rosenstein, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

STOCK LOTS of women's wear, worsted suitings, and broadcloths to close; off price. Write Box B 324 Times Annex.

A few hundred suits and coats for immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Louis Rothschild, 20 West 37th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for wash skirts; references; salary, commission. Schlitt, 265 Greene St.

150 NIFTY STYLE COTTON DRESSES for immediate delivery. Solomon Shapiro, 116-118 West 29th St.

MANUFACTURERS send samples best grade men's neckwear. American Bargain House, Torrington, Conn.

200 WASHABLE DRESSES in stout sizes of higher grade to be sold. Style Mfg. Co., 18 West 27th St.

JOBBERS are looking at cheap wash dresses. Call between 9 and 12. Room 1,201, 108-110 West 34th St.

Job 500 boys' Bulgarian suits, 7-16, to close out at a price. Hyman Lulitz, 83 Bleecker St.

COATS, 2,000 ladies' and misses', to close out. Slater Bros. Cloak and Suit Co., 47 West 24th St.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4848.

COATS for special sales; we have 300 good coats to close out. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

WANTED—Jobs and close outs in hosiery, spot cash, Wednesday, 8:30 to 10. Munzer Co., 1,261 Broadway, city.

MAN, experienced in and outside on bath robes, wishes to connect with reliable house. L 124 Times.

HILLMAN'S of Chicago in the market for jobs of women's and misses' silk dresses. Call with samples, 116 West 32d St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES. Call with samples. Room 806, 1,182 B'way.

WILL look at good Fall suits; write for appointment. S 6 Times.

Offer fibre silk sweaters and knitted novelties for prompt delivery. H 299 Times Downtown.

Jobs of crepe de chine, crepe meteor, and poplin dresses, Ninth floor, 132 West 21st St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

150 COATS.—Immediate delivery; much below cost. Goldstein & Cooper, 148 W. 24th.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits, Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

Jobs of crepe de chine, crepe meteor, and poplin dresses, Ninth floor, 132 W. 21st St.

400 colored Spring coats, from 2-6 and 5-9 years, cheap. G. Hausman, 93 Prince St.

Will sell big job of suits, dresses, and skirts. Jacob Cuthbert, 94 Clinton St., New York.

Jobs vellings, allovers, mill seconds; cheap, cash. 50 Union Square, Room 1,408.

Palm Beach suits for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 60 Grand St. A.

100 assorted coats and dresses to close out cheap. Levin, 25 West 27th St.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wanted—To represent out-of-town houses on strictly commission basis coats and suits; a former large cloak manufacturer, well advertised all over the country; large show room and office facilities; first-class houses need only apply. Address Louis Rothschild, 20 West 37th St.

500 COATS AND SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. MORRIS JAFFE, 40 TO 46 WEST 25TH ST.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday....3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Velvet Ribbons Still a Feature.

Velvet ribbons still continue to hold most of the interest in the ribbon trade. The demand varies only in the matter of widths. Narrow goods were popular at first, but the widths now being asked for are 9, 12 and 16, with buyers nibbling on goods of 22 lignes. The samples that are being imported from abroad show no change, it is said, and are mostly merchandise of a kind that has been used before.

Few Duplicates in Piece Goods.

Fall duplicates in the piece goods market are coming in rather slowly from the clothiers. Conditions in men's wear trade seem to be getting more like those prevailing in women's wear every season, if the sellers are able to offer something good it will be taken up, but only as a spot proposition. It is now thought fairly certain that glens will figure largely in the Fall duplicating. A feature in operation at present is the substituting of self color stripes in place of the silk stripe.

Buttons Still Selling Big.

Button manufacturers and importers find an unusual feature to this season's business just now in the increase in the demand at the time when it usually falls off. The trade has being doing a record business and one that is confined to no one line but takes in everything, even to supplying the shoe manufacturers with novelties. If the button sales are any criterion, the season in the women's apparel lines must be a wonderful one. Pearls and ivories are being used, and 80 per cent. of the orders, it is said, have been placed on plain and colored linens in black and combination of the two. The season is a little too early to determine what styles will be good for Fall, although it is fairly certain that the quantity used will be large, since this season's business has increased instead of diminished as time went on.

Less Duty on Silk Waste.

Collector Malone was notified yesterday by Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department of a big reduction in the duty heretofore taken on artificial silk waste. The merchandise, it appears, is composed of artificial silk threads, mixed with a very small percentage of real silk threads, in a tangled condition. Up to this time waste of this kind has been returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as artificial silk filaments under Paragraph 319. The department, after an exchange of views with the customs officials here, advised the Collector that when tangled the merchandise under consideration ceases to be a commercial yarn or thread, and should hereafter be returned at 10 per cent.

Coal Trade Situation.

Referring to the trade in anthracite, The Coal Trade Journal of today will say that the demand this week "shows the reaction which normally follows the close of a discount month. Buying was rather active toward the end of April, but this was only a temporary revival due to the desire of dealers to get a little extra tonnage shipped before the 10-cent advance went into effect. Now that there is no incentive for haste orders have dropped off for the time being." In regard to bituminous, the weight of opinion is that the trade is gradually getting in a stronger position and that the underlying strength will become more clearly visible in the course of a few months, and possibly within a few weeks.

Five Per Cent. Case Not Decided.

The inability of the members of the United States Court of Customs Appeals to settle their differences of opinion as to the interpretation to be given the 5 per cent. rebate provision of the tariff law was emphasized yesterday, when the tribunal failed to hand down a decision in the test cases. These have been pending since last November, and, while a decision has been expected weekly since the beginning of the year, a semi-official intimation was made in Washington last week that the differences among the members had been composed and that a decision would be promulgated yesterday. If a decision is not rendered before the Summer recess next month, the determination of the issue by the court will go over to Fall.

Voiles Are Much Wanted.

An excellent business in plain and fancy voiles is being done in this market at the present time, the converters taking them in good shape to supply the retail and jobbing demand for the finished goods. Quite a good business is also being done on them for delivery later in the year. Seed and splash voiles are active, the demand for the former being especially good. Lawns and fine organdies are also good, but the most wanted fabrics at the moment, and the scarcest, appear to be cotton gabardines and voiles made up with wide awning or pleating stripes. The mills continue to complain of a lack of profit on the plainer constructions, however, and this in spite of recent advances that have been made on them in the unfinished state.

The Crude Rubber Market.

While the manufacturing interests are not taking crude rubber for spot or nearby delivery with any degree of activity in this market at the present time, they are giving serious attention to forward deliveries of the plantation grades, especially pale crêpe. This rubber is now held here at 58 cents a pound, spot, while for July-December shipment it is available at 50 cents. For shipment during 1916, in equal monthly deliveries, it may be had at 50 cents. Smoked sheets, which are quiet, are quoted at 58 cents a pound, spot, while the present spot price on up-river fine, the best Brazilian rubber, is 59½ cents. There is very little selling pressure in evidence at the moment. Receipts from London and Para have been fairly liberal in the last week.

Linen Suits Taking Well.

Among the essentially Summer suits for women and misses none is selling better in this market at the moment than those made of linen and "beach" cloths. The big retailers are operating early in the belief that the vogue for suits, which came in with such a rush this Spring, can be indefinitely prolonged by prompt showings of the goods mentioned. The activity of the cutters on linen suits is reflected in the large sale of colored linens in the primary goods market. The bulk of the suits in question are made up with short jackets, such as the Eton and the bolero effects, while the most favored skirts show a neat use of pleating. Shirred and semi-circular skirts are also offered. A number of models incorporate vests, while others are made up with vestees. The various shades of blue seem to lead the color demand, while quite a few naturals are shown.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Gray goods were again quiet yesterday, aside from certain constructions of sheetings that were taken by the bag trade. Forty-inch, 4.25-yard goods were disposed of in quite liberal fashion for this purpose at 4½ to 4⅝ cents, the better goods bringing the latter figure. Print-cloths continued inactive but firm, the mills being well enough supplied with business to tide them over any temporary quiet spell that may come up. The weakness in cotton in the last day or two has had the effect of lessening bids for the late deliveries, but, as the mills were not taking them very seriously at the prices offered, no great harm has been done. There was more selling of 39-inch 68-72s from second hands at 4¾ cents, but not much was heard of other offerings of this kind. Fine and fancy goods were normally active. Spot print-cloth prices were unchanged at these bases:

39-inch, 80-85s....6¾c 38½-inch, 68-76s..4½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4½c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4. — Twenty-seven companies, with capital stocks aggregating $808,800, were incorporated today, including:

The Kny-Scheerer Corpn., surgical instruments, hospital supplies, $200,000; F. J. Kent, S. S. Newton, W. R. Baird, 144 Ralston Av., South Orange, N. J.

Dividend Metals Co., metal, mining, merchandise, $150,000; E. A. Martell, C. D. Cooper, E. E. Britton, 79 Wall St.

Cayuga Power Corpn., Ithaca, generate, distribute electricity, $75,000; W. Rose, H. Stanley, F. S. Connell, 132 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Ajax Farm Corpn., develop, cultivate lands, farm products, live stock, $50,000; T. B. Davis, B. C. Hovis, E. J. Steinle, 7 Bellvale Road, Montclair Lake, N. J.

Weisbart-Rodman Co., live stock, cattle, butchers, realty, $50,000; M. Dreyfuss, J. H. Rodman, M. Weisbart, 1,244 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

Esperanza Land Corpn., develop, cultivate lands, farm products, live stock, nursery, canning, $50,000; W. K. Dunbar, E. F. Graham, E. B. Beach, 110 West 39th St.

Plaza Galleries, works of art, realty, $50,000; F. Deardorf, B. Devine, E. David, 607 West 137th St.

The Wm. H. Clark People, advertising, novelties, devices, $25,000; H. D. Reynolds, W. H. Clark, J. A. Worthington, 666 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Young & Wagner, contracting, architecture, photographic supplies, optical goods, metal ware, $25,000; S. Wagner, I. B. Wagner, H. H. Young, 514 West 166th St.

Arcadia Novelty Co., Newark, vending machines, novelties, $15,000; L. K. Schuman, A. J. Spencer, F. C. Welcher, Newark.

J. P. Miller Agency, Syracuse, insurance, realty, construction, $10,000; G. De Hierapolis, Jr., W. J. Deming, J. P. Miller, Jr., 207 Park Av., Syracuse, N. Y.

Feld-Franken Co., ladies', misses', children's clothing, $10,000; H. Franken, J. Bass, D. Feld, 281 South 2d St., Brooklyn.

Low & Hughes Golf Shop, sporting goods, $10,000; T. C. Ennever, H. J. Hughes, G. Low, Baltusrol, N. J.

John Bouwit Skirt Co., ladies', misses', wearing apparel, $10,000; R. Flock, E. R. Tomlinson, J. Bouwit, 361 West 163d St.

New York Stores Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; S. Heilinger, A. J. Meury, J. J. Lynch, 301 2d Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

Demarest Hay and Grain Corp., Bronx, $10,000; C. R. Small, F. Demarest, Graham Court, 116th St. and 7th Av.

Industrial equipment Co., electrical, mechanical apparatus, supplying electricity, $10,000; J. J. Donohue, J. B. Vondersmith, A. H. Fecher, 8 Murray St., Stapleton.

Clematis Realty Co., construction, realty, $10,000; P. Cohen, W. A. Johnson, F. Weiss, 103 West 141st St.

B. B. Operating Co., hotel, inn keepers, caterers, livery, garages, realty, construction, $8,000; W. Isenbergh, L. and H. J. Hauf, 22 East 80th St.

Peritz & Lipman Co., hats, caps, realty, $5,000; J. Kplowitz, M. Lipman, A. Eritz, 203 East 111th St.

Evans Holding Co., Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; A. Barnett, A. C. Keedwell, J. Lloyd Evans, 792 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

New York Surprise Stores, men's, ladies', children's wearing apparel, $5,000; C. Mintz, W. Anderson, New York, 225 West 142d St.

Weber & Hamilton, contracting, plumbing, steam heating, electrical work, $5,000; M. and D. F. Hamilton, R. P. Weber, 531 Lockwood St., Long Island City.

I. Henry Novelty Mfg. Co., $5,000; T. Tully, I. Henry, J. J. Tully, 1,236 Tinton Av.

Authorizations: O. H. Ferry & Son, Jersey City, N. J., coal, coke, ores, wood, lumber, and other products, $2,000,000. W. C. Ridgeway, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Co., Pocahontas, W. Va., $50,000. Rep., George E. Nelson, 200 5th Av., Manhattan.

Capital increases: National Scout Shoe and Leggins Co., Brooklyn, $2,000 to $7,000; Prudential Outfitting Co., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Land Owners' Co., Brooklyn, $55,800 to $50,800.

Voluntary dissolution: Weedsport Shirt and Waist Co., Weedsport.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 4.—Charters filed:

International Cutter Co., 215 Broad Street, Elizabeth, $60,000; Richard M. Klein, Harry Epstein, Abram J. David, all of Elizabeth.

"Mink" Ludeman Co., Inc., Newark, boot and shoe business, $30,000; Emanuel "Mink" Ludeman, William B. Jordan, Harry Fleuchano, all of Newark.

Specialty Black Dyeing Co., First National Bank Building, Paterson, general silk dyers, &c., $5,000; registered agent, Philip A. Bruckman; incorporators, Robert C. Paterson, New York; Kittie Dering, Paterson; Clara Hamilton, Paterson.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 4.—Charter filed:

Atlantic Holding Co., to acquire and develop lands for the production of tropical fruits and vegetables of all kinds in the United States, Jamaica, Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico, Costa Rica, or any other foreign country, $4,400,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Wilmington, Del.; Clement M. Biker, Bikton, Md.

MANUFACTURERS TO MEET.

Convention of the National Association to be Held Here.

The twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on May 25 and 26. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States; Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, and other speakers of national reputation will address the manufacturers. The subject of Mr. Taft's address is announced to be "The Clayton Act and Other Things."

James A. Emery of the National Council for Industrial Defense will outline the work of the newly created Federal Trade Commission, which is vested with plenary powers over corporate business interests, and there will be a general discussion of the effect of the activities of this body on the manufacturing industry. The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which has been investigating the causes of industrial unrest, will also receive consideration at the convention sessions. The attitude which the commission has assumed toward employers in general and the trend taken by the commission at its various hearings will be discussed by Walter Drew of the National Erectors Association.

The sessions of the convention will begin on the morning of May 25 and will be divided into four periods. Among the speakers scheduled to talk are Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, M. W. Alexander of the General Electric Company, and Arthur D. Little. There will be a general discussion from the floor on all topics and reports will be read on fire and accident prevention, union label, immigration, uniform State laws, trade marks and copyrights, and industrial betterment.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was narrow, but, after moderate price movements both ways, closed firm at a net advance of ⅛@⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 red wheat was quoted at $1.69¼ and No 2 hard at $1.71¼, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.66, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.66⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	..	..	$1.65⅛	$1.66	$1.02
July	..	..	1.41⅞	1.41¼	94⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.62¾	1.61¾	1.62¼	1.62	93⅜
July	1.36⅝	1.34⅝	1.35⅞	1.35¼	85⅝
Sept.	1.25½	1.24¼	1.25	1.24⅝	84⅜

CORN.

The market for corn was steady throughout the day, in sympathy with wheat and on further complaints of unfavorable weather conditions in Argentina. There was also a better export inquiry, and sales for the day were estimated at about 300,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87¾c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
May	77¾	76⅝	77¼	79½	66c
July	80¼	79½	80	79½	66½
Sept.	81	80½	81	80½	65⅝

OATS.

The oats market was influenced considerably by the action of wheat and corn, but the undertone was heavy, and final prices were ⅛c net lower to ⅝c higher. The local spot market was steady. Standard quoted at 62¼c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3 white, 62c; No. 4 white, 61½c; fancy clipped white, 63 to 64c; ordinary clipped white, 61½ to 63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
May	53⅝	54⅜	55	54⅜	37⅜
July	54⅞	54⅛	54¼	54⅜	37⅜
September	48¾	47⅝	47⅞	47¾	36⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer, prompted by an advance in the hog market and on buying by packers as well as covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Wednesday, 25,000; Kansas City received 18,000, and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
May	10.30	10.15	10.30	10.15	9.95
July	10.47	10.32	10.45	10.35	10.10
Ribs—					
May	10.52	10.35	10.52	10.32	10.95
July	10.80	10.65	10.77	10.65	11.10
Pork—					
May	17.97	17.70	17.90	17.70	19.55
July	18.40	18.20	18.35	18.20	19.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a small volume of business in the cottonseed oil market and prices were lower in the face of firmness in both the lard and cotton markets. The range of prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	..	6.57@6.65	6.57
May	6.57	6.61	6.57	6.57@6.60	6.61
June	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.74@6.76	6.75
July	6.90	6.92	6.89	6.88@6.90	6.91
August	7.05	7.06	7.05	7.03@7.05	7.07
September	7.14	7.15	7.14	7.13@7.15	7.16
October	7.17	7.18	7.17	7.16@7.18	7.21
November	..	..	..	6.88@7.05	6.95
December	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95	6.95

COFFEE.

Interest in the coffee market at present is centred around the July position, which some interests believe is likely to work into a rather tight technical condition. Prices were generally easier, closing at 2 to 5 points net lower. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
May	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.22	
June	..	..	6.30@6.32	6.32	
July	7.50	7.41	7.42@7.44	7.46	
August	..	..	7.43@7.45	7.48	
September	7.49	7.46	7.44@7.46	7.50	
October	7.51	7.51	7.49@7.51	7.54	
November	..	..	7.52@7.53	7.57	
December	..	..	7.57@7.58	7.61	
January	..	..	7.63@7.64	7.65	
February	..	..	7.68@7.69	7.72	
March	7.75	7.75	7.74@7.75	7.78	
April	..	..	7.76@7.77	7.80	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 41,448 packages; last week, 34,913 packages. Exports to Europe, 1,200 packages; to other countries, 66 packages. The demand kept a little ahead of the supply for several days, and the market in consequence was decidedly firm, with a further gain of about ¼c, particularly on the higher grades of fresh table butter. At the close the supply and demand were a little more evenly balanced and the tone was only steady, though present values may be sustained for a few days longer. Increased supplies are close by. The bulk of the fresh creamery is now selling in range of 29@31c, some of the fancier lots bringing 31½@32c and lower grades going at 27@28½c, with the exception of some very wild flavored stock from the Far West. Held creamery in light supply and quiet. Renovated firm, with desirable grades selling up closely. Ladles and packing stock in short supply, and the market closed strong, with a little export demand. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c seconds, 27@28¼c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery held: firsts, 29½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c. State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 26@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 264,201 cases. Arrivals have continued on a very large scale, receipts for the past week exceeding all previous records. The market declined under the pressure of heavy supplies and stock in cold storage has accumulated rapidly. Many of the higher grades of storage packed eggs are going direct to the warehouses for account of shippers or track buyers, and at the close this is giving the market a slightly steadier tone on such grades, but the medium and ordinary qualities, which comprise a large part of the regular packings, are urgently offered and meeting rather an unsatisfactory demand at easy prices. Storage accumulations in New York and Jersey City at the close of April were about 596,000 cases, which is far beyond any previous record for this season of year. Dirties and checks have declined, but strictly prime lots are meeting a fair demand at present quotations. Nearby white eggs plentiful and cleaning up with difficulty, a large part of the business in range of 22@23c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@23½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 18@18½c; thirds and poorer, 17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16c; culls and poor checks, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; State, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 21½@22½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 23@24c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@20c.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Catgut, Abrasives, and Pigment Among Articles Passed On.

In overruling a protest by Carl Fischer the Board of General Appraisers yesterday construed the provision in the tariff law for "parts" of musical instruments. The merchandise in controversy was strings made of catgut covered with silk, the latter material being the component of chief value. They were intended for use on musical instruments. The Collector classified the articles as manufactures of silk not specially provided for, and took duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importer claimed duty at 35 per cent. as "parts" of the instruments. Judge Howell in his decision overruling the importer's contention said Congress evidenced an intent to declare that strings for musical instruments composed in chief value of other materials than gut or metal are not to be classified as "parts" of musical instruments.

The American Emery Wheel Works, Providence, lost in a contention relating to Boro-carbone, a commodity made from a clay known as bauxite. The Custom House authorities returned the commodity as being by similitude "emery grains manufactured" with duty at 1 cent per pound. The importing firm claimed assessment at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "crude artificial abrasives." Judge McClelland held that the evidence amply showed that the boro-carbone in its imported condition is similar in use to emery and affirmed the Collector.

The Adams Express Company, acting as forwarder, brought in footbath tablets, some of which were invoiced as antiseptics. The testimony showed that the tablets were perfumed and dissolved in water for the purpose of softening and smoothing the skin. They were returned for duty under the tariff at 60 per cent. ad valorem as toilet preparations. Among the claims was one that duty should have been collected at 15 per cent. as medicinal preparations. The board held there was nothing in the record to justify a reversal of the Collector.

William A. Foster & Co. were sustained in protests dealing with importations described on the invoices as "crude ivory bone black in chips." It was returned by Appraiser Sague as black pigment and, accordingly, assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act. The testimony was to the effect that while the product is eventually intended for use as a pigment, it is not a pigment in its imported condition. In view of this the board sustained the claim for free entry.

A. Klipstein & Co. and Geisenheimer & Co. imported a commodity which was returned by the Appraiser as "vegetable black." It was assessed at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909, and was claimed properly dutiable at only 10 per cent. as charcoal, bone char, or blood char, or in the alternative at 20 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured article. The paragraph under which duty was taken provides for black made from bone by whatever name known, Judge McClelland held the provision sufficiently comprehensive to include the merchandise in controversy. The Collector was affirmed.

Wool in Fair Demand.

LONDON, May 4.—There was a fair demand for the 11,600 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Heavy wools were frequently withdrawn and good merinos were often 5 per cent. lower. Good crossbreds were steady. American buyers were quiet.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—I. X. L. Mfg. Co.; T. Silberman, piece goods; 1 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, art embroideries; Miss V. Winston, representing; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; 225 Church.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; R. P. Clarke, men's hats; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; S. Levin, men's, boys' clothing; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; S. John, trimmings; Cumberland.

BENNINGTON—Bottum & Torrance Co.; F. Bottum, collars, house dresses; Albert.

BIRMINGHAM—F. Marx; A. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; F. H. Crocker, shoes; Miss Fraser, gowns, dresses; 470 4th Ave.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, women's machine-made dresses; F. Phillips, women's coats, raincoats, bathing suits; Miss M. Murphy, infants' dresses, rompers; W. J. Hiller, boys' clothing; Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Simpson, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. E. Randall, men's hats; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; E. A. Brown, boys' clothing; A. E. Finney, men's furn. goods, shirts, sweaters, gloves; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—P. F. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets,- petticoats; F. J. Smith, jewelry, leather goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; J. R. Simpson, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 West 23d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 11 6W. 32d.

BOSTON—J. Dreyfus & Sons; J. Dreyfus, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—M. Sabel; A. W. Sabel, children's, juniors' pile fabrics, coats, (Fall;) 32 W. 17th.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. Wilson, millinery; 18 West 35th.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. B. Ertle, silks, velvets; P. L. Mammoser, furs; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, jobs leather goods; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, ready-to-wear; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, misses', juniors' suits; 438 B'way.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, waists, wash dresses, skirts, jobs suits; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Weinreich, laces; A. S. Ritchie, clothing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—H. Bernstein, cloaks, suits; Latham.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; 438 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Shannon & Sokup; J. B. Sokup, hats; Webster.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Tarson, ladies' waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; 13 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—S. Ach & Co.; L. E. Ach, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.

DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, ladies', misses', children's Fall coats; 95 Madison Av.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; D. M. Levine, wash skirts; 308 5th Av.

DES MOINES—C. Silberman, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

DETROIT—Henry Blackwell Co.; J. Liston, laces, hosiery, gloves; Miss N. Glaser, ribbons; Wallick.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. D. Jamison, boys' clothing; 50 Union Sq.

DETROIT—Ogus, Pafmowich & Ogus; J. Alexander, general buyer; 621 Broadway.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—S. F. Isard Co.; G. B. Brooks, notions, gloves, laces; 315 4th Av.

FALL RIVER—Sherer D. G. Co.; C. V. Leonard, men's, boys', children's clothing, men's furn. goods; St. Denis.

FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling; F. E. Lee, dry goods; 39 West 32d; Wallick.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Frankie & Co.; F. Kerr, domestics; 432 4th Av.

HARISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Brenethum, waists; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, neckwear; 2 Walker.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; W. Middleton, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, trunks, leather goods; 261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—J. Nathan, jobs silk poplin dresses; 49 W. 23d.

KANSAS CITY—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; M. Batavia, silk cotton dresses; 43 W. 27th.

LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; J. B. Stafford, domestics; 432 4th Av.

LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; G. Johnson, domestics; 432 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; O. M. Billings, general mdse; 22 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; C. Schmitt, upholstery goods, carpets; 18 West 35th.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; H. Lappich, hosiery, ribbons, leather goods; 353 4th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; P. F. Hermann, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Avenue.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; D. H. Gallagher, representing; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; H. J. Schwartz, notions; 75 Leonard.

NEW HAVEN—Shulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Avenue.

NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Avenue.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, notions, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. McNelly, dress goods, silks; G. O. Doyle, cloaks, suits; Prince George. Miss M. Murphy, gloves; McAlpin. Miss L. T. Sylvia, women's, infants' wear; McAlpin; 75 Spring.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, domestics; 432 4th Av.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Women's Shop; B. Pearson, waists, skirts, cotton, silk dresses; 140 W. 23d.

NEWPORT, Ark.—S. Heinemann D. G. Co.; S. Heinemann, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1,607; 116 West 32d.

NORWALK—Rogers & Stevens; C. D. Rogers, clothing; Marlborough.

OKLAHOMA CITY—The Kerr D. G. Co.; J. E. Belcher, domestics, linens; 230 5th Av.

OKLAHOMA CITY—The Emporium; E. L. Tobias, jobs silk dresses, waists, skirts, suits; 1,199 B'way.

PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. L. Zinser, domestics, linens; 320 Church.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs silk, cotton dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—M.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Prices Recover—Trading Much Lighter—Closing Movements Are Irregular.

The stock market recovered its calm yesterday, a fact which went to show that Monday's break had its origin fully as much in internal as in external causes. The chief of the latter, the attack on an American ship, was no less grave yesterday than it had been the previous day, but in the face of this prices steadied, and then rose in many parts of the list. At the end of the session, despite numerous reactions, many more net gains than net losses were shown. There was even some recrudescence of the sharp upbidding of industrial issues, although the showing made in this department of the market was an irregular one. In some parts of it realizing sales continued to dominate the course of prices, while in others a substantial part of the ground previously lost was recovered. On this movement, however, fresh selling was invited, which led to a retreat from the best prices of the day.

One of the most interesting items of the day's news bearing on the financial situation, though not directly connected with the stock market, was the receipt here of $2,000,000 of the gold recently released by the Bank of France. This came to us by way of England and was supplemented by a smaller shipment of gold from Ottawa. Both of these additions to our gold supply, particularly that which came from Paris, helped to keep in clear relief the noteworthy command which our present position in international trade gives us over the gold of the countries which are buying here with a free hand. The fact that some of the metal is now coming to us from France in fulfillment of reports which the cables have been carrying for a week or more is also interesting in that it shows that one of Great Britain's allies is drawing on her gold supply and thus indirectly at least lessening the demands which have been falling on the Bank of England. Those demands have been so great as to bring the proportion of the Bank of England's reserve down to a figure not only low by comparison with other years, but low, also, by comparison with the average of the period of the war. How great is the effect of the forces working in our favor is indicated by the fact that this gold is coming to us although we ourselves really have no need of it at this time. It may serve our purpose well enough should the present expectations of the establishment here of further large credits for European countries be borne out, but as matters stand our bank reserves are more than ample for all needs.

The other chief incident of the day in Wall Street was the announcement of the sale of $85,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds by the Pennsylvania Railroad to be put out under the new mortgage authorized by the shareholders of that company. The bond market was without definite information during business hours regarding the terms at which the bonds would be placed, but the bare announcement of the issue aroused much interest in the bond market, and the extent of the applications which the Pennsylvania bankers received for participation in the flotation furnished fresh proof of the breadth of the investment demand for issues of this class.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 and 6 mos.	3¼@3⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛	8 and 10 mos.	3⅜@4
4 mos	3⅜@3	11 and 12 mos.	3⅜@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
6 months	3¼@4
60 to 90 days	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¼	$4.79¼	$4.79¼
Cables	4.79⅝	4.79¼	4.79⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79¼	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.32⅝	.32½
Austria	15.50	15.55
China—		
Hongkong	.44.35	44.50
Shanghai	.57.00	57.25
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	5.28	5.27
Holland	.39½	.39¾
India—		
Bombay	.38.50	..
Calcutta	.38.50	..
Italy	5.82½	5.81½
Japan—		
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	.49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.50
Switzerland	5.31½	5.31
Scandinavia	.23.90	28.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.42.15	42.25
Rio	.25.55	25.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅜	$4.75¼	$4.76¼	$4.75⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $474,198,663; balances, $26,798,166; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $269,915.

The local banks have lost $479,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5 93⅝ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, off 1-16; New York, 50⅛c, off ⅛.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	74.07	73.66	74.07	+ .27
Industrials	68.88	67.17	68.09	+ .27

COMBINED AVERAGE.

April 24	71.93	71.02	71.66	+ .63
April 26	72.66	71.32	71.53	– .33
April 27	71.88	70.71	71.22	– .31
April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+ .83
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+ .52
April 30	73.38	72.03	72.40	– .03
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	– .32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	– 1.47
May 5	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.68	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	71.08
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.36
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	71.60

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	631,411
Same day last year	275,943
Year to date	40,539,843
Same period last year	30,552,551
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.08 + .27
Same date last year	68.45 — .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36¼	37	5,000	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅞	37½	35⅝	37¼	+1⅛
17¼	18	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	18	17	18	+ ⅝
50⅝	51¼	1,050	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52	52	51	51	–1
73⅝	73⅞	31,814	Amalgamated Cop	73⅞	75¼	73⅛	73⅜	+ ⅛
57¼	58	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	57½	57	57⅜	...
47⅛	48⅜	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	45¼	48½	47½	48	...
40⅞	41	22,900	Am. Can	39¼	41⅛	39¾	41	+1⅛
99	99¼	500	Am. Can pf	99	99¼	99	99¼	+ ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	3,600	Am. Car & Fdry	55¼	56⅛	55¼	55¼	– ¾
114	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	116	116	116	116	...
95	96¼	100	Am. Coal Products	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼	–2½
98	99½	25	do., odd lots	98	96	98	96	...
107¼	109	40	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	...
50⅝	52	1,850	Am. Cotton Oil	50	51⅛	50	50⅝	+ ⅜
6	6¼	175	Am. H. & Leather	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½	...
34¼	35	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅝	35½	34⅝	34⅝	– ⅛
33	33¼	3,350	Am. Ice Securities	33¼	34⅝	33¼	33¼	...
11¼	11⅜	100	Am. Linseed	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
52½	53¼	11,500	Am. Locomotive	54	56	52⅞	53	–1⅝
97½	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	...
5	5¼	600	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	– ⅜
71⅞	72	5,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71¼	72⅝	71¼	72	...
108	108¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
36¼	39	600	Am. Steel F'dries	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	– ¾
110⅝	111½	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	+ ⅝
114	114⅜	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	...
60⅜	62	1,100	Am. Tel. & Cable	61	61	61	61	...
60½	62	50	do., odd lot	61½	61½	61½	61¼	...
122½	123	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122½	122⅝	122½	122⅝	+ ⅜
234	238	400	Am. Tobacco	235¼	235¼	234½	234½	– ⅝
31	31½	200	Am. Woolen	31	31	31	31	...
88	89	100	Am. Woolen pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ½
35¼	35⅜	4,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35	36	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
101⅝	102	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	102½	101	101⅝	...
100	100¼	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99⅝	100	99⅞	100	...
52⅜	53¼	5,400	Baldwin Loco	53⅞	55¼	52⅜	52⅜	–2½
76	76¼	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	75½	76¼	75½	76¼	+ ⅛
71	71¼	400	Baltimore & O. pf	71¼	71¼	71	71	– ⅛
134½	135	2,750	Bethlehem Steel	133	136	132¼	135	+2⅝
111¼	112	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	111¼	111½	111½	111½	– ¼
90	90¼	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89¾	90	89⅝	90	...
17¼	17⅞	1,100	California Petrol	17¼	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
42½	44½	300	California Pet. pf	43½	44	43½	44	...
162¼	162¾	5,100	Canadian Pacific	161	163⅜	161	162½	+1⅛
39½	40	2,900	Central Leather Co	39½	40⅝	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
102¾	103⅞	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	103	103	103	103⅝	+ ⅛
46	46⅛	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46¼	46	46	+ ⅝
12½	12⅝	200	Chi. Great Western	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	...
32¾	33⅜	420	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
93¾	94	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93½	94⅝	93½	93⅝	– ⅛
129	129½	400	Chi. & Northwest	129	129¾	128	129¼	– ¾
24⅝	24⅞	19,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24½	26	24¼	24⅝	...
43⅝	46	14,000	Chino Copper	44½	46⅝	44¼	46	+1
100	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	101	101	101	101	+1
31	31¼	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	31	32	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
30	31½	100	Colorado Southern	30	30	30	30	...
129½	130¼	1,100	Consolidated Gas	129½	130⅝	129½	129¾	...
14¼	14⅝	2,500	Corn Products Ref	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
78½	79¼	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	79⅝	78	79	+1
24¼	24⅝	27,200	Crucible Steel	24⅛	26	24½	24½	+1⅛
86¼	89	100	Crucible Steel pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅝
58	60	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	61	61	60	60	...
150	151	100	Delaware & Hud	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	–1½
150	151	15	do., odd lot	151	151	151	151	...
14	15	3,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15	15	15	15	...
114⅜	115	10	Detroit Edison Co	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	...
14⅞	15	3,200	Distillers' Secur	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
27⅞	28	6,300	Erie	27⅞	28⅜	27⅝	28	...
43¼	43⅞	1,800	Erie 1st pf	43¼	43⅝	43	43½	...
35¾	37	400	Erie 2d pf	36	36	35¾	36	– ⅛
100	100	70	Gen. Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	...
156	158	800	General Electric	156	157½	156	157	...
144	144½	1,650	General Motors	142	146½	142	144½	...
100½	101½	200	General Motors pf	101	101	101	101	...
50	50¼	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	51	49½	50¼	– ¼
102	102⅝	100	Goodrich pf	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	...
120¼	121	1,200	Great Northern pf	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	+ ⅛
36¼	36¾	100	G. N. certificates	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	4,100	Guggenheim Explor	59⅝	61	59⅝	60½	+ ⅝
108	110	100	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	+2
31⅞	32	10,400	Inspiration Copper	31½	32⅝	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	7,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22	+ ½
71⅜	72¼	1,400	Inter.-Met. pf	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	72¼	+ ½
97	100	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	98	98	98	98	...
70	75	200	Int. Harvester Corp	71¼	71½	71¼	71½	–2
108	112½	50	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	105	105	105	105	...
40	41	100	Int. Paper pf	40	40	40	40	–1¼
6¼	7⅛	400	Int. Steam Pump	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
15	17	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	15	15	15	15	–6¾
27¼	27⅜	4,600	Kan. City Southern	26½	27⅜	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
59	59½	500	Kan. City South. pf	58¾	59½	58¾	59½	+ ¾
84	86	300	Kayser (J.) Co	84½	86	83⅝	83⅝	–2⅜
124	125	49	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	124	124½	124	124½	...
46	46½	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	46	47½	45¾	47¼	+ ¾
143	143¼	2,100	Lehigh Valley	142½	143¾	142½	143	+ ¾
35	37	100	Long Island	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
20½	22	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21	21	21	21	...
128	129½	100	Manhattan Elev	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	...
52½	53	4,900	Maxwell Motors	52	54¼	52	52¾	+ ¼
85½	85¾	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	85⅞	85	85½	–1⅝
41¾	41⅞	2,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	42	42¼	41¼	41⅞	+1
81¼	81⅝	15,900	Mexican Petroleum	80	83	80	81½	–2½
26	26¼	2,750	Miami Copper	25½	26¼	25¾	26	+ ¼
15	16¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	–1
13⅜	13½	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13½	13¾	13½	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	2,700	Missouri Pacific	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
51½	52	100	Montana Power	51	51	51	51	+ ⅞
119	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	– ½
73¼	74	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73¼	73⅝	73	73	...
16¼	16½	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
64½	65¼	4,100	Nat. Lead Co	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	15⅜	2,500	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
91½	92	3,100	N. Y. Air Brake	91½	95⅝	91¼	94	–2
88⅞	89	1,800	N. Y. Central	88⅞	89⅝	88½	89	+ ¼
67¼	67⅝	4,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	66⅞	68⅝	66½	68¼	–1⅝
31⅞	32¼	1,450	N. Y., Ont. & West	31½	32⅜	31½	32¼	+1
105	105¼	500	Norfolk & Western	105	105	105	105	– ¼
76	77	100	North American	77	77	77	77	–1
108¼	108⅜	2,550	Northern Pacific	108¼	109¼	108	108⅜	+ ⅛
3	3¼	25	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	...
21½	22	200	Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	...
31½	33	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31	31	31	31	–1
108¼	108⅞	1,300	Penn. R. R.	108¼	108⅞	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅛
70½	71	100	P., C., C. & St. L	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
22⅝	23¼	900	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
92½	93	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92½	93	92¾	93	+ ⅛
47	51	10,800	Pressed Steel Car	47	51	46	49	–3½
⅝	⅞	300	Quicksilver	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝	– ⅛
35⅜	36	1,500	Railway Steel Sp	35⅜	36	35¼	35⅝	– ⅛
23½	23½	12,400	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅜
148⅜	149	28,300	Reading	148¼	149½	148¼	148⅞	...
29⅜	30¼	2,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30	+ ½
86	87¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86¾	87	86¾	87	+ ½
½	¾	100	Rock Island Co	½	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	2,500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
13	13⅜	2,200	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	14⅝	14⅝	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
5	5½	1,300	St. Louis & San F.	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6	6¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅛
38½	38½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38¼	38	38¼	– ¼
138½	139	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	138½	138½	138½	138½	+1
37	38	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
91⅝	92	5,610	Southern Pacific	91⅝	92⅜	91⅜	91⅞	– ⅞
..	..	32	So. Pacific t. r	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	...
18½	18⅝	817	Southern Railway	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	...
56⅜	58	400	So. Railway pf	56½	57	56½	57	–1¼
73⅝	74¼	18,400	Studebaker Co	73½	78	73¼	73⅝	–2⅜
100¼	101½	300	Studebaker Co. pf	101	101¼	101	101½	+ ⅛
33¾	33⅞	900	Tennessee Copper	33¼	33½	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
136½	137	200	Texas Co	136½	136½	136½	136½	+1
16½	16⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
16¼	16¾	20	do., odd lot	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
53	53½	500	Third Avenue	53	53½	53	53½	+ ¼
100	100¼	400	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	...
99½	99¾	1,500	Twin City R. T.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
100	101½	92,700	Westingh. E. & M	98	103⅞	98	101½	+2⅝
120	120¼	2,060	Willys-Overland	116¼	122½	116¼	120	+4
103¼	103½	600	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	103¼	104	103¼	103¼	– ¼
120¼	122	10	Woolworth pf	120	120	120	120	...

TRADING IN LONDON.

Market Awaits the Outcome of Budget Proposals.

LONDON, May 4.—Trading was only moderately active on the Stock Exchange today, as the market is awaiting the outcome of the budget proposals. Oil shares closed easy, Kaffirs steady and investment stocks dull.

American securities opened irregular, eased off during the session and closed dull.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

Chicago Banks Hold $516,371,984.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Chicago's national banks hold over half a billion dollars in deposits, which is indicated by the figures made public today. Deposits held by national banking institutions in the city total $516,371,984. The total cash resources of the national banks of the city at the close of business May 1 were $206,608,284.

Boston National Banks Merge.

BOSTON, May 4.—The Winthrop National Bank was merged with the Merchants' National Bank today, the former institution liquidating at $270 a share. The capital stock of the Merchants will be increased from $45,900,000 to $49,000,000.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.00	40.00		42.00
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Spelter			13.25	14.25
Antimony, oth. br's.	33.00	36.00	33.00	35.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@18⅞c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	0	0	76	10	0
Copper, futures	77	5	0	78	0	0
Tin, spot	160	10	0	162	10	0
Tin, futures	162	0	0	164	5	0
Lead	20	7	6	21	2	6
Spelter	66	0	0	66	0	0

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 56 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles F. Junod, for some years Western agent at Omaha, Neb., of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company has joined the banking house of Kountze Bros.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has $14,842 for the purchase of Fairmont Coal Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds up to noon, May 14.

The Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange ruled yesterday that trading in Butte and Superior Copper Company shares be permitted today. Certificates which state that they are transferable in New York or Boston will be good for delivery.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Looking Toward Russia.

President Fahey of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who was in the financial district yesterday, said that he had found American manufacturers and bankers preparing for a commercial invasion of Russia when peace is concluded. Mr. Fahey's organization is working with Congress for the drafting of new commercial treaties, among them, one with Russia. It is also probable that a branch of a United States national bank will be established at Petrograd when war ceases to be Europe's chief business. American business men are going ahead on the theory that Germany's place in Russia's trade must be taken by other countries, and that the United States will be in position to compete for a liberal share.

***

M., K. & T. Outlook Better.

Yesterday was the last day of the extension of the offer under which the $19,000,000 notes of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which matured May 1, could be exchanged for new one-year notes bearing a higher rate of interest. It was said something under 10 per cent. of the notes were still undeposited, but so far as could be learned, no attempt had been made to organize the holders of these notes for the purpose of forcing a settlement. It is believed that more notes will be sent in when the holders discover that no arrangements have been made for buying up the undeposited securities. There is nothing to prevent holders from going to court to sue for the face value of their notes, but officials of the company do not appear to expect any suits, and the assertion was made yesterday that all holders were to get the same treatment.

***

Studebaker Drops on Good News.

Holders of Studebaker common stock received the maximum of what had been expected when the Directors yesterday put the shares on a 5 per cent. basis, yet selling of the stock afterward appeared to indicate disappointment somewhere, although advance inferences from sound quarters had been to the effect that a quarterly payment of either 1 per cent. or 1¼ per cent. would be ordered, with rather more emphasis on the lower figure. The stock had of late been selling higher than one would normally expect a potential 4 per cent. dividend payer to sell, but precedents have weakened since the war market began. It could be argued, though, that precedent would naturally cause a stock to react when expected good news made its appearance, but Studebaker's drop from the day's high level of 78 to 73⅛ after the dividend announcement seemed to overdo the conventional dip downward.

***

Income Back to the Property.

The American Cotton Oil Company indicated at yesterday's meeting by not resuming common stock dividends, that the policy of turning earnings back into the property on an extensive scale is being continued. A Director was quoted as saying that in the first seven months of the fiscal year, net income available for common stock dividends had amounted to $800,000. This was twice as much as the entire year of 1914 brought in, and more than $100,000 better than 1913.

***

The Rumely Situation.

The Noteholders' Committee and Preferred Stockholders Protective Committee of the Rumely Company have not as yet compared opinions as to the methods to be followed in the reorganization, but progress has been made by the former. The Stockholders' Committee will hold a meeting today and will probably discuss the report made by a special examiner of the company's properties, and, with this as a basis, decide what to suggest in conferences with the noteholders' organization. The latter has been in possession of the report for some days, without making public its contents. It is understood that the committees would prefer not to have the expert's findings known generally until the first definite step toward putting the company on its feet has been decided upon.

***

Distributing French Notes.

The American investor has never had to seek outside fields for his investment funds, but has found a demand for all his money at better rates of interest at home. For that reason bankers were curious to see what kind of a reception would be afforded the offerings made here by European Governments for war purposes. It was reported yesterday that the banking syndicate which recently underwrote an offering of French Government one-year five per cent not

Funds Which Must Be Invested Conservatively

In the investment of funds accumulated by your personal efforts, or funds representing an inheritance, or funds of banks or institutions with which you may be identified, the situation is one calling for deliberate decision, combined with a thorough understanding of those factors which make for sound values in any given type of security. We shall be pleased to suggest to you in this connection various types of conservative investment bonds, including those of public utilities, railroads, and American and Canadian municipalities.

Send for Circular 1488, Describing Conservative Investment Bonds

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Stock Market Observations

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RESERVE BANK HERE GETS NORTH JERSEY

Federal Board Reverses Organization Committee, Cutting 132 Institutions from Philadelphia.

OTHER BOUNDARY CHANGES

Dallas Loses Southern Oklahoma—Baltimore Pleads for the Reserve Bank Now in Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Federal Reserve Board today by a unanimous vote ordered the transfer of the member banks of Northern New Jersey from the Philadelphia to the New York district. The order affects 132 banks, with a combined capital and surplus of a little more than $32,000,000 and deposits of more than $161,000,000. It will add to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York about $1,920,000, or 6 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the member banks affected, and take the same amount from the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

As a result of this order the twelve northern counties of New Jersey—Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, Warren, Morris, Essex, Union, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Hunterdon, and Hudson—will be restored to their normal trade channels connecting them with New York. New Jersey is divided just about in half, geographically speaking, with the wealthier and more densely populated portion thrown into the New York district. The dividing line runs in general east and west across the narrow part of the State, starting on the western boundary just south of Lambertville, curving north around Trenton, so as to leave that city in the Philadelphia district, then south to New Egypt, and on east to the coast just south of Sea Girt.

At the same time the Federal Reserve Board took two counties in West Virginia—Tyle and Wetzel, from the Richmond district and put them in the Cleveland district. A more important change was the transfer of all Southern Oklanoma, now attached to the Dallas district, to the district centring on Kansas City, except the five counties of Marshall, Bryan, Choctaw, Pushmataha, and McCurtain.

The two counties in West Virginia contained only five member banks with a combined capital and surplus of $531,000. The cession of territory in Oklahoma means a transfer to Kansas City of member banks with a combined capital and surplus of $6,217,000.

The board definitely rejected the demand of the banks in Wyoming and Nebraska that they be put in the Chicago district instead of, as at present, the district of Kansas City. The consideration of all other requests for changes in boundary lines was postponed. The most important of these requests was that of Baltimore which asked that the Federal Reserve Bank now at Richmond be removed to Baltimore, and the request of Philadelphia that the third district be compensated for the loss of northern New Jersey. On this subject the board's blanket resolution says:

Be it further resolved, That action on other pending petitions be deferred until further experience in the actual operation of the several districts, especially in the light of the new clearing system which is about to go into effect, and of the extent to which State banks take membership in the Federal Reserve system, shall have provided the board with the necessary data for a conclusion, it being the opinion of the board that action on petitions relating to changes in cities designated as the location of Federal Reserve Banks should be deferred until the board shall have reached a conclusion from experience as to any further readjustments in the boundaries of the several districts or in the number of districts which may be desirable in the operation and development of the Federal Reserve system.

Although the board's announcement of its action said that it was unanimous and that even Secretary McAdoo, who was absent, asked to be recorded in favor of the changes, it is believed that the final result was not accomplished without friction, and that there is a wide divergence of opinion about some of the requests, consideration of which has been postponed.

After the meeting, Governor Hamlin met all inquiries with the statement that the board had bound members to secrecy and that the text of the resolution could alone be divulged, with the briefs of the contending banks. All questions as to possible future changes met the same response.

The board's action regarding Northern New Jersey is a distinct reversal of the action of the Organization Committee, made up of Secretary McAdoo, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, and Controller of the Currency Williams, both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams being now ex-officio members of the board. It had been expected that Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Williams, by fighting for their original decisions would divide the board on the question settled today.

Walter M. Van Dusen, Chairman of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, was chief spokesman for the delegation, which advocated the transfer of the northern half of the State to the New York district. He said that the original poll of the banks of the State by the Organization Committee showed in the entire State 122 banks favoring an alignment with New York to 65 for Philadelphia. From the member banks in the northern half of the State he said he had a petition for a transfer signed by 123 banks, while only nine banks on the new boundary line refused to sign on the ground that they were indifferent. These nine institutions did not oppose the transfer. Indeed, Philadelphia had not asked for Northern New Jersey, Mr. Van Dusen said, and was much surprised at the Organization Committee's action. Nor did Philadelphia oppose the transfer ordered today, except to the extent of asking compensation in other directions.

There is a particular interest here in the pending request of the Baltimore bankers for the removal to that city of the Reserve Bank at Richmond. Controller Williams is a native of Richmond, while his brother is a banker in Baltimore. There was an unconfirmed rumor today that the Board was considering the novel plan of compensating Philadelphia and giving Baltimore additional banking facilities, by dividing the city geographically and establishing two branch Federal Reserve banks on opposite sides of the dividing street, one corresponding with the bank in Philadelphia, the other with the bank in Richmond, but with both branches under the same local control. A similar plan has been suggested for New Orleans, dividing its trade between Atlanta and Dallas.

GOLD ARRIVES FROM PARIS.

Lazard Freres Receive $2,000,000, First Since War Began.

Lazard Frères received from the Bank of France yesterday $2,000,000 gold which came on the steamship Espagne from Bordeaux and was deposited at the Sub-Treasury. Also, $640,000 gold arrived from Ottawa in two lots of $200,000 and $240,000 and went to the Sub-Treasury for the account of one of the national banks. These were the first shipments of consequence into New York reported since Lazard Frères imported $7,000,000 two weeks ago.

The shipment from the Bank of France was the first known to have been sent direct to New York from Paris since the war began. Many millions have come from Canada for the account of France, but the only shipment across the Atlantic this year was $750,000 for Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., from London early in March. It is expected that more will come in the near future, as dispatches come from London recently have commented at length on the plans of the Bank of France to release gold for New York.

TO BUY STEVENS ARMS CO.

Westinghouse Concern Needs Plant to Fill Rifle Orders.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has taken options on several manufacturing plants in New England, including the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and announcement is expected within a day or two that the deals have been completed. The Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company, which is controlled by the J. Stevens Company, is included in the arrangements. The purchases were first contemplated by the Westinghouse management a few weeks ago when bids for 1,000,000 rifles for the account of a foreign Government were being figured out.

Chairman Guy E. Tripp of the Westinghouse Company said yesterday that matters had not yet come to a point to admit of discussion. Officers of the company declined to say what the probable price for the Stevens properties would be. In addition to the order for 1,000,000 rifles at $27.50 each, the company has placed tentative bids for another lot of the same amount.

The J. Stevens Arms Company's plant covers about eight acres, and in normal times employs 1,000 men. The company's equipment is especially adapted, it is said, to the manufacture of the rifles specified in the foreign order.

STUDEBAKER COMMON PAYS.

Initial Dividend at 5 Per Cent. Rate Credited to War.

Directors of the Studebaker Corporation declared yesterday an initial dividend of 1¼ per cent. for the current quarter on the common stock. Payment will be made June 1 to shareholders of record May 20. The usual quarterly disbursement of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred was ordered.

Earnings of the company since Jan. 1 have been running close to the rate of 20 per cent. a year on the junior shares, according to statements made in quarters close to the management. In the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 the net income was equivalent to more than 14 per cent. on the common stock, and a further increase over this rate in 1915, it is said, was made possible largely through orders for harness and automobiles from foreign Governments. War orders of the sort are understood to have amounted to approximately $17,000,000 since September.

Chino Shows Prosperity.

For the quarter ended March 31, 1915, the Chino Copper Company reports milling profits of $835,193, as compared with $259,201 in the previous quarter, and a surplus after dividends of $455,968 against a deficit of $149,000. These earnings were based on 14.37 cents for copper compared with 11.08 cents per pound in the previous quarter. The production was 11,732,000 tons, an increase of 2,769,000 tons.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nervousness regarding danger of serious complications growing out of the latest war developments was still an influence in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, although there were indications at times during the day that the market was endeavoring to throw off the effect of this disturbing incident. In the earliest dealings prices for some of the leading stocks receded sharply under their closing quotations of Monday. On these recessions many bearish accounts were covered and there was also a large volume of commission house purchases. Prices gradually improved, with a good deal of strength showing by the early afternoon. Later, however, the market again tended to recede, with the final prices for the leading stocks well off from the best.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Alaska Gold	36⅛	37⅜	36⅛	37⅜
80	Allis-Chalmers	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
5,840	Amal. Copper	73⅞	75⅛	73⅜	73⅝
110	Am. Beet Sugar	48	48¼	47⅜	47⅞
1,210	Am. Can	39½	41½	39½	40⅝
80	Am. Car & Fdry	56	56½	55½	56½
10	Am. Cot. Oil	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
70	Am. Ice Secur.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34¼
360	Am. Locomo	54	55⅜	53⅜	53⅜
270	Am. Smelting	71½	72⅝	71½	72⅝
50	Am. Sugar	110	110½	110	110½
130	Anaconda Cop	35	35⅞	35	35⅜
250	Atch., T. & S. Fe	101¼	102⅜	101½	102⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
140	B'klyn R. T	89¾	90¼	89⅜	90
20	Cal. Petroleum	17⅛	17½	17½	17½
140	Can. Pacific	161⅜	163¼	161⅜	162¼
270	Cent. Leather	39¼	40⅜	39¼	40¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
30	Chi., M. & St. P.	95	94½	94½	94½
660	Chi., R. I & Pac.	24⅝	26	24⅜	24½
100	Chino Copper	45	46½	45	46
50	Col. Fuel & I.	31⅜	31½	31	31⅜
10	Corn Products	14	14	14	14
50	Crucible Steel	25½	25½	25½	25½
20	Dist. Secur	15	15	15	15
130	Erie	28	28⅜	27⅜	28¼
60	Erie 1st pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
70	Goodrich Co	50	50⅝	50	50⅜
10	Gt. Nor. pf	120½	120⅞	120⅝	120⅝
380	Guggenheim Ex.	59⅜	61	59½	61
260	Insp. Copper	31½	32½	31½	32½
2,810	Inter.-Met	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21⅞
1,240	Inter.-Met. pf	71½	72¼	71½	72
60	Kan. City So	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
40	Maxwell Mot	52	54½	52	52⅝
10	Max. Mot. 2d pf	42	42	42	42
290	Mex. Petrol	79⅜	82⅞	79⅜	81
360	Mo. Pacific	14½	15¼	14⅜	15
10	Nat. Enamel	16	16	16	16
40	Nat. Lead	66¼	66½	66¼	66½
60	Nevada Con	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛
120	N. Y. Central	89⅛	89⅝	88⅞	88⅞
240	N.Y., N.H. & H	87¼	88⅜	87¼	88⅛
10	Nor. Pacific	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
40	Pennsylvania	108½	108½	108⅛	108⅛
280	Pr. Steel Car	47	51	47	48⅛
70	Ray Con. per	23	23¼	22⅞	23⅛
7,880	Reading	148½	149⅝	148¼	148⅝
10	Rep. I. & S	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
90	So. Pacific	91⅝	92½	91⅝	92
10	So. Railway	18	18	18	18
420	Studebaker Co	75	78¼	73	73¼
180	Tenn. Copper	33⅜	33½	33	33¼
2,400	Union Pacific	129⅝	131½	129½	130
230	U. S. Rubber	68⅝	69¾	68⅜	68⅞
13,400	U. S. Steel	58⅜	59⅝	58⅜	58¼
910	Utah Copper	67⅝	68¾	67⅝	68⅜
440	Va. Car. Ch	32½	34¼	32¾	34¼
8,280	Westing. El	98¼	103⅝	98¼	101⅝
50,950					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.38½	.38½	.37	.37
500	C. O. D	.06½	.06½	.06⅛	.06⅛
500	Comb. Frac	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½
500	Great Bend	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
700	Jim Butler	.84	.85	.84	.85
1,200	Jumbo Ext	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25
500	Kewanaa	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Mexican	.31	.32	.31	.32
300	Montana	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Portland	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
400	Ton. Ext	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
500	Ton. Merger	.38	.38	.38	.38
1,000	West End	.83	.83	.81	.81
7,600					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Occidental Con	.79
Andes	.04	Ophir	.05
Belcher	.14	Overman	.02
Best & Belcher	.01	Savage	.01
Bullion	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Caledonia	.11	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.18
Mexican	.28	Silver bars	.50⅛

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.12
Jim Butler	.83	D'field Daisy	.05
MacNamara	.04	D'field Black B	.03
Midway	.18	Florence	.55
Mispah Exten	.30	G'field Con. M	1.47½
Montana	.39	G'field Merger	.27
North Star	.21	Jumbo Exten	1.27½
Rescue Eula	.13	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Exten	3.50	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.37	Vernal	.06
West End	.76	Nevada Hills	.23
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.42
Atlanta	.37	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.46	Manhattan Con	.01
C. O. D	.05	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9¼	McKinney	32	35
Elkton	43	44	Old Gold		1¼
El Paso	119	125	Portland	117	119½
Findlay	4	5	Vindicator	163	170
Gold Sov	5¼	5¼	Golden C	185	190
Isabella	17⅞	18½	Rav. B. H	3½	4
Jackpot	6½	8½			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	.38	.39
Bay St. G	.14	.15	Iron Blos	.68	.70
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.52	.55
Bohemia	2½	2⅝	Majestic	.44	.46
Boston Ely	.30	.35	McK.-Dar	.30	.34
Butte & La	.24	.26	Mex. Met	.18	.20
Calaveras	.2	2⅛	M. of Am	2	2¼
Chief Cons	.90	1	N. Baltic	3⅜	3¾
Cornelia	.8⅜	9	Nev-Doug	.75	.85
Cons. Ariz	.73	.87	Ohio Cop	.25	.28
Cortes	.20	.40	Oneco	2	2¼
Cons. Cop	2	2⅛	S. Lake	6¼	7⅛
Crown Res	.85	.95	Stewart M	1⅛	1⅛
Davis-Daly	1¼	1⅜	U. V. Ext	1⅛	1⅛
Eagle & B	1⅛	1⅜	Utah Met	2¼	2¾
First N. C	2⅜	2⅞	Yukon	3⅜	3

COTTON PRICES RISE IN ACTIVE TRADING

Early Decline, Followed by 24 to 25 Points' Rise, Gives a Net Gain of a Dozen.

CABLES SHOW WEAKNESS

Bear Element Think Upturn Is Only Temporary—Flood Situation in Texas Improved.

Disappointing weak cables and overnight liquidation gave cotton a nervous and unsettled opening at a decline of about 12 points yesterday. Considerable cotton was thrown overboard, and the market presented a weak appearance. Commission houses let go their long lines which had been hanging in the balance, and the ring professionals showed a disposition to increase their short commitments.

Covering by some of the larger bear interests, however, absorbed these offerings, and toward the end of the first hour the undertone became steadier. This induced a good deal of local covering, and along in the afternoon the market shot up sharply, recovering about 24 to 25 points from the opening, and closed firm at a net gain of about a dozen points.

Although the action of the market indicated that urgent liquidation had been completed, the bear element, who have had their first inning in many weeks, are inclined to regard the upturn as only temporary. Weather is improving in the South, and it is pointed out that the reduction in acreage gives an opportunity for farm labor to give more extensive cultivation to the area that will be planted. The Texas traveling crop expert of one of the local firms estimates the reduction of acreage in that State at only about 7 per cent. One of the leading Alabama spot firms places the decrease in acreage for the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama at about 12 per cent.

The weakness in Liverpool was explained by the following cable: "Market easier in consequence weakness your market; liquidation Egyptian market consequent upon prohibition exports from Alexandria to Italy and Switzerland. Absence of buying power and long liquidation in Liverpool and American markets and diversely for selling here by British Government of Continental shipments of cotton."

There was a further improvement in the Texas flood situation, although it is admitted that in the inundated areas the crop will be about one month late. The forecast for the Texas belt called for fair and colder weather for Arkansas and Oklahoma, with unsettled weather in East Texas. The predictions for the Eastern belt were generally fair.

Arrivals of cotton at New York yesterday included 6,000 bales, which were believed to be destined for delivery on contracts. Savannah alone shipped 3,590 bales of this cotton.

Bulls point out that Southern spot markets have shown relatively little decline compared with futures, as Carolina mills are bidding about ¼c. below the highest level of the season, while contracts have made a maximum decline of about 80 points.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 7 to 12 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 1.30c. for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed firm, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.78	9.60	9.82@9.85	9.70@9.71
July	10.07	9.75	10.06@10.07	9.93@9.94
October	10.39	10.13	10.38@10.39	10.27@10.28
Dec.	10.56	10.38	10.58@10.59	10.47@10.48
January	10.64	10.43	10.63@10.64	10.51@10.53
March	10.83	10.67	10.84@10.86	10.73@10.74

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,411	5,737	7,309
New Orleans	5,020	7,871	5,305
Mobile	151	36	1,004
Savannah	2,940	4,311	1,881
Charleston	614	597	..
Wilmington	1,752	1,412	108
Norfolk	1,764	884	435

Total port receipts, 21,123 bales, against 21,937 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,647	272	556
Memphis	593	1,962	1,215
St. Louis	494	1,820	129
Houston	6,481	2,798	2,533

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,000 to 6,000	5,378	2,267
New Orleans	4,400 to 5,000	2,996	5,902

Total exports yesterday, 20,594 bales; so far this season, 7,218,796 bales, against 8,283,140 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
1,050	New Orleans	9.25	319,286	158,914
25	Mobile	9.13	24,421	19,481
645	Savannah	9½	110,750	90,991
50	Galveston	9.80	346,413	234,405
..	Wilmington	9½	42,949	19,386
..	Norfolk	9.38	60,888	36,416
902	Augusta	9.43	115,270	39,043
950	Memphis	9.37	141,571	74,719
902	St. Louis	9.43	31,550	29,470
883	Houston	9.75	118,026	95,181

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 9 points decline at 5.50d. Sales, 6,000. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 4,100 American. Closed steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4@4½	4.50	4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pac.	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.53
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.25	5.75
C., S. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.05	4.80
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.52	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.65	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.80
Nor. & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.35	4.95
Seab. Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
South. Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.65
South. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.75

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bank of Balt.	158	158	158	158
18	Cons. Coal	94	95	94	95
150	Cons. Power	106	106	106	106
400	Cogden	7	7	7	7
30	Fidelity & Dep.	139	139	139	139
5	Fidelity Trust.	302	302	302	302
57	Maryland Cas.	85	86	85	85½
5	Md. Pipe Line	110½	110½	110½	110½
25	Mercantile Tr.	181	181	181	181
30	Mer.-Mech. B'k	29	29	29	29
5	Un. Rys. & El.	24½	24½	24½	24½
70	Wayland O. & G.	20	p.c. pf.	4½	4½
50	Va. Ry. & P.	35	35	35	35

BONDS.

$1,000	Ana. & P. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	Central Ry. 5s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
500	City Balt. 4s, W. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
200	City Balt. 4s, '61 S. L.	95	95	95	95
1,900	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	C. Coal ref. 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½
3,000	Cons. Coal 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,100	Con. Pow. notes	100	100	100	100
4,000	Fair. & Clarks. Trac. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Florida So. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½
8,000	Ft. W. & Denver City 6s	103	103	103	103
2,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3,000	Ga. Southern & Florida 5s	102	102	102	102
4,000	Hous. Oil d. o.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
3,000	Un. Rys. & E. Income 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
100	Un. Rys. & E. funding 5s	84	84	84	84

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
23	Am. Tel. & T.	122⅜	122⅞	122⅜	122⅞
1	Am. Gas	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4	Am. Rys. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,400	Baldwin Lo. pf.	102	102	102	102
79	B. & S. Cp., t.c.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
12	B. & S. Cp. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
17	Cambria Iron	44	44	44	44
718	Cambria Steel	50	50¼	50	50
20	Cal. Petro'm pf.	43	43	43	43
10	Elec. Stor. B.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
200	Erie	28	28	28	28
100	Erie 1st pf.	38	38	38	38
20	Gen. Asphalt	27	27	27	27
35	Gen. Asp. pf.	66¼	66½	66¼	66½
29	Ins. Co., N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
5	Keystone T. pf.	68	68	68	68
633	Lake Superior	7⅝	8	7¼	7⅜
151	Lehigh Nav.	74	74¼	74	74⅛
5	Lehigh Valley	71½	71½	71½	71½
15	L. V. Tran. pf.	30	30½	30	30
10	Northern Cent.	85	85	85	85
75	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31½	31½	31½
613	Penn. R. R.	54½	54½	54¼	54⅜
20	Penn. Salt Mfg.	95	95	95	95
50	Penn. S. M. pf.	55	55	55	55
300	Phil. Co	36	36	36	36
648	Phil. Electric	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24¼
695	P. R. T., t. c.	9	9	9	9
600	Ray. Con. Cop.	23	23½	22⅞	23⅛
40	Reading	74⅜	74½	74⅛	74⅛
300	Studebaker	77	77	73⅝	73⅝
25	Union Traction	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
190	U. G. Imp.	84	84	84	84
6,266	U. S. Steel	58¼	59¼	57⅝	58½
108	Westm'd Coal	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
1,000	Beth. S. ref. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
5,000	B. Loc. 1st 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
374	Cam. S. sp., '16	98	98	98	98
383	Cam. S. sp., '17	97	97	97	97
200	El. & Peo. 4s	80	80	80	80
9,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
16,000	L. N. con. 4½s	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅝
4,000	L. V. gen. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
5,000	L. V. Coal 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
63,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	103⅛	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜
1,000	P. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
78	Phil. Co. sp.	96	96	96	96
92	Phil. Co. sp.	93	93	93	93
3,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	79	79	79	79
2,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

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100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
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100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 National Fuel Gas Stock
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

An Advance of 13 Points in Prairie Oil & Gas the Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 178,565 shares of stock and $72,400 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 35,970; railroads, 1,000; oils, 2,005, and mining, 139,590. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,070	Am. Zinc	42	43½	41¾	43½
150	†Elec. Boat	76	80	*76	80
110	†Elec. Boat pf.	100¼	102	*100¼	102
4,000	Emer. Phon.	11¾	12½	11¾	12½
100	In.-Mer. M. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
685	†Inter. Motors.	13⅝	13⅝	11¾	12¾
100	†Inter. M. pf.	28	28	28	28
10	†Inter. Nickel.	145	145	145	145
3,200	Inter. Petrol.	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝
10	Kelly Sp. Tire.	136	136	136	136
10	Kelly S. Tire n 1st pf.	84	84	84	84
100	Man. Transit.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	J. McCrorey	50	50	50	50
500	†Pyrene M. Co.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½
1,000	Cor. of R. & H.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Sterling Gum.	3½	3½	3½	3½
7,400	U. C. S., n.	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅞
500	Un. C. Stores pf., n.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
8,700	Un. Pr. Shar.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
100	Wayl. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
4,000	†World Film	4	4¼	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil.	18½	18	18	— ½
5	Atlantic Ref.	590	590	590	+ 5
56	Colonial Oil.	150	135	145	+ 7
10	Eureka P. L.	230	230	230	+ 3
150	Illinois P. L.	134	133	133½	— ½
35	Nat. Transit.	33½	33	33½	— ½
10	N. Y. Transit.	212	212	212	+ 2
50	Northern P. L.	99	98	98	+ 1
75	Ohio Oil	143½	143	143	+ 1½
5	Penn.-M. Fuel.	63	63	63	— 2
75	Pierce Oil	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
425	Prairie O. & G.	316	299	312	+13
75	Prairie P. L.	140	137	139½	+ 2
87	So. Penn Oil.	295	288	293	+ 5
55	S. Oil of Cal.	300	298	300	+ 2
70	S. Oil of Ind.	441	435	437	+ 1
32	S. Oil of N. J.	411	409	410	— 1
65	S. Oil of N. Y.	191	188	190½	+ ½
15	Union Tank L.	82½	82½	82½	..
10	Vacuum Oil.	224	224	224	— 3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Interb.Con., w.i.	25	25	25	25
700	Int.Con.pf., w.i.	75	76	75	76
200	Wabash pf., (b)	26½	27	26½	27

MINING STOCKS.

3,100	†Alas. Jun., w.i.	15⅛	15⅜	15	15⅛
4,300	†Alta-Consol	83	83	78	83
10,000	†Atlanta	38	39	36½	37
200	Beaver Con	39	39	39	39
2,800	*†Big Cot'nw'd.	12	12	12	12
3,500	†Booth	47	47	46	46
1,300	Braden Copper.	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
250	Butte & Super.	66	68	66	68
200	Canada Copper.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
60	*Caribou Cobalt	50	50	50	50
7,550	Cashboy	7	8	6½	6½
4,100	†Chile Cop., w.i.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝
4,300	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	⅛	⅛	⅜	⅜
500	*C. O. D. Consol.	6	6	6	6
850	Con. Cop. Mines	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	2
200	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅝	⅝	⅜	⅜
1,000	*†Dia. Blk. Butte, asst. paid	3	3	3	3
410	Dome Mines	11¾	13	11¾	13
2,000	Ely Consol	10	10	10	10
1,700	†Emma Copper.	36	36	34	36
1,600	Florence	55	55	52	52
600	†Gen. Val. Cop.	41	41	41	41
100	Goldfield Con.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,500	†Gold'd Merg.	28	28	27	27½
70	Greene-Cananea	31½	31½	30½	30½
8,100	*Grant Rend.	11	12	10	10
1,000	*Iron Blossom.	68	69	68	69
7,800	Jumbo Ext	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
500	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4,500	†Kewanas	16	16	15	15
1,200	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅝
500	*Lone Star	8	8	8	8
1,500	*Nevada Hills.	24	24	23	23
255	N. Utah Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	*North Star	21	21	20	20
3,800	†Oro	10	10	10	10
1,000	†Sand. Kend.	10	10	10	10
1,800	*†Sells	33	33	33	33
8,400	*†Silver Pick.	10	10	9	9
1,500	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
6,400	*Sup. Min. Co.	21	22	21	22
500	*Temiskaming.	37	37	37	37
270	Ton. Belmont.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
9,500	*Ton Cash Boy	7	7	6½	6½
3,700	*Ton. J. Dut.	85	85	82	85
275	Ton. Ext.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,500	*Ton. Merger.	39	39	38	38
200	Ton. Mining.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
400	*Ton. Mispah.	26	28	26	28
200	Ton. Nev.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1,000	*Ton. Res. Eu.	13	13	13	13
4,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
700	Tuaross	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	*†Wasatch	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3,300	W. E. Con.	84	84	80	81
5,600	*W. E. Ext.	6	6	5	5½

BONDS.

$65,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	116¾	117½	116½	117
400	Pierce Oil 6s.	80	80	80	80
7,000	W. P. 5s flat.	34½	34½	34	34

*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.
Note.—Not reported Monday, 5 shares of S. O. of Ohio at 432.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 4. Bid.	May 4. Asked.	May 3. Bid.	May 3. Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf., when issued	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17	17½	17	17½
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	18	18½	18	18½
Fisk Tire	64	66	64	66
Kelly Spr'gfield Tire, new, 2d pf.	130	140	130	140
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	165	170	165	170
Manhattan Transit	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marconi of America	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
N. Y. Transportation	13	14	14	14½
Riker & Heg., new	5½	6	5⅞	6⅛
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Products	56	57½	55½	57½
Un. Cigar S. pf., new.	11¾	12	11¾	12
United Cig. Stores Co. of America	102	104	102	104
Wayland Oil & Gas	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.	13½	14¼	13½	13⅝
Wabash pf., (a)	49	52	49	50

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Con.	5½	6	6	6½
McKinley-Darragh	30	32	30	32
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
Standard Silver-Lead	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅜
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	½	⅛	½
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2¾	3	2¾	3

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101½	2.65
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.20
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99½	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99½	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¼	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
Beth. Steel.	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'16	103¼	103½	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91¾	92½	7.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.85
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96¾	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.59
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99½	100¼	5.98
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅝	2.70
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100¼	4.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅝	5.95
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97⅛	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.70
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1916	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	90	94	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅞	97¼	7.50
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100½	100⅝	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100½	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.90
P. S. Co. N. J.	6	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99¼	5.55
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96¾	98¾	7.00
United Fruit.	8	May, 1917	101¼	102	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¾	98¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100¾	3.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 3.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$440,327	$852,528	$175,144,062
Int. rev. (ord.)	876,291	2,000,706	272,712,563
Cor. & inc. tax.	135,502	225,002	13,541,804
Miscellaneous.	172,925	399,854	57,956,722
Total receipts	1,625,136	3,478,089	519,355,183
Expenditures	1,866,623	6,220,245	624,313,891
Deficit	241,486	2,742,156	104,958,708

BUY $65,000,000 BONDS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Take New Issue of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is to meet the balance of $87,827,000 of convertible bonds maturing next October with the proceeds of a sale of $65,000,000 of new general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds. The sale of this block, the first to be issued under the company's new mortgage, to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was confirmed yesterday.

With the proceeds of $49,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds sold some weeks ago, the Pennsylvania will have provided itself with close to $114,000,000 of money this year. After taking care of the $87,827,000 of convertibles sold ten years ago and due Oct. 1 the company will have left approximately $25,000,000 of new capital for improvements and equipment purchases. The retirement of the convertibles involves an increase of 1 per cent. in the Pennsylvania's interest charges, the old bonds bearing only 3½ per cent. President Rea said yesterday that this sale would take care of the Pennsylvania's financing for the balance of the year 1915.

A great deal of interest is manifested in bond circles over the probable reception which will be given the new 4½s by the investing public. It is expected that the offering price will be par, or a shade better, making the yield a full 4½ per cent., and the popularity of the Pennsylvania's bonds with investors was taken as a practical guarantee of the quick distribution of even such a large block. In any event, before the bankers had sent out the customary invitations to houses which share underwriting risks with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a considerable number of applications for allotments of the new issue were received. The underwriting commission will be 2½ per cent., or $1,625,000, and if the bankers realize any profit above this sum it is to be divided equally with the railroad.

The new indenture under which the Pennsylvania plans to care for its financing for a long period to come is not a closed mortgage, but is limited only by the amount of stock outstanding. At the present time this is $500,000,000. There is outstanding a total of $250,000,000 of underlying mortgage bonds which are to be refunded through the general mortgage, making the maximum addition to the funded debt now possible under this mortgage about $250,000,000, so that with the sale just announced the company still has a margin of $185,000,000 for future sales under the new mortgage.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$1,538,171	+	$18,272
Three roads	2,791,400	—	828,800
Total (5 roads)	4,329,571	—	810,528

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross	398,463	436,882	431,043
Net after taxes	81,915	63,521	84,776
9 mos. gross	3,557,836	4,133,760	3,920,992
Net after taxes	685,021	858,980	1,011,138

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	431,636	428,420	3,206
Net	217,397	211,417	5,981
Sur. after chgs.	112,326	101,315	11,011
9 mos. gross	2,813,376	2,775,262	30,113
Net	1,007,326	947,250	60,104
Sur. after chgs.	135,476	71,260	64,216

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,003	1,015	12
Gross	701,586	784,483	82,897
Def. aft. taxes	12,875	15,201	2,326
9 mos. gross	7,195,879	7,540,546	344,667
Net after taxes	615,540	429,248	*186,292

*Increase.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	337	337	337
Gross	784,101	928,642	839,205
Net after taxes	213,983	225,793	212,520
9 mos. gross	7,048,380	8,245,285	7,900,254
Net after taxes	1,545,265	2,191,727	2,463,213

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	235,088	285,299	50,211
Net	54,764	78,824	23,960
Def. aft. chgs.	39,391	21,654	*17,737
9 mos. gross	2,174,160	2,662,809	488,649
Net	402,911	566,758	163,847
Def. aft. chgs.	412,960	346,146	*66,814

*Increase.

GREAT NORTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	8,077	7,804	7,783
Gross	4,747,968	5,378,383	5,475,686
Net after taxes	1,554,611	1,388,585	1,329,192
9 mos. gross	52,988,891	59,483,471	58,786,448
Net aft. taxes	22,337,681	21,334,100	23,234,187

MOBILE & OHIO for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1,122	1,122	1,114
Gross	927,936	1,074,203	1,081,109
Net after taxes	263,337	188,195	260,635
9 mos. gross	8,217,522	9,750,843	9,249,101
Net after taxes	1,882,079	1,809,891	2,218,722

MINERAL RANGE for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	76,716	50,321	26,395
Net	25,308	13,632	11,656
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,709	709	12,000
9 mos. gross	603,206	311,821	291,385
Net	167,517	16,362	151,155
Sur. aft. chgs.	60,190	*92,009	152,199

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,478,580	2,786,005	307,424
Op. income	637,048	924,605	287,556
9 mos. gross	23,018,789	25,637,501	2,618,712
Op. income	6,075,860	8,367,844	2,291,984

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	486,392	514,846	28,455
Net	190,415	197,165	6,750
9 mos. gross	4,491,478	5,051,565	560,086
Net	1,760,675	2,186,021	425,346

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHINO COPPER CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	Mar.31,'15.	Dec.31,'14.	Inc.
Milling profits	$835,193	$259,201	$575,992
Miscel. Inc.	55,445	26,731	28,714
Total income	890,637	285,932	604,705
Dividends	434,970	434,970	.....
Surplus	455,668	*149,037	604,705

*Deficit.

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT & HEAT CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,891,931	2,178,659	1,977,846
Net	858,840	1,149,786	1,037,967
Other Inc.	12,553	14,194	21,191
Total inc.	871,393	1,163,980	1,059,159
Interest	22,731	30,555	65,960
Surplus	847,662	1,133,425	993,490
Dividends	460,000	460,000	402,500
Surplus	387,662	673,425	590,990
Profit & loss adj. debit	2,392	*28,396	43,719
Surplus	385,270	701,821	547,279

*Credit.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	331	335
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	87	90
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	62	63
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	29	34
American Public Utilities pf.	64	68
American Waterworks & Electric	8¼	9¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	66	69
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf.	59	61
Colorado Power	18¼	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82½	85
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	20	30
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	64
Gas & Electric Securities	**65**	**75**
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30	31
Northern States Power pf.	84½	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49½	50½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83½	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20½	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	70
Southern California Edison	75	†76
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	22¾	24
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	9
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	34	38
United Light & Rys.	48	52
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71½	73½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	73	75
Utah Securities	17	18
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	60	61

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

52ND DIVIDEND
AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 29 earn from June 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B. Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
58 Park Row, New York. 57th Year.

Personal Recommendation

The most effective advertising of this Trust Company is the personal recommendation of satisfied patrons, through whom is received a large part of its business. It is the constant purpose to make this service in all departments so thoroughly satisfactory that new patrons will find such recommendation fully merited.

Departments—Banking, Foreign Exchange, Trust, Corporate Trust, Safe Deposit and Information.

Its officers are easily accessible and are always glad to meet prospective patrons.

Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered 1866
Main Office
177 Montague Street
Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway
Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,861,036

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway

Our New Rates
Manufacturers and Jobbers

You can assign your open accounts to us without disturbing your relations with your customers. As you make all collections for us, no notice of the assignment is given to your customers on your invoices or otherwise.

Our **Total Charges** for Services, including Interest (which alone is ½ of 1 per cent. a month), Exchange, Postage, etc., are now only 1-30 of 1 per cent. on the face of invoices for **Each Day from Date of Our Purchase Until Paid, Plus ½ of 1 Per Cent on the First $100,000 Gross Business** purchased within any successive twelve months' period.

On all business **in Excess of $100,000** purchased within a year, this is **Only 1 Per Cent a Month** figured to the **Exact Number of Days,** instead of a **Much Higher Rate** figured in **15 or 30 Day Periods,** "or **Fractional Parts Thereof,**" which prevailed with practically all Companies prior to the **Reduction** first announced by us.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY
A. E. DUNCAN, President
Cash Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $150,000
Home Office: BALTIMORE
NEW YORK 536 Singer Bldg. PHILADELPHIA 516 Stock Exchange Bldg. BOSTON 1036 Old South Bldg.

**Cl

SEEKS TO ANNUL $100,000,000 BONDS

James Pollitz Asks Court to Restrain New York Central Issue Already Sold.

OPPOSES A STOCK INCREASE

C. H. Venner's Relative Charges Commissions to Morgan & Co. and Underwriters Were Exorbitant.

A suit was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by James Pollitz against the New York Central Railroad Company, the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, and against a number of Directors of these two companies, seeking the annulment of the recent issue of $100,000,000 New York Central twenty-year 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds. These bonds were actually issued and disposed of in entirety on May 1, but the suit contains the belated plea that the defendants be restrained from issuing the bonds. The court is also asked to enjoin the proposed increase of the capitalization of the New York Central from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, a step which was contemplated to permit of the conversion of the new debentures into stock.

The individual defendants are William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller, William H. Newman, George F. Baker, Marvin Hughitt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Alfred H. Smith, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, Robert S. Lovett, Horace E. Andrews, Leonard J. Hackney, and Frank J. Jerome.

James Pollitz, the plaintiff, is the man who recently won a judgment of approximately $6,000,000 against three Directors of the Wabash Railroad Company. It was admitted yesterday that he was related by marriage to C. H. Venner, who has brought several suits against corporations contemplating reorganization. The Pollitz suit follows the unsuccessful plan of Venner to stop the consolidation of the old New York Central & Hudson River road with the Lake Shore and the subsequent unsuccessful plan of Venner to prevent the issuing of the $100,000,000 debentures by appeals to various public service commissions in the States through which the New York Central lines pass. This is the first time that the subject has been taken in any court to enjoin the issuing of new securities.

Charge of Wastefulness.

The principal contention in the complaint is that the $100,000,000 issue is "unnecessary and wasteful" and illegal, and that it will result in a loss to the New York Central Railroad Company and to Pollitz, as a holder of 120 shares of the company.

It is contended further that the 6 per cent. interest paid on the bonds is excessive and above the market rate of interest.

A large part of the complaint is devoted to the arrangement whereby the bonds were disposed of. Under this arrangement J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents of the New York Central, received a flat 1½ per cent. of the $100,000,000 for their services. In addition a syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., received 2½ per cent. for guaranteeing to dispose of all bonds not subscribed for by stockholders of the New York Central. It was permissible for stockholders to subscribe for the new bonds to the extent of 40 per cent. of their holdings. The syndicate's commission of 2½ per cent. applied to all bonds except those purchased by Directors of the New York Central.

It is alleged in the complaint that a number of the defendant Directors are interested in the syndicate, and thus profit by the alleged exorbitant commissions. The exact language of the complaint in this connection is as follows:

> The commissions to J. P. Morgan & Co. and the syndicate will result in the payment of exorbitant and unconscionable profits to said fiscal agents and the said underwriting syndicate; for, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, said subscription rights of the stockholders are supposed to be of great value and will be largely availed of by them, so that the underwriting syndicate is not called upon to take any substantial amount of said bonds, and the company will receive no adequate or valuable consideration for said commissions.

On information and belief a number of the defendant Directors are interested in said syndicate and in its profits and commissions. A portion of their interest in said profits and commissions results from their beneficial ownership of stocks in various corporations, which in their own corporate names, or in the name of their agents or representatives, are subscribers to the syndicate agreement, as this plaintiff is informed and believes.

Charge Against Directors Denied.

It was never stated officially how much of the $100,000,000 issue was subscribed for at par by the stockholders of the New York Central. It has been stated, however, that the syndicate was finally called upon to dispose of more than $5,000,000 of the bonds. The 2½ per cent. commission, however, was paid on all of the bonds except those taken by the Directors. What amount the Directors took has not been stated.

A member of the syndicate, in discussing the suit yesterday, said that the allegations that Directors of the New York Central had profited indirectly by the commissions paid by the New York Central were wholly without foundation. Mr. Pollitz, he said, could have ascertained the truth if he had desired to do so.

A Director of the New York Central stated yesterday that the railroad's reply, which must be made within twenty days, would contain a general denial of the allegations in the complaint. He said that it was significant that the suit was not begun until after the bonds had been issued. The bonds were dated May 1, he pointed out, whereas he had not been served with the complaint until three days after May 1.

The suit, pending a decision, will have no effect on the status of the debenture bonds. A decision in favor of Pollitb, of course, would affect their status. It may be a year or more before the suit comes up in the courts.

J. Aspinwall Hodge appears in the action as attorney for Pollitz. He was also the attorney in the seven-year legal fight against the Wabash Directors, now lodged in the Appellate Division Court.

ASK NEW FORM FOR BIDS.

Merchants Protest to Quartermaster General of Army.

Protest against a recent change in the form of advertisement for bids for Government supplies has been made to Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General of the Army, by the Merchants' Association. The reasons for the protest are set in a letter addressed to General Aleshire on behalf of the association by S. C. Mead, Secretary, which says:

"The Merchants' Association of New York, having among its membership many of the individuals and concerns which bid for Government supplies, including the supplies for the Quartermaster Corps, earnestly calls to your attention its belief that the change in the form of advertisement for bids, as adopted in the advertisement for 'proposals for clothing and equipage, for the fiscal year 1916, to be opened May 17, 1915,' whereby the quantities to be supplied by the successful bidder are made entirely indefinite, and the time for furnishing such supplies is not limited, except by the end of the fiscal year 1916, will operate to the detriment both of the Government and the bidders."

We would, therefore, earnestly urge that the advertisement be withdrawn and that the former practice of advertising for specific quantities to be ordered and to be delivered within reasonable and specific periods should be resumed."

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BENTZEN, CHARLES A., (details elsewhere.)

PREUSS, WILLIAM, (April 12,) $350; all to Margaret Koenig.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Pressure is very low over the Middle Atlantic States and continues low westward to the Missouri River, with resulting rains in the Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys. There is also a well-defined depression over extreme Western Texas that has caused general showers over Central and East Texas, and another in California that has caused rains in that State and Nevada.

It is decidedly cooler in the Central Valleys and the Gulf States, and low temperatures continue to the northward and westward.

Heavy frosts or freezing temperatures occurred quite generally Tuesday morning in the middle plateau and along both slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be showers Wednesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the West Gulf States, and on Thursday in the East Gulf States. There will be rain or snow Wednesday in the central Rocky Mountain region and rains Wednesday and Thursday in the Pacific States, extending Thursday into the plateau regions. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday. It will be somewhat cooler Wednesday in Virginia and Carolinas, and over the remainder of the country temperatures will remain generally below the seasonal average except in the North Pacific States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh, mostly northeast to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west and northwest, except generally south off the South Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York—Local rain Wednesday; Thursday cloudy.

New Jersey—Cloudy Thursday; probably showers in the morning; Thursday fair.

New England—Local rain Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday; fair Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	54	50	4 P. M.	60	50
6 A. M.	53	50	6 P. M.	57	50
9 A. M.	67	51	9 P. M.	61	51
12 M.	62	48	11 P. M.	56	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for th corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 10:50 A. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 12:35 P. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.60 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.46 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
6:59	197 Bleecker St.; Spolesberg's candy store	Slight
7:05	63-65 E. 112 St.; M. Feldman	Slight
7:17	568 W. B'way; not given	Not given
10:48	316-318 E. 14 St.; S. Dennie	$100
P.M.		
12:01	351 Gun Hill Road; V. Grecco	Slight
12:25	346 E. 92 St.; P. Durkin	Slight
4:00	45 W. 25 St.; Ettington & Schild	Slight
6:30	144 2 Av.; H. Zuckerman	Slight
7:05	223 E. 102 St.; T. P. Erosio	$500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Capt. L. H. Watkins, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from station at Fort Wayne, Ind., and will take station at Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with his duties.

Leaves: Capt. A. E. Kennington, 10th Cav., one month; First Lt. C. S. Blakley, 2d F. A., 2 months; First Lt. H. H. Acheson, C. A. C., 2 days and Capt. W. N. Hughes, retired, 1 month.

Navy.

Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, Aid for Operations, Navy Dept. May 11 to Newport, R. I., War College, June 5.

Capt. V. O. Chase, command Virginia to Navy Dept. May 11.

Com. Lt. M. Nutton, to Naval Academy June 5.

Lieuts E. S. Moses, the Ohio, to the Alabama; Wilson Brown, the Connecticut, to Navy Dept. May 11 and B. McCandless, the Michigan, to Navy Dept. May 11.

Chaplain M. C. Gleason to Naval Training Station, Newport R. I., June 1.

Machinist P. Hotchiss, the Prairie, to the Brooklyn.

Chief Carpenter E. F. Pullen, retired from April 27.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: New Hampshire, New York, Georgia, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, D-1, D-2, D-3, and the Vestal at Hampton Roads; Cleveland at San Francisco, Chattanooga at Mazatlan, Annapolis at Corinto, Yankton at Norfolk, and the Wilmington at Canton.

Sailed: Nashville, San Domingo City for Guantanamo; Ozark, New York yard for post repair trial; Pontiac, Newport for New York yard, and the Vulcan, Beirut for Jaffa.

The vessels of the Atlantic Fleet now on the Southern drill grounds will proceed to Hampton Roads today, where they will remain until the 7th instant, when they will proceed to New York. The exception to the foregoing are the Vermont and Minnesota, which vessels will proceed today to their respective "home" yards for overhauling, and the Rhode Island will remain in the vicinity of Hampton Roads on special service.

The mail address of the Annapolis has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York City."

The Chester will not leave home waters for the Mediterranean until early in June. The vessel will then proceed to Beirut, Syria, as the relief of the Tennessee.

The Des Moines, now en route from the West Indies to Cadiz, Spain, will relieve the North Carolina from duty in the Eastern Mediterranean.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A public hearing will be granted today on the proposal to place in the labor class the position of electric craneman.

The minimum age for gardener, for temporary appointment, applications for which are now being received, is 21 years. The usual wages are $2 to $3 a day.

United States.

An unwritten test for auto-machinists, for men and women, will be held on Friday. There is one vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps, New York, at $900 a year. The age limits are: Men 20 to 50 years; women 18 to 50 years.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An exhibition of the work of the South Brooklyn Evening High School is being held in the P. S. 94 school building, Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

The New York City Association of High School Teachers of English will hold its annual business meeting in the Washington Irving High School on the morning of May 15.

A meeting of the Women Principals' Eligible List Association will be held on Friday at the Hotel Martinique, Washington.

An exhibition of the work of the Evening Technical and Trade School will be held this evening at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

The Glee Club of the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, will appear in "Cavalleria Rusticana" on the evening of May 12.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will not have its annual excursion up the Hudson River this year, owing to the high rates charged by steamship companies.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair; moderate n. to n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. unsettled; probably showers in w.; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except showers Thurs. in n. w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Wed.; Thurs. fair in n., showers in s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Unsettled Wed. and probably Thurs., with occasional showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

East. Tex.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate e. to s. e. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Rain Wed., except fair in extreme n.; Thurs. fair.

Utah—Unsettled Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed.; probably rain in cen. and s. Thurs., fair.

Ark.—Fair Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind., and Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., without decided temperature change; moderate n. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., without decided temperature change; moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate winds, mostly n. w.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., without decided temperature change.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Tenn., Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers Wed. in s. w.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Matter of WEMER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, May 5th, 1915, at 2 P. M., at premises of Alleged Bankrupt, 243 Willis Avenue, Bronx, New York City, entire drug store and pharmacy and contents thereof, consisting principally of fixtures, drugs, chemicals, prescriptions, patent medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, etc.

New York, April 30, 1915.
ERNEST E. L. HAMMER, Receiver,
2,804 Third Avenue, New York City.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Receiver,
60 Wall St., New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY SUGAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells Friday, the **7TH DAY OF MAY**, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at factory of Twombly Car Corporation, at **AVONDALE, NEAR NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY**, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile machinery, tools, office furniture, automobile parts and supplies, scales, fixtures, factory supplies, motors, milling machines, drills, presses, planers, shapers, lathes, shafting, blowers, belting, grinders, rugs, carpets, typewriters, etc. Inspection 10 A. M.-4 P. M.

FREDERICK W. STELLE,
68 William Street, New York City, Trustee.
GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Matter of WEMER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, to-day at 2 P. M., the entire drug store and pharmacy, and contents thereof, consisting principally of fixtures, drugs, chemicals, prescriptions, patent medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, etc., at premises of alleged bankrupt, 243 Willis Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

ERNEST E. L. HAMMER,
Receiver, 2,804 Third Avenue, New York City.
CHARLES A. KALISH,
Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of NEW YORK INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 18, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 131 Hudson St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, trays, pumps, blowers, rheostats, lamps, desk, fixtures, etc.

ALBERT W. PELL, Trustee.
WILBER, NORMAN & KAHN, Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD KRAUS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 18, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Woolens.

JOSEPH STEINBERG, Trustee.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAFFIR BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of jewelry, diamond rings, pins, brooches, jewelleres, lockets, bracelets, safe, fixtures, etc.

MAX HOCHBERGER, Trustee.
WILLIAM JAGIE, Attorney for Trustee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Charles Onesime Robitaille, plaintiff, against Alice Jennie Robitaille, wife of plaintiff; Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Robitaille, deceased; Omer Robitaille and Rose Anna de Varennes Robitaille, his wife; Charles A. Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille and Rosalie Marois Robitaille, his wife; Honore Robitaille and Philomene Robitaille, his wife; Louis Robitaille, Zoe Drolet, Elzear Robitaille and Josephine Robitaille, his wife; Joseph Robitaille and Marie Ramel Robitaille, his wife; Napoleon Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille and Angelina Gilbert Robitaille, his wife; Phileas Robitaille and Mary Fiset Robitaille, his wife; Francis Robitaille and Marie-Louise Desiauriers Robitaille, his wife; Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, widow of Elzear Robitaille, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Elzear Robitaille, deceased; Paul Henri Robitaille, Alphonse Robitaille, Maurice Robitaille, Leonidas Robitaille, and Charles Emile Robitaille, Adelard Robitaille and Josephine Pouliot Robitaille, his wife, Marie Gauvin, Diana Leclerc, Anna Savard, Delia Carpentier, Antonis Langlois, Dulcina Robitaille, Louis Gauvin and Elisa L. Gauvin, his wife; Joseph Gauvin and Ann Gauvin, wife of Joseph Gauvin, the name "Ann Gauvin" being fictitious, it being unknown whether Joseph Gauvin has a wife living; and if the said Joseph Gauvin be dead, his heirs at law, devisees, executors, administrators, creditors, lienors, grantees and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, grantees and successors, all of whom and those names of residence and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff; and Cordelia Jobin, Joseph Beaumont, Marie Louise Verret, Alexander Verret, Emile Verret, Yvonne Martel, Joseph P. Casey, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels and credits of Onesime Robitaille, deceased; Wilfrid A. Handfield, as committee to receive the seals from the goods, chattels and credits of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and to all other unknown heirs and next of kin of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and devisees, if any, and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, creditors, lienors, grantees and successors in interest and their respective husbands, wives or widows, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Institute of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, and The People of the State of New York, defendants.—Fifth Supplemental Summons.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the third amended and supplemental complaint and the fourth and fifth supplemental complaints in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in said fifth supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, February 13, 1915.
HERBERT McKENNIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants:

Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, Marie Bigaouette Robitaille, as executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Robitaille, deceased; Omer Robitaille, Rose Anna de Varennes Robitaille, Charles A. Robitaille, Rosalie Marois Robitaille, Joseph Robitaille, Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, Azilda Gagnon Robitaille, as executrix of the last will and testament of Elzear Robitaille, deceased; and if Joseph Gauvin be dead, his heirs at law, devisees, executors, administrators, creditors, lienors, grantees and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, grantees and successors, all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other unknown heirs and next of kin of Onesime Robitaille, deceased, and devisees, if any, and their husbands, wives or widows, heirs at law, devisees, legal representatives, creditors, lienors, grantees and successors in interest and their respective husbands, wives or widows, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing fifth supplemental summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Nathan Bijur, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1915, and filed with the third amended and supplemental complaint, the fourth supplemental complaint and the fifth supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 1st day of April, 1915; said third amended and supplemental complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York aforesaid on May 13, 1914; said fourth supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on November 15, 1914, and said fifth supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on March 2, 1915.

The object of said action is for a partition or sale of real estate situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, which said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue; and running thence northerly, parallel with said Third Avenue and a part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning. Be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1915.
HERBERT McKENNIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court, held in and for the Southern District of New York, this 20th day of April, 1915. Present, Learned Hand, District Judge.—In the matter of ROSSINA FERRARRO, Alleged Bankrupt,—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18633.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of David Gorfinkel, verified the 17th day of April, 1915, that a petition was filed in this court on the 10th day of September, 1913, praying that the above-named Rosaina Ferrarro be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service may be made upon her, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that she is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, It is

Now, on motion of David Gorfinkel, Esq., attorney for petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead or answer on or before the 22d day of May, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 11th day of September, 1913, and in case of her failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 5th day of May, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at her last known residence in the Village of Valhalla, Westchester County, New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

LEARNED HAND,
District Judge.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,042.—LEOPOLD FRANK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 3rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,—ARTHUR FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Friedman, b

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Hamilton Ward, Lester H. Gilbert, and Maurice C. Spratt of Buffalo, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

No. 4. A. Morse v. Sidney A. Brown, Sheriff.—Dismissed, with costs.

304—Paine Lumber Company v. Elbridge H. Neal, individually and as secretary, &c.—Argument continued.

No. 5. D. Neff v. R. A. Jackson.—Submitted.

256.—P. Waugh v. Board of Trustees of University of Mississippi.—Argued.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company v. B. J. Carr.—Argument commenced.

258.—Booth-Kelly Lumber Company v. United States.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Calls for May 5: 8s, 259, 260, 261, (and 262,) 263, 266, 267, 268, 269, and 270.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 633, P. O. Building.

Lee Dock<US. | Knight<Rothschild.
US<Quan Wah. | McIntyre<Nat Nas Bk
Same<Lau Chu. | Franklin<Pac Imp Co.
Same<Lee Chee. | Wiley<Solvay Process.
Eaton<Conn Mutual, &c (2 acts.)
Lehigh, Wilkes-B Coal & Ice Co (2 acts.)

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 857 P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Mercer<I R T. | Murtha<NY, N H & H RR. (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312.—Equity calendar.

Maxwell Wire Tel Co<Lande<Sternberg.
Atl Com Co. | Osborn, as Trus<Eday Realty Co.
Same<Lowenstein.
US<Benefit Reinnolds<NY State Comfort Co.
Solotorefsky et al<Rosenthal.
Muller, Trustee<Sire et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.

McWilliams<SS Sip. | Kirzman<Whiterbee-Sherman Co.
Barnes<E G Murray. | Zeynel<same.
Timmins<Easton. | O K Tool Holder Co<Williams.
Kolwalta<L T RR. | Bingaman<C RR of N J.
Osborn<Peace. | Deguzis<D L RR.
Osborn<Eday Rity Co.
Kever<Phila & Read.
Nerman<same.

STATE.

Court or Appeals.

DECISIONS.

The Catholic Foreign Association Society of Am., Inc., v. Oursani, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Graupe, aplt., v. Lauffer.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Re application Shepard for writ of mandamus v. Strauss et al., Board Water Supply, NY., rspts.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

McCormick v. Tyler, sole exr., apit.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

People v. Smith, apit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

McArthur v. Order United Commercial Travelers of America, apit.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Ketcham, apit., v. Provost et al.; Colbert, apit., v. McCleary.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Polacsek, apit., v. American Iron and Steel Co.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re estate of Daly, decd.; American Society for Prev. of Cruelty to Animals, apit., v. Controller of State of NY.; estate of Beal, decd., Beal, admr., apit., v. Controller of State of NY.; re second judicial settlement and accounting of Wallach, exr., &c.; re application of Charles Bikor, &c., to vacate order; re the Congregation, &c., apit.; re probate of will of Clark, decd.; Lester et al., apit., v. Clark ind. and c.; Riley v. Steers, Prest., &c., apit.; Mars v. Waldo.—Police Comr., apit., Kieley v. Lent et al., &c., apits.; re application of Ward, Comr. Pub. Works, City of Buffalo, apit., for writ mandamus, v. Erie R. R. Co.; Post, Ind, &c., apit., v. Logan.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Gould v. Gould, apit.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Gas Trust, &c., v. Winter, apit.—Motion for substitution granted.

Gallina, admx., apit., v. McGovern et al.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain denied, without costs.

Re Hartridge, an attorney.—Motion for permission to submit papers on appeal not printed; appellant need print only those papers which he has specified as sufficient; any question as to papers to be settled by clerk of the appellate Division.

DAY CALENDAR.

Cohen<Cotheal.
Sullivan<NY Tel. Co.
Clark<Halligan.
Co<Travelers' Ins Co of Hartford.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions—At 2 P. M.

Goldstein<Federal Mail, &c, Co.
Robinson Co<Sec Mut Ins Co.
Pierce<Sun Ins Office.
Re Finck.
Ettlinger<Kramer.
Root<Pulitzer (2.)

APPELLATE TERM.—For hearing of appeals from Municipal Courts.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Geo H Prentiss & Co (Wash Tr Co.)
Re Union Trust Co (same.)
Re Curtis (same) (2.)
Re Jarvis (same.)
Re Ten Brook (same.)
Re Smith (same.)
Re Bristow (same.)
Re Union Trust Co (same.)
Laurillard<Anglo-Am. Film Corp.
Same<Robertson.
Physioc<Physioc.
Re Frances Marion, Inc.
Levine<CNY.
Re Marco<same.
Deegan<City Sales Agency, Inc.
Sheppard<Nichols Copper Co.
Re Mack.
Re Kuhbauch (Prendergast.)
Briggs<Gouraud.
Bruce<Bruce.
Lasch<Leumann.
St John's Guild<Bodine.
N Y Title Ins Co<same.
Eisle<Jacobson.
Raymond<Stoiber (2.)
Judge<Henderson.
Beattie<N Y Stock Yards Co.
D'Amato<Manzi.
Woods<Yonkers Lighting Fixture Co.
Re Lyth Tile Co (Kimsella.)
Heller<Weber.
Re Lionello Perera & Co.
Birnbaum<Vesell.
Blumstein<Goldberg.
Diehl<Krulewitch.
Packer<Toppen.
Graff Furnace Co<Fishman.
Feitenstein<Levy.
Fishman<Weiser.
Feitenstein<Fishman.
Freshoff<Mears.
Re Wilkinson.
Schieffelin<City of N Y Fire Ins Co.
Womble<Susquehanna Coal Co.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Re Wait (Abrams.)
Excelsior Sav Bk<Lippmann.
Samet<Rosenthal.
Flobbe<Rosenbaum.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Lippmann.
Same<Rosenthal.
Mutual Life<McNall.
Greenwald<Kinstler.
Glickman<Rogg.
Guaranty Trust Co<Taber.
CNY<Kles.
Salomon<Schoyer.

DAY CALENDAR.

Cohen<Cotheal.
Sullivan<NY Tel. Co.
Clark<Halligan.
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Re Lionello Perera & Co.
Birnbaum<Vesell.
Bluestein<Goldberg.
Diehl<Krulewitch.
Packer<Toppen.
Graff Furnace Co<Fishman.
Feitenstein<Levy.
Fishman<Weiser.
Feitenstein<Fishman.
Freshoff<Mears.
Re Wilkinson.
Schieffelin<City of N Y Fire Ins Co.
Womble<Susquehanna Coal Co.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Re Wait (Abrams.)
Excelsior Sav Bk<Lippmann.
Samet<Rosenthal.
Flobbe<Rosenbaum.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Lippmann.
Same<Rosenthal.
Mutual Life<McNall.
Greenwald<Kinstler.
Glickman<Rogg.
Guaranty Trust Co<Taber.
CNY<Kles.
Salomon<Schoyer.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

De Vito<Birnbaum.
Stern<Phillipsborn.
Vanderpool<Vanderpool.
Traficante<Traficante.
Klein<Klein.
Mamola<Mamola.
Lippe<Lippe.
Howard<Howard.
Hadley<Hadley.
Rosen<Rosenle.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Goldberg<same.
Walsh<Walsh.
Lavenson Wrecking Co<Brand.
Aronstrom<Aronstrom.
Undefended divorces: Perkins.
Schneider.
Wright.
General calendar: Kimsella<Imp Prop Co.
Roth<CNY.
Stand Gas Power Co<Burke & Sons.
Dressel<Keystone Film, (2.)
Langley-Sieven Co<CNY.
Lee<Lee.
Kreisberg<Kreisberg.
Hasbrouck<CNY.
Baldwin<Gregory.
State Bank<Cohen.
Cont. C. Co, &c. Co<Kilpatrick.
Stewart Iron Works<Ocean V Cemetery.
Wright<Northrop.
Tax Lien Co<Gourlie.
Siemo<Siemo.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Shedd Elec Co<Baily, Haring<Drummond.

Clear.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Horton<Int Brew Co.
Pelleteri<Man Brush Mfg Co.
Bennett<Chayes.
Mills<CNY.
Shaffer<Krechlin.
Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.)
Kunstler<Morgan.
Frank<Ruppert, (2.)
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunievey<Fuller.
Willmer<I R T.
Michalski<Mason & H.

Healy<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Con Co.
Valicha<Mugler.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
F Messer<Burnstine.
L Messer<same.
Cohen<Smith.
Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Quill<Sheffield Farms S D Co.
No day calendar.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mullen<L C Frees Const Co.
Eberhard<Mason Seaman Tr Co.
Rodriguez<Beach.
Sobotik<Int R T.
Lynch<N Y Times Co.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.
De Band<L I RR.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Leonard<I R T.
Lurich<Levy.
De Renna<Brown.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.

Lopatinsky<N Y & B Met Co.
York<P McGovern & Co.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Cusumano<Rieger.
Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg
Chilian<Goldstein.
Porter<Asch.
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Bord Cond M Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Leishman<J Haverty's Stables.
Feehely<NY Rys.
Schwager<Wasserman.
Crescitelli<Rodgers & Haverty.
Healy<Comstock & Co.

Marcus<Krinsky.
Apfel<NY Rys.
Murray<McGrath Plumbing Co.
Sponsiello<B H RR.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Williams<Glassheim.
Lewis<So Bkln Ry (2.)
Wiles<Riley.
Greenberg<NY Piano Del Co.

Kobbe<Am Art News.
Silverman<Bklyn Ry
Reilly<Barley.
Cox<St L Home, &c.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Parisi<Goldstein.
Curzio<Ward Baking.
Smith<same.
Anderson<Noack.
Green<Consol Gas Co.
Gabriel<Graham.
N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co.
Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co.
Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c, Co.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co.

Larson<Nicholson.
Jenkins<Robinson.
Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
McSorley<B H RR.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
Clapper<CNY.
Arnheimer<Hess.
Carroll<Mantle Rity.
Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.: Mendelson, Jaffe & Kate<Block.
Sullivan<Silverman, Sainsbury<Bang.
Duhain<Pitts Const.
CNY<Smith.

Trap<Held.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Weinschenker<Ocean Acc & Guar Co.
Costant<Mason.
Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Erland<Haight.
Oliver<N Y C & H R RR.
Fischer<Schram.

Alexander<Smith.
Colt<Demarest & Co.
Strysower<Block.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on: Barranger<Butler.

No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bridgeport Metal, &c, Co<Pforhelm.
Schrieber<Levinson.
Sullivan<Bernstein.
Detroit Cad, &c, Co<Fogarty.
Hayes<Title Guar, &c.
Millet<Globe Ind Co.
Botgen<Howard.
Neebe<Levene.
Scharfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.

Borden<Newcomb.
Pilkins<New Era Prod Co.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Lion Brewery<Schwab
Cerny<Stewart.
Hayden<Pinchot.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Fried<Morana.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Kelleher<Dugan, Bdway R Co<Lawyers Title Ins & Tr Co.
Fried<Lafore.
Warner Godfrey Co<

Triangle Waist Co.
May<Miller.
Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate:
Amelie Kileneck,
Caroline Delano,
Michael Guilfre,
Mary M Stewart,
Ida F P Brennan,
Therese Rosenstein,
Catherine A Requa,
Sophy L Madden,
Sophie Schaffer,
Elvina Sivori,
Edward S Fowler,
John Strippel.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Shapiro<Singer Bros.
Hart<Norman.
Polstein<Gen Acctd, &c, Co.
Underwood<N Northerland Bk.
G Bell Co<Power.
Goldfinger & Co<Levine.
Lord<Riccitelli.
Spiess<Morath.
Rosenberg<Bitzick.
Am Law Book Co<Patterson.
Lambert<Kline.
Kresse<Reichhild.
Friedman<Waldorf Con Co.
Bauer<Smith.
Victory<Carpenter.
Bosley & H.
Gordon<White Firepr Con Co.
Fiackov<Delancey Amus Co.
Wright<Israel.
Robertson<Runkle.

Peo<Boro.
Same<Ceeriano.
Same<Martinilla.
Same<Gordon.
Re Bearns.
Agresta<Fed Nav Co.
Goodchild<Moline Plow Co.
Sulzbach<Siry.
Roberts<Schifferbecker.
Huber<C I B RR.
Croll<Kiely.
Kolchilsky<Menken.
Selvaggi<Pacific Co.
Coleman<Simpson & Co.
Jamison<Collins & Co.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions:

N E RR Co<City.
Willman<Stevens.
Meissner<Atl Hyg Ice Co.
Duffy<City.
Newhouse<Schundler & De Sola (2.)
Sibbern<Ryan.
Breen<Fliegenheimer Bros.
Dowling<Wolcott.
Gotham Nat Bank<Collins.
Clark<Robins D D & R Co.
Wallace<Luckenbach.
Newtown Crk T Co<City of Bklyn.
Re Colligan (Williams.)
Beer-Ell Tradg Co<Godelsky.
Mager<N Y & Westn Spec Co.
Re Hubbell.
Frankin<Wilson.
Dorr<Steers.
Kirkpatrick<Lorzer.
Baldwin<Oliver.
Brennan<Carpenter & K, Inc.
Bklyn Bk<Bor Bk.
Krack<Kings Co Savgs Instn.
Scotto<Smith & Sons.
Ess-Ess Realty Co<Duryea.
Re Belmont Av (Reisler.)

MacIntyre<Mantonya.
Anthony<Anthony.
Zenower<Harding.
Pines<Gunderman.
J P Duffy Co<Union Conc.Co.
Clarkin<City.
Savitz<Julius Rity Co.
Osborne<Rickard.
Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Bryson<Barrett.
Collett<Erie RR Co.
Applebaum<I R T Co.
Bookhop<Bookhop.
Bashist<Bashist.
Rehbein<Ibert.
Re Stein (Wayside Home.)
Clark<Henry.
Epsilon Assn<Baar.
Smyth<Seidenberg.
Lawyers Mtge Co<Nesbitt Co.
Burke<Koepke.
Zimmerman<Friedman.
Marino<Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co.
Re Hollerelter.
Lauterbach<Fallert Brewg Co.
Powers<Watson.
Watson<Watpit Rty Co (2.)
People<Levine.
Same<Friedman.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefend divorces: Little.
Whelan.
Sefsky.
Eldredge.
Wardell.
Kressner.
Gibbons.
Wagner.
Roff.
Perlmutter.
Niewaidomska.
Bennett.
Barker<Barker.
Schiro<Klotz.
Fischer<Fischer.
Licht<Licht.
Glickman<Glickman.
Kartorzinsky<same.
Mueller<Klemfus.
Chudnoff<Gerber.
Zorn<Ernstaff.

Simpson.
Fox.
Tremper.
Moore.
Westervelt.
Emerich.
Howe.
Bligh.
Murray.
Mingino.
Woods.
Tingern.
Inc., et al.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Jones et al<Eagle S L Co.
Klirov<Arown.
Morton<Morton.
Kirchner<Gimple.
Murphy<Leonard.
Davidson<Klausner.
Gillman<Waldman.
Ritterbusch<Ritterbusch.
Lotus Theatre Co<Hill
Lazarowitz<Wolf.
Wiener<Wiener.
Rath<Temple.
Goetz<Goetz.
Capasso<Realty & Corn Co.
Posin<Bowery S Bk.
Repotsky<Balmuth.
Sagana<Sagana.
Price<Price.
Swan<Miller.
Jarrow<Jarrow.
Silberberg<Weinber.
Assants<Assante.
De Lorme<De Lorme.
Pearl<Pearl.
Casserly<Casserly.
Miller<Miller.
Yonkers<City Inv Co.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2027.

Fiedler<Feiger.
Davis<Davis.
Landes<Busch.
Schumm<Vollpel.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Creighton<Jenkins.
Cohen<Green.
Boro Bk. B'klyn<Duckworth.
Milbauer<Shakin.
Davis<Davis.
Offenbauer<CNY.
Nat Radiator Co<Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson.
Schumsky<F T B, Inc. & ano.
McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY.
Bilasewski<Bilasewski
Bashist<Bashist.
McDermott<Peo SNY.
Realty Associates<Londrigan.
Glass Bldg Co.
St Barnabas Luth Ch<Egan.
Spitz<Kunitz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Fuller<CNY.
Sundberg<NY Consol RR.
Laimbeer<Brown Bros.
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Larkin<CNY.
Brooklyn Trust Co<Ciancimino.
Locascio<B H R R.
Cleary<McAllister
Dry Dock Co.
Jacker<Purity Cork & Seal Co.
Const Mati & Coal Co<Bonchel.
Moon<N Y Rys Co et al.
McNally<CNY.
Kenny<Scranton & L Coal Co.
Pratt<B H RR.
Morisey<McMann & Taylor.
Vacca<Thomas.
Martin<Harding et al.
Kelly<Am F Prod.
Halleran<CNY.
Zackariason<Zobel et al.
Zloczower<Kovacs.
Salzman<Nas RR.
Moshier<Nas RR.
Krebs<Castle Braid Co.

Wachs<N Y Rys.
Lempel<same.
Kaiser<Int R T Co.
Green<N Y & Honduras R M Co.
Turnmel<Lannon.
Kanowsky<N Y Rys.
Schlegel<Schaeffer.
Haberkorn<Clark.
Bernstein<Cohen.
Botnick<Weil.
Rosen<Henig.
Cohen<B V Const Co.
Bernheim<Int R T Co.
N Y Yeal & M Co<B & O R R.
Newberger<Evans.
Schneider<Prov Loan Society.
Alexander<Schrank.
Golub<Bisner.
Friedman<Ballard, (2 acts.)
Kaasler<Weinberg.
Devine<N Y Rys.
Badehan<Mandolowitz.
Leff<Security Bank.
Dublin<Int R T Co.
Schwartz<same.
Caycedo<Linn.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Furlong<Nas RR.
Restivo<Bradley Con.
Browning<C I & B RR.
Ferguson<Int R T.
Rooney<B H R R.
Robaey<N Y Cons RR
Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co.
Saltus<Nas R R.
Popolow<Hammon.
Liss<C I & B R R.
Cowell<CNY.
Gorbatoff<Droge.
Kane<Sperry & Beale Co.
Cangemi<E, Q Co & S
Martin<same.
Early<Int R T.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Kaplan<CNY.
Kaplan<Litowotz et al
Menzies<B H R R.
Stone<same.
Barry<same.
Dalton<CNY.
Fritcher<Perry.
Krefetz<Pomerantz.
Gonzeitis<Arbuckle et al.

Lipka<Breitman.
Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Feiden<Nas R R.
Penick<B H R R.
Esposito<D'Ambrosio.
Curtis Lumber Co<Clarke.
Ann Servians Assoc<Union Sq Sav Bk.
Caramanja Buttafuocov<B H RR.
Christie<same.
Endrich<Dexter.
Hall<Goldsmith et al.
Reichel<Wollny.
McGowan<McCauley.
Evans<Jacobs et al.
Schiller<Fortier.
Woolherr<Doeiger.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Greenberg<Rachman.
Fiorentanz<Frank et al.
Rosenberg<Stickle.
Cook<Shirk.
Zelkiwitz<Int R T.

Highest number reached on regular call 8899.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Maria McKee,
Lottie Brown,
Maria Hess,
Andenzio Sagona.

Estates of:
Edward Vielmann,
Eliza Meehan,
Joseph Mayer.

Accounting of:
Joseph Naylor,
Mary Elizabeth,
Kate E Smith,
Felice Ingrisano,
Joseph Conlon,
Daniel Runyon,
Francis Gottenberger,
V Del Genovese,
Berins, infants,
John Clark,
Emma V Rudolf,
Benjamin Hunter,
Caspar Stapf,
Gladys O'Brien,
Henry L Smith,
Mary Walsh.

Administration of:
Charles Goldberg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Knipfin<Rosenbaum & Drew<Drew.
Raczkay<Ensign Imp.
McChesney<Colorado Rty Co.

Clark<Leursy.
Bopp<Kops.
Scanlon<Bloch.
Re Wilsey.
Re Adee Av.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Con Co.
No day calendar.

Case on<Elway Co<Reilly.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Seidman<Advine Con Co.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Motion calendar.

Estate of:
Mary McManemee.
Accounting:
Estate of E Alcot.
Wills for probate:
George T Wildman.

James A Dimelow.
Modest Fabiszewski.
William Doepp.
Julia A Schmidt.
Jacob Schemull.
Thomas Casey.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J, J & M Hatfen Brewing Co<Furst—Daniel J Dunn. Same<Roeder—Daniel J Dunn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISION.—Herbert H Gibbs, rspdt<Knicker<Baker S & L Co, applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals denied.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Rich, Thomas, Carr, and Putnam, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:

Kavanagh & Murphy<Sea Beach RR.
Re Union Trust Co.
Williams<Dickinson.
James<McMahon.
Leouens Engine Co<Town of Newtown.
Baumann<Baumann.
Roughtean<Surles.
Seiler<McGregor.
Douglass<CNY.
Dayton<Bailey.
Weber<Jacobs.
Reddick<N Y RR Co.
Allen<Whitney.
Schoenberger<Fey.
Salvizc<Hayes.
Percell<Amer Mfg Co.
Dickerson<Town of Oyster Bay.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions:

N E RR Co<City.
Willman<Stevens.
Meissner<Atl Hyg Ice Co.
Duffy<City.
Newhouse<Schundler & De Sola (2.)
Sibbern<Ryan.
Breen<Fliegenheimer Bros.
Dowling<Wolcott.
Gotham Nat Bank<Collins.
Clark<Robins D D & R Co.
Wallace<Luckenbach.
Newtown Crk T Co<City of Bklyn.
Re Colligan (Williams.)
Beer-Ell Tradg Co<Godelsky.
Mager<N Y & Westn Spec Co.
Re Hubbell.
Frankin<Wilson.
Dorr<Steers.
Kirkpatrick<Lorzer.
Baldwin<Oliver.
Brennan<Carpenter & K, Inc.
Bklyn Bk<Bor Bk.
Krack<Kings Co Savgs Instn.
Scotto<Smith & Sons.
Ess-Ess Realty Co<Duryea.
Re Belmont Av (Reisler.)

MacIntyre<Mantonya.
Anthony<Anthony.
Zenower<Harding.
Pines<Gunderman.
J P Duffy Co<Union Conc.Co.
Clarkin<City.
Savitz<Julius Rity Co.
Osborne<Rickard.
Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Bryson<Barrett.
Collett<Erie RR Co.
Applebaum<I R T Co.
Bookhop<Bookhop.
Bashist<Bashist.
Rehbein<Ibert.
Re Stein (Wayside Home.)
Clark<Henry.
Epsilon Assn<Baar.
Smyth<Seidenberg.
Lawyers Mtge Co<Nesbitt Co.
Burke<Koepke.
Zimmerman<Friedman.
Marino<Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co.
Re Hollerelter.
Lauterbach<Fallert Brewg Co.
Powers<Watson.
Watson<Watpit Rty Co (2.)
People<Levine.
Same<Friedman.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefend divorces: Little.
Whelan.
Sefsky.
Eldredge.
Wardell.
Kressner.
Gibbons.
Wagner.
Roff.
Perlmutter.
Niewaidomska.
Bennett.
Barker<Barker.
Schiro<Klotz.
Fischer<Fischer.
Licht<Licht.
Glickman<Glickman.
Kartorzinsky<same.
Mueller<Klemfus.
Chudnoff<Gerber.
Zorn<Ernstaff.

Simpson.
Fox.
Tremper.
Moore.
Westervelt.
Emerich.
Howe.
Bligh.
Murray.
Mingino.
Woods.
Tingern.
Inc., et al.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Felger<Felger.
Davis<Davis.
Landes<Busch.
Schumm<Vollpel.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Creighton<Jenkins.
Cohen<Green.
Boro Bk. B'klyn<Duckworth.
Milbauer<Shakin.
Davis<Davis.
Offenbauer<CNY.
Nat Radiator Co<Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson.
Schumsky<F T B, Inc. & ano.
McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY.
Bilasewski<Bilasewski
Bashist<Bashist.
McDermott<Peo SNY.
Realty Associates<Londrigan.
Glass Bldg Co.
St Barnabas Luth Ch<Egan.
Spitz<Kunitz.

2d Av, 2,453, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105, six-story brick flat and stores; T. T. Binckerhoff et al. against W. F. Crane, Jr., et al.; Delches & G., attorneys; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $26,718.67; taxes, &c, $2,932.55.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.8; two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c. L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Bronx Park Av, 482, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 23x100; Conrad Miller, executor, &c, against Fanny Shapiro et al.; E. A. Acker, attorney; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $4,454.41; taxes, &c, $400.

Abraham Fischlowitz, against whom a judgment was filed, as noted, is not Abraham Fischlowitz of Fischlewitz & Newfield.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II.—Morschauser, J. Part III.—Keogh, J.

Farrell<Bradley Con.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Flawn<NYC & H R RR.
Butler<same.
Sidd<Whitridge, r'cr.
Orlando<Pitts Con.
Merrick<Int R T, (2.)
Hupfel's Sons<Hogan.
White Plains Rity Co<Henderson.
Leonard<Alexander.
Cohen<NY, NH & H RR.
Fuellio<I R T.
Dunson<Connell.
Jacobik<West St RR.
Montarull<Home Sav Bank.
Thatcher Furnace Co<Ritchie.
Springsteel<NYC & H R RR.
Simonelli<St Paul F & M Ins Co.
Oakland Steamb't Co<Wenck.
Healty<Bradley Con.
Meade<NY, NH & H RR.
Mondracco<Auerbach.
Zlitsch<Un Ry Co of NY.
Casey<same.
NYC & H R RR<Miles
Bajusz<Lawrence.
Wright<Bullowa.
Hall<Mallinson.

Irving<Dreyfus.
Irving<Dreyfus.
Irving<Dreyfus.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Sale on Amsterdam Avenue—Big Lease Near Times Square—Active Auction Market—Vanderbilt Place at Deepdale Leased by Michael Dreicer—Thirteen New Bronx Apartments.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the realty market yesterday. On the upper west side, in the Washington Heights district, the large vacant plot of four lots at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 140th Street was sold by the Osthout estate to the Surety Land Company. The property has frontages of 100 feet on each thoroughfare and is one of the few remaining vacant parcels in that part of the city adapted to high class apartment house improvement. It is opposite the Mechanical Arts building of the College of the City of New York. The buying company is a subsidiary of the Columbus Circle Construction Company which is erecting the new Hearst building at Columbus Circle with Broadway and Central Park frontages.

The brokers in the transaction were M. Cohn & Co.

$110,000 Lease in Times Square Section.

Dr. E. Harrison Griffin has leased for a term of years at an aggregate rental of 110,000, the three buildings 110-112-114 West Forty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue to Charles L'Homme, who is at present the occupant of 110-112 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. L'Homme will make extensive alterations to 114 and use the same in connection with his present buildings. J. Arthur Fischer was the broker in the transaction.

Title Passes to Fifth Avenue Corner.

The Ashton Holding Company has taken title to the row of four five-story flats on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 101st Street, 100.11 by 100, sold last week by the Irving Savings Institution. The latter has taken a $160,000 mortgage for five years, at 4½ per cent.

Tenement Sale.

The five-story building at 40 East Broadway, 25 by 69.8, between Catherine and Market Streets, has been sold by George G. Hallock, Jr's Sons for the estate of Mary Crosby to Wisoff & Brauerwein. The property stands on part of the famous old Rutgers estate and has been in possession of the family members for over 200 years.

Jacob Kaplan has sold to an investing client of Ames & Company, 1,466 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores, on a lot 25 by 88.6, located between Seventy-six and Seventy-seventh Streets.

Many Auction Offerings.

An unusually large list of properties was offered at auction yesterday by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street sales rooms, and some of the parcels caused spirited bidding. The five-story apartment house at 71 Lexington Avenue, below Twenty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 100, offered at voluntary sale, went to F. E. Barnes for a client for $83,500. The four-story building at 18 East Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.5, was knocked down at $53,500. Among the other properties were the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 134th Street, vacant, 80 by 100, voluntary sale, to F. J. Flynn for $19,700; a plot 50 by 75, on the south side of East 134th Street, 300 feet west of Southern Boulevard, voluntary sale to W. M. Jackson for $4,700; west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 90 feet north of 190th Street, vacant, 199 by 98, to F. L. Bacon for $64,000; the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 280 feet north of 190th Street, 165 by 98, to F. L. Bacon for $55,000, and the southwest corner of Sedgwick Avenue and Palisade Place, 196 by 104, vacant, to R. Roebbelen for $7,750.

Recent Buyers.

M. Marshall is the buyer of the plot, 200 by 200, on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 98 feet south of 182d Street, sold last week.

Fred F. French & Company is the buyer of the plot of seventeen lots at the corner of Post Avenue and 204th Street, in the Dyckman section, sold about ten day ago by the Altmayer Estate. The buyer will improve the site with six five-story flat houses.

Dreicer Leases Deepdale.

Deepdale, the estate of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in the Wheatley Hills section of Long Island, has been leased for the season to Michael Dreicer. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. negotiated the lease.

Thirteen New Bronx Apartments.

Plans were filed in the Bronx for thirteen five-story apartment structures. Of these ten will be erected by the Gaines Roberts Company in the Fordham Heights section, five on the Boulevard and Concourse, and five on Creston Avenue north of Fordham Road. The total cost will be $240,000. Harry T. Howell is the architect. On the northeast corner of Hull Avenue and Mosholu Parkway the Hibbard Realty Company will erect three apartments at a cost of $130,000.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold to David Davis of New York, two plots at Louona Park, Corona, Borough of Queens, fronting 100 feet on both Flushing Bay and Jackson Avenue. The consideration was about $10,000.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a lot on Fountain Terrace, adjoining the Greenacres Tea House, to a New York client.

Commercial Leases.

J. B. English has leased for a term of years for W. J. Mulhall to M. Grippa, the building at 114 West Forty-eighth Street, as a restaurant.

Duross Company have leased the stores 671 and 677 Hudson Street, to Demorest Company, Inc., and the stores 699 Hudson Street to Charles Moewes.

Clark T. Chambers has leased to Repetti, for Herbert & Huesgen, the store at 2 East Forty-second Street.

G. P. Butterly has leased for the Dochtermann Realty Company to a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles L. Brown & Co., for a term of years on a net basis, the former D. H. McAlpin tobacco factory, 732, 734, 736 East Eleventh Street, on plot 75 by 90. The lessee will rebuild the structure and lease.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

M. Morgenthau Jr. Co. have placed a first mortgage loan of $60,000 for the F. M. S. Corporation (Aaron Goodman) on the five-story apartment house, on plot 65 by 100, located on the northerly side of West 170th Street, 55 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

The New York Life Insurance Company has loaned $270,000 to the Antler Realty Company (Goldberg & Kramer) on the new twelve-story loft building, at 57 and 61 West Thirty-eighth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The loan is for five years at 5 per cent. A second mortgage of $55,000 is furnished by Philip Jacobs for a similar term at the same rate of interest. William A. White & Sons negotiated the larger loan.

Rush to Pay Taxes.

All previous records for the payment of taxes by property owners in Queens were broken on last Saturday, the first day the payments became due, when there was received at the office of Anthony Moors, Receiver of Taxes for the borough, $527,576.

This is an increase of nearly $100,000 over any previous day at the Queens bureau.

Real Estate Notes.

The work of tearing down the old Calumet Club recently purchased by Burton Brothers & Co. began yesterday. An eleven-story building will be erected by the buyers on the site, 49.5 by 100, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

Plans have been filed for altering over the six three-story dwellings on the southwest corner of Washington Square West and Washington Place for Frederick D. Fricke into a hotel at a cost of $50,000. Henry A. Koelble is the architect. The building will form an addition to the adjoining Hotel Holley.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 157 West, n s, 312.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8, four-story dwelling, executrix's sale, estate of Louise Polhemus, deceased; to the Gibraltar Mortgage Co. for $11,050.

Downing St, 58, s s, 158.9 ft e of Varick St, 16.8x94.8, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Ebenezer Bailey, deceased; to Charles F. Leining for $4,600.

65th St, 18 East, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $53,500.

Lexington Av, 71, e s, 74 ft s of 26th St, 24.8x100, five-story flat; voluntary sale; to F. E. Barnes, for a client, for $83,800.

St Ann's Av, s e corner of 134th St, 100x80, vacant; knocked down to F. J. Flynn for $19,700; also 134th St, ss, 300 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x70, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down to W. M. Jackson for $4,700.

135th St, s s, 45 ft w of Brown Place, 75x100, vacant; voluntary sale; to James M. Wood, for a client, for $10,500.

Wadsworth Av, w s, 90 ft n of 190th St, 389x98, vacant; voluntary sale; to F. L. Bacon for $119,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 75x100, to Cedar Av x76.4x116.8, vacant; administratrix's sale, estate of Eustace W. Fisher, deceased; to Edna B. Lewis for $5,500.

Sedgwick Av, s w corner of Palisades Place, 196x100x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale; to R. Roebbelen for $7,750.

Heath Av, 's e corner of Shrody Place, 170x165x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale; to D. Schoen for $11,500.

Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y., two acres, plots on White Plains Av; voluntary sale; knocked down to J. R. Barlow for $18,000.

Yonkers, N. Y., 106 and 108 Ashburton Av, near Palisade Av, 48.8x75x irregular, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

68th St, 26 West, s s, 266 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5, four-story dwelling; withdrawn.

68th St, 54 West, s s, 248.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank of Albany against C. E. Anderson et al.; Hessberg & H., attorneys; E. H. Lamoutte, referee; due, $19,285.94; taxes, &c., $1,036.95; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

8th Av, 2,726 and 2,728, s e corner of 145th St, 40x100, three-story building; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co, trustee, against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $19,970.69; taxes, &c., $70.50; subject to a prior mortgage of $63,000 to Fred D. Monks, representing bondholders of the defendant company, for $80,000.

By Henry Brady.

Riverside Drive, n s, 445.1 ft w of 158th St, 102.11x204.7 to 160th St, x100x228.3, vacant; adjourned to May 18.

Riverside Drive, n s, 478.4 ft w of 158th St, 110.11x231 to centre line of 160th St, x39.10x 63.2x237.6; vacant; adjourned to May 18.

103d St, 109 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; New York Investors' Corporation against Bella Rubel et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; G. E. Welcher, referee; due, $4,964.39; taxes, &c., $186.15; to the plaintiff for $4,750.

Stanton St, 329, s s, 59.10 ft e of Goerck St, 21x81.3, five-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against E. A. Mayhew & W. Hutchins, attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $14,054.70; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

46th St, 440 West, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, four-story building; New York County National Bank against Frank Richards Laundry Supply Co. et al.; Kellogg & R., attorneys; A. G. Koelble, referee; due, $6,956.55; taxes, &c., $286.50; subject to mortgage of $10,000; to the plaintiff for $15,053.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; adjourned to May 11.

By James L. Wells Company.

Stanton St, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75, three-story tenement and store, two-story extension; J. C. Gulick against Lena Boerick et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; E. E. Spiegelberg, referee; due, $11,785.37; taxes, &c., $636.05; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

161st St, 770 East, s s, 53.5 ft w of Tinton Av, 21.8x76.2, one and two story store; J. C. Titus against Benjamin Rosen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; P. L. Mullin, referee; due, $5,714.20; to the City Real Estate Co. for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Grand Boulevard, w s, 306.34 ft n of Fordham Road, for 5 five-story brick tenements, 40.6x75.2; The Gaines-Roberts Co., Farman V. Gaines, Grand Boulevard and Fordham Road, President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Creston Av, e s, 433.22 ft n of Fordham Road, for 5 five-story brick tenements, 40.7x 76; The Gaines-Roberts Co., owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $120,000.

Hull Av, n e corner of Mosholu Parkway, for 3 five-story brick tenements, 40x93, 70.7x59.7, 70.7x83.10; Hubbard Realty Co., Mark Levy, 4,387 3d Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, Fordham Road and Webster Av, architect; cost, $130,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Washington Square West, s w corner Washington Place, to 6 three-story and basement dwellings; F. D. Fricke, 108 West 12th St, owner; H. A. Koelble, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

3d Av, 660 and 662, to a two-story store and loft; A. M. Rotman Estate, premises, owner; G. Hof, Jr., 371 East 158th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

20th St, 6 and 8 East, to a five-story store and loft; estate of James A. Roosevelt, 30 Pine St, owner; C. H. Richter, 68 Broome St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 29th St, to a twelve-story hotel; Hotel Operating Associates, 111 Broadway, owners; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST 106-108, s e corner of Delancey St, 28.4x87.6; Morris Weinstein to Stonemar Realty Co., 135 Broadway, B. & S., and correction deed, May 4; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 183d St, 40x100; Laura Gross et al. to Clemilt Realty Co., 3,432 Broadway, quitclaim, April 1; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x 150; Laura Gross et al. to Clemilt Realty Co., 3,432 Broadway, quitclaim, April 1; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100; Laura Gross et al. to Clemilt Realty Co., 3,432 Broadway, April 1; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, s e corner of Wooster St, 18x75; Washington St, 427 and 429½, n e corner of Vestry St, 96.5x77x—x70; Front St, 46, n w corner of Moore St, 31.6x49.7x29x49.7; Richard L. and Sarah J. Howell to Elizabeth R., Marion S., Augusta W., and Katharine H. Howell, all at 2,807 Summit Boulevard, Spokane, Wash., parties of first part, retain life interest in estate, April 27; attorneys, E. H. Ludlow & Co., 149 Broadway.....$1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, lot begins 125 ft e of Emerson St and 125 ft n of, Vermilyea Av, runs n 190.1 to road x e 25 x s 189.2 x w 25 to beginning; Margery F. Tracy to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 Broadway, (mtg $5,000,) May 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MONROE ST, s s, 39.5 ft e of Pike St, 27.6x 101; Abraham H. Rosenbaum to Bessie, his wife, 1,800 7th Av, a. t., b. & s., all liens, May 3; attorney, M. A. Pompan, 203 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, n e corner of 75th St, 23x98; John J. McCormack to Ernest N. Adler, 1,508 1st Av, all liens, April 22; attorneys, E. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$24,000

5TH AV, 1,204-1,210 n e corner 101st St, 100.11x100; Irving Savings Institution to Ashton Holding Co., 628 West 151st St, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, 2,014, w s, 51.4 ft s of 125th St; New York Life Insurance Co. to Antler Realty Co., 57 West 38th St, (mtg $15,600), all liens, May 3; attorneys, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 B'way.....$21,000

14TH ST, 422 East, s s, 204 ft e of 1st Av, 25x108.3; Robert Lawrence to 422 East 14th Street Corporation, 115 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) May 3; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose, 115 Broadway.....$1

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft east of 9th Av, 74.10x 98.9; Annie I. Harrigan to Braham Realty Co., 65 West 35th St, (mtg $180,000), May 4; attorney M. A. Kursheedt, 302 B'way.....$360,000

61ST ST, 207 West, n s, 27x100.5, (foreclosure, April 23;) Henry Waldman, referee, to Annie Jaffe, 762 8th Av, May 4; attorney, Samuel S. Rogan, 302 Broadway.....$250

67TH ST, ss, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x 100.5; Daniel E. Seybel, Portchester, N. Y., to Harry L. Dyer, 16 West 50th St, ½ part, (mtg $125,000,) April 15; attorneys, Einstein, L. & G., 32 Liberty St.....$1

75TH ST, 12 East, s s, 150.8 ft w of Madison Av, 24.10x102.2; Irwin A. Oppenheimer, Boerne, Texas, to Adelaide and Lily Oppenheimer, Palmer Hill, Stamford, Conn., et al., (mtg $45,500,) April 30; attorney, C. Guggenheimer, 52 William St.....$3,000

86TH ST, 102 West, s s, 20 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Robert Lawrence to 102 West 85th Street Corporation, 115 Broadway, (mtg $48,000,) May 3; attorneys, Kellogg & R., 115 Broadway.....$1

93D ST, 183 ft east n s, 136 West 3d Av, 30x100.8; James C. Brady to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, (foreclosure April 24), May 4; attorneys Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St.....$22,000

94TH ST, s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Clara C. Mattiage to Harris Smith, 1 West 94th St, (mtg $6,000,) May 3; attorney, J. M. Lowenstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST, s s, 144.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81.3 ft to e s of Old Bloomingdale Road, x100.9x27.6x100.8, with all title to old road; Ethel Moore to Hy. A. Bloomberg, 272 West 90th St, (mtg $30,000,) March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

103D ST, 111 East, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, (foreclosure April 19;) Phelan Beale, referee, to Anna Goldman, 815 Central Park West, May 3; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$5,000

120TH St, 7 West, n s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; New York Life Insurance Co. to Antler Realty Co., 57 West 38th St, (mtg $15,000), all liens, May 3; attorneys, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 B'way.....$19,000

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft west of Mount Morris Park West, 20x100.11; New York Life Insurance Co., to Antler Realty Co., 57 West 38 St, (mtg $15,000), all liens, May 3; attorneys, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 B'way.....$20,000

129TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 25.1x 99.11; Howard Hayes to Sadie H. Jacobs, 877 Whitlock Av, (mtg $26,000,) March 19; attorney, E. J. Ladvigh, 31 Nassau St. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie H. Jacobs to Howard Hayes, 536 West 145th St, (mtg $26,000,) May 3; same attorney.....$100

Bronx.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 207 ft s of Oak Point Av, 25x100; same to same, Feb. 23; attorney, same.....$1

BARRETTO ST, w s, 232 ft s of Oak Point Av, 25x100; Casirino De Nigris to Antonio De Negris et al., on w s of Barretto St, 232 ft s of Oak Point Av, Feb. 23; attorney, John A. De Negris, 429 Barretto St.....$1

DECATUR AV, n e corner 159th St, 50x100; Charles Y. Campbell and another, trustees, to Milton Bros., Inc., 63 Henry St., Corona, L. I., (mtg $6,000,) May 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DECATUR AV, s w corner of 195th St, 54.11x109.4x20.10x121.3; Siegfried Karlebach to Ida Karlebach, 1,469 Prospect Av, (mtg $40,000,) may 4; attorneys, Hotchkiss & C., 2,804 Third Av.....$1

FULTON ST, w s, 200 ft n of Becker Av, 25x100; Charles E. Forteous et al. to Martha G Tyler, 304 Main St, Great Barrington, Mass, (mtg $4,500,) March 22; attorney, Martha G Tyler, 304 Main St., Great Barrington, Mass.....$100

GRAND AV, s e corner Clinton Pl, 100x25; Thomas J. Shine to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, and another, (mtg $5,000,) April 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 189.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x81.3; Harry J. Douglas to same, (mtg $4,000,) May 1; attorney, same.....$1

HERMAN AV, e s, 177 ft e of Olmstead Av, 87.6x103; Edward J. Moberg et al. to Grace Moberg, 2,118 Gleason Av, (mtg $4,000,) May 3; attorney Frank Gass., Inc., Westchester, N. Y.....$100

JEFFERSON AV, s s, 75 ft e of Hull Av, 50x 100; Katharina L Sanker to Esther Schwartzman, 942 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, April 26; attorney, Charles H Schwartzman, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

LIRILLARD PLACE, w s, 42 ft s of 181st St, 41.10x90; Peter Freess to Herman Realty Co., 1,836 Wallace Av, (mtg $2,000,) May 3; attorney, H. Tuchman, 1,836 Wallace Av.....$100

LOT 542, map Van Cortlandt estate; John G. Donnelly to Kathryn Donnelly, 40 West 127th St, April 30; attorney, Kathryn Donnelly, 40 West 127th St.....$1

LOTS 531, 532, 533 and 526, map, Arden property; Elly Neumann, referee, to Anna V Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mount Vernon, N Y, Feb. 19; attorney, De La Mare and M. 140 Nassau St $1,400

LOTS 583 and 584, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Rowina Realty Co. to T. C. Dietrich and another, 105 E. 15th St., (mtg $57,500,) April 30; attorney, P. V. Brown, 2 Wall St.....$100

LOTS 621 to 630, Block 22, Map of Tremont Terrace; Edward J. Moberg et al. to Frieda Ekendahl, 2,235 Powell Av, (mtg $3 513.) May 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y.....$100

MAIN ST, w s, at s s land Scofield Estate, runs e to high-water mark Long Island Sound x n 110 to s s Centre St x w — x s 107, except Main St, e s, at s s land Scofield estate, 107x100; City Real Estate Co, to Henry B. Nevins, 33 Ther St, City Island, May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MARION AV, s e side, 309.5 ft n e of Bedford Park Blvd, 50x110; Alfonso De Salvo to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St., (mtg $9,000.) May 3; attorneys, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 363.5 ft w from w side of Harrison Av, 121.10 ft to old Croton Aqueduct x16.8x75.0x169.11x86.3; University Building Co., Inc., to Kate Ley, 1,125 Teller Av, and ano., (mtg $10,000,) May 3; attorneys, August Knatz 56 Pine St..$100

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x139.11; Julius Dahlman et al., (executors,) to Roseff Realty Corporation, 1,311 Washington Av; (mtg $1,000,) May 3; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner Claremont Parkway, 50.5x82.9; L. Napoleon Levy to same, (mtg $2,600,) April 30; same attorney..$100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner 184th St, 97x100 x24x37.6x81.9x112; Catherine Cox to Hull Building Co., Inc., 3,185 Hull Av., (mtg $10,000,) May 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Claremont Parkway 50.5x82.9; also Webster Av, s w corner of 184th St, 97x irregular; Hull Bldg. Co., Inc., to James Murray, 540 West 135th St, et al, (mtg $21,100,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, s s, being part of Lot 235, map Unionport, 33.4x108; Catherine Quinn to Joseph Russo, 2,056 Havliand Av, (mtg $850,) May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

156TH ST, n s, 100.9 ft w of Elton Av, 40.6x98.8; Herman Realty Co. to Peter Freess, 1,148 Park Av, (mtg $32,000,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

166TH ST, n s, 128.1 ft w of Union Av, 37.6x 149.4; David Siegel to Moriel Glass, 403 E. 90th St., (mtg $33,000,) April 30; attorney, Saul Rosenfeld, 135 Broadway.....$100

178TH ST, n s, 98.3 ft w of Boston Road, 44.2x100; Hull Bldg. Co., Inc., to Lillian H. W. Levy 18 West 72d St., (mtg $28,000, May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

178TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft w of Boston Road, 43.3x100; same to Catherine Cox, 679 East 129th St., (mtg $27,000,) May 3; attorney, same.....$100

222D ST, n s, 130.5 ft e of 4th St, 75.8x88.10, (Wakefield;) Frank L. Bacon to Morris Lieberman, 719 Sutter Av, and ano., (mtg $10,500,) May 3; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 118.7 ft s of 33d St, 39x 74.2; Alfred E. Marling et al., trustees, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, May 3, prior mtg $400,000, due April 1, 1919; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$100,000

DELANCEY ST, 26, n s, 25x100; Nathan Hutkoff to Sender Jarmulowsky, July 26, 1910, (prior mtg $30,000,) due July 26, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St.....$3,000

FIFTY-FOURTH ST, s w corner of Gold St, 102x—; Daniel E. Seybel to The Park Co., 41 Park Row, Jan. 16, 1911, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G., 32 Liberty St.$20,000

INTERIOR LOT at centre line between 50th and 51st Sts and 75.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 101.10x s 35.9x w 76x n 6x w 26.10x n 29.9; Madison Av, e s, 60.1 ft n of 50th St, 80.10x73.2; Artemas H. Holmes to Manhattan Savings Institution, May 4, prior mtg $55,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Ropallo & Kennedy, 60 Broadway.....$10,000

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s s, 125 ft e of Emerson St, 25x191.1; Donovan Estate, Inc., to Margery F. Tracy, Montour Falls, N. Y., May 4, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 19.9 ft n of 27th St, 19.8x80; John J. Weistead to Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the P. E. Church in Diocese of New York, 80 Broadway, May 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 80 Wall St.

MURRAY ST, 71 and 73, n s, 40.8x100; Daniel E. Seybel to Hy. L. Dyer, 16 West 50th St, June 7, 1911, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Einstein, T. & G., 32 Liberty St.

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 103.7 ft n of 115th St, 36.7x108; Alpha Club, a corporation, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, May 3, 3 years, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

18T AV, n e corner of 75th St, 23x68; Ernest N. Adler to John J. McCormack, 1,187 Madison Av, April 22, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St...$24,000

8TH AV, w s, 80.10 ft. n of 109th St, 39.11x 95.2; Elizabeth B. Colt to Harry N. Baruch, 2,040 7th Av, May 3, (prior mtg $7,000,) due as per bond.....$2,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Ashton Holding, Inc., to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, May 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$160,000

8TH AV, w s, 51.4 ft s of 125th St, 16.8x85; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15,000

7TH ST, s s, 112.4 ft e of 1st Av, 25x90.10; Hy. G. Wenzel to H. G. Wenzel, Jr., 429 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, April 26, prior mtg $19,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$2,500

38TH ST, n s, 140.9 ft e of 6th Av, 55.2x 98.9; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Life Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$11,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $270,000; same to Philip Jacobs, 301 West 108th St, May 3, 5 years; attorney, same.....$55,000

50TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 3d Av, 71x100.5; Louis J. Marx to Isaac Marx, 585 Quincy St, Brooklyn, 5 years; attorney, W. E. Marx, 257 Broadway.....$75,000

53D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Augusta D. Lang to Katharina Elias, 429 East 52d St, May 4, due as per bond; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.....$1,000

9TH ST, 59 West, n s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, prior mtg $6,000; Harris Smith to Clara C. Mattiage, 61 West 71st St, May 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100.11; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15,000

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 20x100.11; Antler Realty Co. to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, May 3, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15,000

Bronx.

BEACH ST, 187, s w corner of King St, 100x75; Caroline E. Dill to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

CHIMNEY SWEEPS, being two islands off north shore City Island in Long Island Sound, 401 30-1,000 acres; Franz Marquadt to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, April 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Gohn, 74 Broadway.....$1,000

DECATUR AV, n e corner of 196th St, 50x 100; Mutner Brothers, Inc., to Charles Y. Campbell, Carmel, N. Y., and another, trustees, May 3, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 189.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x80.11; Katherine Rybitzki to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, May 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$7,000

HAVILAND AV, s s, being part of Lot 235, map of Unionport, 33.4x108; Joseph Russo to Catherine Quinn, 910 Intervale Av, May 3, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$850

LOT 36, map of Lohbauer Park; Bentz Contracting Co. to Sidney B. Hickox, 2,246 Gleason Av, April 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,800

LOTS 201, 202, 236, & 237, map of Sisters of Charity; Apollina Engel to Annie R. Daily, 1,525 Zerega Av, April 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Incorporated, 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,500

MORRIS AV, 940, e s, 75 ft n of 163d St, 20x100; Philomena A. or Minnie Marx et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

POWELL AV, n s, Tax Lot 3 of Lot 201, map of Unionport; Sidney B. Hickox to Betty Giessinger, 225 East 63d St, April 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,400

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of 187th St, 15.5x irregular; Russo Holding Realty Co., Inc. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x139.11; Roseff Realty Corporation to Julius Dahlmann, 304 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, May 3, 1 year; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Claremont Parkway, 32.9x50.5x82.7x46.11; Hull Building Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, May 3, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

178TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft w of Boston Road, 43.3x100; same to Catherine Cox, 679 East 129th St., (mtg $27,000,) May 3; attorney, same.....$100

3RD ST, n s, 201.4 ft w of Lewis St, 2x102.2x irregular; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Susanna Holmapfel et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

31ST ST, 149 to 153 West; Felix Marcotte et al. against Realty Holding Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Bros.

95TH ST, n s, 167.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.4x100.9; Jacob Wicks, Jr. against Caroline De Vito et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Mitchell.

98TH ST, 326 and 328 East; Julius Levy against Nathan Schwartz et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. Cooper.

117TH ST, 433 East; Catherine York against Ignatz Weisberger et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

142D ST, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x 99.11; Helen E. Wood Pearson against Max Uhlfelder et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

123TH ST, 45 and 47 West; Margaret O. Sage against Madison G. Hawke et al., foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Bros.

Bronx.

TIFFANY ST, 1,115; Maurice Ginsburg against Isabella M. Meeks et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottlieb.

176TH ST, 682 East; City Real Estate Co., against Johanna Reid et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH, ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE at 189 Montague St., B'klyn, at 12 noon. 119 32d St., B'klyn, N. Y., 25x100.5.

Full particulars from auctioneers.

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You may be able to buy a 3 story private dwelling in a fine residential district for $4,000 to $6,000, or less? If you should pay about this price, you would have only $1,200 to $1,800 cash invested and the present rentals would net you 6% to 15% interest per annum on your investment.

18 Private Dwellings on Clinton Street, Harrison Street and Tompkins Place, as well as the following other properties, must be sold at auction for whatever they will bring, positively without protection or by-bidding.

MANHATTAN 402-404 Pearl St., Running through to 10 New Bowery.
438-440 West 57th St., near 9th Ave.

BROOKLYN Northeast corner of Myrtle Ave. and Jay St., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave., 327 to 333 Jay St.

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63 lots to be sold lot by lot on Mott Ave. 153d St. to 156th St. and Sherid

City Property.
Thirty cents an agate line.

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BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; very easy terms; right in N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5582 Hanover.

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Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

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Private dwelling, 12 rooms, bath, laundry; beautiful porch; $1,000. 510 West 143d St.

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Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars, John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
New house; 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements, and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

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In the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches; entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a six-room house for the Superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 397 West St., New York City.

Sale, exchange, or apply on rent; 50 acres Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.; on Mount Eve; timber, some pasture; magnificent views; city, suburban house, or apartment. C. B. Stanton, 450 Riverside Drive.

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State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
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The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

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Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

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Wanted—Small, clean, bungalow, in or near New Dorp, Staten Island, short distance from beach; must be reasonable, about $35 a month. Z 327, Times Annex.

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Maine Coast, Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

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To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive modern cottage, ten rooms, furnished complete; fine grounds, shore front, etc. Hugh R. Monro, 209 West 38th St., New York.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

For rent, June until October, Summit, N. J., furnished house, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; 10 minutes from station; garage. H 293 Times Downtown.

Cottages, Summer rental, all prices. State particular requirements. Briant, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,527.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

56th, 111 East.—To sublet, June to October, studio apartment, with bath; cool.

West Side.

A beautifully situated furnished apartment, 7 rooms, near corner of Riverside Drive and 116th St., to sublet reasonably to proper party for period of three or more months. Can vacate immediately. Please address
A. L., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete cutlery, dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. | By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. |
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. | or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences; and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon; Apartment 78.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

Attractively furnished apartment; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet from May 15 to Sept. 15; on 99th St., adjoining Riverside Drive; exceptionally cool in Summer; $125. Becker. Phone Cortlandt 8748.

180th St., 803 West.—Sublet, June to October; elevator apartment; four large, sunny rooms, furnished; telephone; piano; references required; seen Thursday, Saturday, Sunday. Jenvin.

119TH, 435 West.—Three most desirable outside rooms; fine view; every housekeeping convenience; mahogany furniture; piano; Summer or longer. Apt. 8M. Telephone 8200 Morningside.

West End-79th St.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 5393.

Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; cool; until Oct. 1st, $70 monthly; concession if taken now. Mrs. Ritchie, 430 West 116th St.

315 West 99th off Riverside Drive.—Five-room, modern apartment; sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1. Call, 9 to 6 o'clock, Apartment 21.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Grant Court, 610 West 118th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

All or part of eight room elevator apartment, June 1 to Oct.; comfortably furnished. Otis, 316 West 96th St.

Two-story, 11-room house, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; 10 minutes from station; garage. H 293 Times Downtown.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny room; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

82d, 7 West, (The Durham.)—Attractive, furnished apartments of two rooms and bath, with service, at moderate prices.

85TH, 213 West (adjoining Bretton Hall).—Seven rooms, newly decorated; complete. Wilson.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone. River 1131; appointment.

Well furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment. 1 West 85th. Telephone Schuyler 8500.

93d St., 251 West.—Six rooms, completely furnished; $50 month. Bolduan.

305 West 72d.—Well furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths; $125. Apt. 32.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms; reasonable rate. Meek.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Attractive Housekeeping Apartments
in modern fire proof building.
2 to 8 rooms, at moderate rentals;
attractive ground floor apt.
Especially suitable for physician.
Apply to Supt., 39-43 East 27th St.

West Side.

For rent, from May 10 to Oct. 1, two very desirable front rooms, with modern conveniences; overlooking Columbia College campus; Apartment 68, 430 West 119th. Apply to telephone operator.

114th St., 618 West.—5-room and bath apartment; 2d floor; will sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1, 1916; rent $42; good opportunity; hall service and telephone switchboard. Mr. Goldman. Phone Morning 8137-J.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Studebaker, 1912 model, 30 H. P. touring car; in excellent condition throughout; has every possible equipment and many extras; new tires; $375. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Carhart, 1911 model; two bodies, touring and limousine; in first-class condition throughout; no reasonable offer refused. C. E. Duiguid, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Autocar, touring, only run 4,600 miles; just like new in both condition and appearance; has every possible equipment; $350. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sacrifice 1910 6-48 Pierce Arrow 4 door, 7 passenger touring, self starter, and electric lights, fully equipped, $600. E. J. S., 266 West 58th St.

Alco, touring car, in excellent condition throughout; will give any demonstration; $300. C. E. Duiguid, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Maxwell, 1911 model, 30 H. P. touring car; in excellent condition throughout; all new tires; $275. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow, (1913,) limousine, 38 H. P.; Packard, (1914,) touring, 38; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Cadillac touring; late model; electric starter; excellent condition. Telephone Tremont 6019.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 9 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

PACKARD AUTO SERVICE.
Monthly, Weekly, Daily.
Specialty, Week-end Trips.
Gilbert, Phone Circle 1780.

Packard, — Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Will rent my beautiful Packard landaulet monthly; reasonable. Murray, 1364 Col.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58thSt. Col.3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Completely furnished three-room apartment, 141st St., near Broadway. Phone Haws, 7801 Audubon.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

To Let.—Unfurnished 6-room apartment; steam heat and hot water; 6 St. Nicholas Terrace; rent $35 per month. Janitor, or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; excellent location; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Morningside Av., 50, corner West 119th St., 5 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $50, to sublet, privilege renewing lease.

Will sublet six large outside rooms, top floor; elevator; ideal location; $55. Apartment 64, 409 West 129th St.

180th, 804 West, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Seven all outside rooms; elevator apartment.

Exceptional three-room apartment, eighth floor; southern exposure. 8F, 622 W. 141st.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 26 EAST, Adjoining 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 110 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, hot water; first-class; meals optional.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4530 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light; beautiful bath adjoining; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated.

72d, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single room; superior table board.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 256 WEST.—Handsome large room, bath; well appointed house; superior table, also table guests; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; cool rooms; also suite, exquisitely furnished; private bath; unsurpassed table; electricity; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large, small room, all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; table guests.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractive front room; also small; Summer rates; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large second floor room; private bath; parlor dining; moderate.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small room; twin beds; refined house; moderate.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

137TH, 296 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unexcelled Vienna table; reasonable; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; board optional; private family. Phone Riverside 5386.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDRED UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT,"
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

YONKERS—90 LOCUST HILL AV. Unexcelled home cooking; spacious dining room; every accommodation; attractive grounds. Telephone 2686.

Long Island.

HOWELL HOUSE, Quogue, L. I.—Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; 2 hours city; desirable rooms; fresh vegetables; tennis, golf, canoeing, sailing, fishing. Inquire 54 West 82d.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

SUMMER BOARD.—A graduate nurse owning her own home on Shrewsbury River, in the country, near the sea, can accommodate invalid convalescent or any congenial party who needs quiet, restful place for the summer. Mrs. S. M. Weimer, Portaupeck, N. J.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 miles; walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathaway Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J.—Private family would like gentleman to board; bright room; HOMELIKE; modern conveniences; references. Z 214 Times Annex.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

Ideal spot to spend the Spring months and enjoy nature at Red Chimneys, Englishtown, N. J. Terms moderate.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Maine.

BOARD in beautiful country home near Kennebec River; modern house; farm products. Write for booklet, Winfield S. Wright, Woolwich, Maine.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117H, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

115TH, 105 EAST, (Overlooking Union Square. Apartment 71.)—Parlor suite; piano, elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, bathroom floor; reasonable.

21ST, 46 EAST.—Large second floor suite, very comfortable; also small room; reasonable; references.

34TH and PARK AV., (13 Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished; $5 up.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $5.50; electricity; telephone.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Furnished large, small rooms; private bath; parlor floor; telephone.

41ST, (369 Lexington Av.)—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large room, bath; private house.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 EAST 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Large and small front room; $6; $3.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; closets.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, airy, attractively furnished second floor suite; moderate rates.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 25 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, parlor floor, double rooms, studios, basement, electricity.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, private or adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; gentleman; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, airy, corner room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment. Martin.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2048.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; references necessary.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water; telephone; one flight; $3.50. Goss.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; will furnish to suit gentlemen; references.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FEMALE DESIGNER, experienced on popular-priced serge and silk dresses. Spiegerman & Mitherson, 1121 Prince St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; must be good cook; small family; no washing or ironing; high wages; only girls with personal city references need apply, Wednesday morning, from 9 to 12. Mrs. Green, 215 West 98th St., 5-B.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER to take charge of country home, servants; also good cook; all year; state experience; references. H 279 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Reliable girl for general housework in small family; references required. Call between 11 and 12. Chalmers, 102 West 93d St.

RESPONSIBLE position, requiring energy and tact, for competent woman over 25; advancement and salary if qualified. Call Wednesday, F. H. Dike, 225 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—Wanted, a first-class waitress; must carve and take entire charge and have the highest references. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 150 West 90th St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A. A. HOFMAYER, (Employment Agency,) now located at 10 East 43d St., third floor. Telephone 3934 Murray Hill.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building.
Stenographers, one, hotel, uptown, $40 a month and meals; (2) high school graduates, $12; (1) Spanish, $12.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET.
Typists, two positions, one with engineering experience; salary $70 month; one for office in Harlem; salary $12 week.
Dictaphone operator, wants rapid operator of good education; salary $12.
Bookkeeper, knowledge of stenography for Brooklyn position; salary $13.
Typist able to operate telephone switchboard; salary $12.
Stenographer for publishing house; want one familiar with manuscript work, proofreading, &c.; salary $15.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 282 WEST. — Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; private baths; Subway express; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Sunny front double, single rooms; private residences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large single rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; subway, "L."

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 West (West End).—EXCEPTIONAL southern; running water, electricity; inquire elevator.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished; refined private house; telephone.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

84TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor suite; also single; running water; conveniences. Tharp.

85TH, 213 West (adjoining Bretton Hall).—Handsomely furnished suite; single room. Wilson.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third floor front; private bath; moderate rates.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near park; large rooms; electricity; $4.50, $7.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, 2 housekeeping rooms; low rates.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large front room; running water; refined, quiet, private house; subway, "L;" references. Riverside 8046.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. GUI

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Graham.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Room for gentleman; private family; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apartment 3D.)—Cool, attractive corner rooms, modern; subway.

111TH, 515 West.—Outside double room; elevator; business woman. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Apartment 63.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Connecting rooms, suit

HOLDS MRS. CARMAN KILLED BY DAYLIGHT

District Attorney Also Asserts the Murder of Mrs. Bailey Was Planned.

DEFENSE'S PHOTO BARRED

Defendant, with Pad and Pencil, Sits at Counsel Table and Gives Lawyer Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 4.—District Attorney Lewis J. Smith pitched into the actual trial of Mrs. Florence C. Carman here late this afternoon with a show of vim, confidence and determination which amazed those who had attended the first trial and which appeared to alarm the cool defendant and those with her.

In opening the case for the prosecution at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon, after five hours had ben spent in the selection of seven more jurors, and after Justice Blackmar had given him sudden notice of an extra session of the court in the hope that the case could be ended by Saturday, Mr. Smith not only repeated the accusations against Mrs. Carman which he made in his opening addess at the first trial, but disclosed new points the prosecution would attempt to prove this time. If substantiated, these charges would prove most damaging to Mrs. Carman's case.

The prosecution would prove this time, Mr. Smith declared, that Mrs. Carman fired the shot which killed Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey in Dr. Carman's office "in daylight" and "from outside." Previously the prosecution attempted to show that the shot was fired a considerable time before the police were notified, but the exact time of the shooting never was settled, and the defense sprung a surprise at the end of the trial by producing a witness who swore that it was dark and that he saw a man flee across the Carman lawn and jump a picket fence separating it from an adjoining lawn. It was too dark to see the man distinctly, according to this testimony.

Charges Deliberate Murder.

It was in concluding his short opening address, though, that the District Attorney, flushed and full of fight, declared the prosecution would show that the murder was not committed on the spur of the moment, but had been planned with extreme caution and deliberation.

"We shall show," he shouted, "that this was a deliberate, premeditated crime, committed with intent to kill; we shall show you, gentlemen of the jury, that the shot was fired by a woman, and that the woman was the defendant, and we shall show you that there was a motive, and that it was jealousy and suspicion of her husband."

Mrs. Carman appeared to turn paler when the District Attorney addressed the jury, but the muscles of her face did not even twitch. Today the smile she showed yesterday and throughout the first trial was missing.

The twelfth juryman was selected at 3:51 P. M. It had been supposed that the jury would be completed by noon and that the prosecution would begin its case at the afternoon session, but when the selecting of jurors dragged to such a late hour it was expected Justice Blackmar would adjourn court and start the actual trying of the case tomorrow morning. Justice Blackmar declared a recess instead of adjournment, however, and convened court less than a half hour later with the announcement that he would sit until 7 o'clock. He wanted to avoid keeping the jurors later than Friday or Saturday, he said.

The jurors listened intently to the terse opening.

"The defendant is charged with murder in the first degree," Mr. Smith said. "It is impossible for me to anticipate everything the witness will say, but I can tell you the story of the crime and will do so as briefly as possible."

Shooting of Mrs. Bailey.

"On the afternoon of June 30 Lulu D. Bailey, who lived on William Street, in Hempstead, with her mother, her husband and her young son and daughter, left her home to visit a friend in Rockville Centre. We shall show you that she left Rockville Centre for her home about 6 o'clock, and that she was seen in Freeport, near the Carman home, about 7."

The District Attorney, described in a few words the location of the doctor's office, of the reception room adjoining, in which Mrs. Bailey waited a short time, and of the kitchen through which Mrs. Carman, he contended, passed before and after the shooting, and said that he would show that the kitchen connected with the office through the pantry. It was through this entrance to the office that Celia Coleman testified last time that she got a glimpse of the doctor's office after th eshooting.

"We shall show, gentlemen, that Mrs. Bailey went into the office," Mr. Smith continued, "and that, as she was about to leave, there was a crash at the northwesterly window, a hand was thrust through, a pistol fired, and a bullet entered Mrs. Bailey's back, as the result of which she died in two or three minutes. We shall show that there was a screen over this window, fastened from the inside by a hook, and that the hook was unfastened and the screen propped open when the shooting occurred. We shall show that before the shooting, in April, the defendant went to this same window when there was another woman in the office—a nurse—and watched the doctor and the nurse, and that when she saw money passed to the nurse she rapped on the window, rushed around to the door, and slapped the face of the nurse."

Mr. Smith, in speaking of the motive for the murder, referred to the testimony regarding the dictograph which Mrs. Carman admitted she installed in the Doctor's office to listen to his conversations with patients. The dictograph, he said, was sometimes called "a mechanical eavesdropper."

"We shall show," he said, "that the members of the family thought of about everything else but notifying the police until about one hour had elapsed."

This is a point which has been contested hotly by the opposing sides.

George A. Fairfield, a surveyor and civil engineer of Freeport, whom the District Attorney employed, had to make charts of the Carman house and lawn, was the first witness for the prosecution. His charts were entered as evidence as at the last trial, and he identified and explained them. Justice Blackmar took great interest in them, leaving his bench to go to the chart for close scrutiny. Photographs also were introduced as evidence.

Photograph Ruled Out.

In cross-examination George M. Levy, who is conducting Mrs. Carman's case himself this time, questioned the surveyor at length, and attempted to have some photographs taken by the defense entered along with the prosecution's. Mr. Smith was on his feet at once, and although the surveyor had admitted that one photograph offered by Mr. Levy was a fair photographic representation of the appearance of the Carman house and lawn as seen from the east, succeeded in having it ruled out, for the time at least, on the ground that, owing to the position from which it was taken, it made the picket fence on the west side appear much closer to the house than it really was. This may have bearing on the testimony of the defense's witness, who said he saw a man leap that fence.

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, mother of the murdered Mrs. Bailey, was called next. She was still in deep mourning, and wore a long black veil and black gloves. As she repeated the story told at the first trial there was a catch in her voice when she told of her daughter's departure for Rockville Centre and of next seeing her dead the following morning. She sobbed when called on to identity the dark blue dress Mrs. Bailey had worn on the night she was murdered.

Mrs. Carman gazed, expressionless, except for tightly pursed lips, at the second witness for the prosecution, even when Mrs. Duryea, on being asked if the defendant had ever extended her sympathy after Mrs. Bailey was shot in the Carman home, answered, "Never."

Catherine Haggerty of Rockville Centre, who was not called at the first trial, was summoned to tell of Mrs. Bailey's visit to that town on the afternoon of June 30. She said Mrs. Bailey left the house at 96 Henderson Avenue, Rockville Centre, a little after 6 o'clock. Mr. Levy asked the witness if he did not think he had an excellent memory to remember so well and if he had not been a saloon. The answer was negative. Fred E. Cornell, a Hempstead undertaker, told of having Mrs. Bailey's body embalmed and said that Mrs. Carman went once to view the body, and was accompanied by Mr. Levy, who remained close by her side all the time.

Course of the Bullet.

Dr. Howard M. Phipps, one of the three physicians who performed the autopsy, described the course of the bullet as upward from the point at which it entered the body, near the right shoulder blade, and indicated that Mrs. Bailey would have become a mother early this year.

Miss Madeline Bailey, daughter of Mrs. Bailey, was called to the stand for the first time. She, too, was in mourning, wearing a neat black dress, a black straw hat with two feathers, and a white collar, which contrasted prettily with her light, curling hair and comely features. The slim little girl told of returning from a telephone exchange where she was employed and reaching her house at about 9:25 o'clock at night. A few minutes later, she said, a telephone call notified the family that something had happened to Mrs. Bailey in Freeport. She never learned who was speaking on the other end of the wire, she said.

Mr. Levy's cross-examination was confined to one question.

"How far from the place you work do you live?" he asked.

"About a mile," answered Miss Bailey.

It was not quite 6 o'clock when she left the stand. Coroner Corodon Norden of Freeport had been called as a witness for the prosecution, but had left the room when it looked as though the examination of witnesses could not be reached until tomorrow morning. He could not be found and, although Justice Blackmar had announced he would sit until 7 o'clock, the session was closed, as no more witnesses could be reached on short notice.

Justice Blackmar asked whether the prosecution's witnesses could be finished with tomorrow. Mr. Smith said laconically that he did "not think so." In closing the session the Justice cautioned the purors against discussing the case among themselves while detained at the Garden City Hotel, and added, "also, gentlemen, I wouldn't read any of the newspapers if I were you." Later he suggested that the two court officers placed in charge of the purors might clip out all references to the Carman case and then let the jlrors have the nswapapers.

Celia Coleman, the negro maid who worked in the Carman home at the time of the shooting and who was the State's chief witness at the last trial, when she changed the story she had told at the Coroner's inquest, will be called to the witness stand tomorrow, it is expected.

New Jurors Chosen.

The seven jurymen selected yesterday from the emergensey panel of 100 after the original panel had been exhausted with the selection of only five jurors on Monday were:

NO. 6—JEREMIAH BROWER, 72 years old, a farmer living at Oceanside, L. I.; a widower with children.

NO. 7—DAVID E. CLARK, 58 years old, a painter of Bayville; married.

NO. 8—ALFRED W. POOLE, 42 years old, a carpenter of Farmingdale; married.

NO. 9—AUGUST D. AMEND, 40 years old, decorator, of East Meadow; married.

NO. 10—ARRENDER ABRAMS, 45 years old, an oyster planter of Lynbrook; married.

NO. 11—WALTER MUNSON, 42 years old, a dealer in coal and wood, living at Port Washington; married.

NO. 12—ERNEST A. STREESEMAN, 46 years old, a farmer of Central Park, L. I.; married.

Of the twelve jurymen, eleven are married and one is a widower. Forty-seven talesmen were called to the stand before the box was filled. Twenty-two were dismissed after challenges for cause by the District Attorney, eleven were dismissed on the District Attorney's peremptory challenges, and seven were dismissed on peremptory challenges by the defendant.

While Mr. Levy, who, since the first trial, has adopted darkened eyeglasses, which counterbalance his boyish appearance to some extent, is Mrs. Carman's attorney of record, she took the reins in her own hands today even more than yesterday and acted as her own chief counsel. She moved her chair as closely to the counsel table as any of the lawyers sat, and had paper and pencil before her all the time. Not a juryman was agreed on by Mr. Levy before Mrs. Carman had scrutinized the candidate's face carefully and given her approval.

A former New York City Police Lieutenant, David A. Gillespie, now retired and living in Freeport, was one of the talesmen. He answered all questions promptly and was accepted by District Attorney Smith. Mr. Levy consulted with Mrs. Carman and asked him if he could divorce his mind from the New York policemen's view that nearly all people arrested were guilty." Mr. Smith objected to the manner in which the question was put and Justice Blackmar asked the former Lieutenant if that was the New York policemen's viewpoint. It was not, Mr. Gillespie said.

In answer to Mr. Levy's questioning Mr. Gillespie said that he would render his verdict entirely on the evidence brought before the jury, and Mr. Levy talked with Mrs. Carman earnestly for a while, apparently urging the selection of the man. Mrs. Crman finally whispered a word to him and he used a peremptory challenge.

One of the questions which Mr. Levy began asking prospective jurors today was whether, at the end of the trial, they would return a verdict of "guilty" if they felt convinced personally that Mrs. Carman had murdered Mrs. Bailey, but the fact had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt by the prosecution.

At 69 Takes Bride of 19.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 4.—August Heck, 69 years old, of Sayerville Township, the father of five married children, was married last night to Miss Annie Curek, a pretty young woman of 19. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Polaski, rector of St. Stephne's Catholic Church.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK.—The authorities in Maywood have in their custody a man answering the description given by Miss Florence Dater of Mahwah, a nurse at the Hackensack Hospital, who was attacked by an unknown man late Monday night. The prisoner was arrested yesterday because his face was scratched in many places, and because his stories as to his whereabouts on Monday night conflicted.

PASSAIC.—Alfred Scribner, the four-year-old son of Max Scribner of 14 Grace Avenue, tfClion, who was struck by an Erie Railroad train Monday, died yesterday in the General Hospital.

PASSAIC.—Announcement was made yesterday by Leith Bremner, proprietor of The Passaic Daily Herald, that the paper had been sold to Charles R. Log and associates of Chester, Penn. It is not expected that any change in the policy of the publication will be made.

ELIZABETH.—The one hundred and forty-third convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey opened in Trinity Church here yesterday, with the Right Rev. Paul G. Matthews, elected Bishop a few months ago, presiding. The Rev. Howard E. Thompson of Woodbury was chosen secretary. The Rev. Winfield S. Baer, rector of Trinity, welcomed the delegates and visitors. The Rev. John R. Harding, D. D., gave an address on modern work.

IRONIA.—Louis Bronstein and his family were driven from home by fire yesterday for the second time in two weeks. The family had gone to a small cottage after the burning of their sixteen-room house.

SUCCASUNNA.—The Rev. Ralph Levy was installed last night as pastor of the Succasunna Presbyterian Church, which the late Rev. Dr. Elijah W. Stoddard served for fifty years. The new pastor came here in 1914 as assistant to the late pastor.

TRENTON.—Asserting that the taxes on fifty-seven pieces of property in New Jersey are too high, the Postal Telegraph Company sought yesterday to have the State Board of Equalization of Taxes reduce these taxes. The company asks that a reduction of about $100,000 be made on their properties. The board took no action.

SAFFORD CASE GOES TO THE JURY TODAY

District Attorney Says Slades Employed Alleged Perjurer in Blackmail Plot.

DEFENSE ASSAILS OSBORNE

Witnesses Swear He Was in Providence on Days Girl Asserts He Was with Her.

The case of Franklin D. Safford, who is charged with having committed perjury in identifying James W. Osborne as Oliver Osborne, who took a room in a Plainfield, N. J., hotel with Rae Tanzer, will go to the jury in the United States District Court today. Judge Hough will deliver his charge to the jurors as soon as court convenes at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Benjamin Slade, in summing up yesterday afternoon for the defense, denounced James W. Osborne as the man who had wrecked the life of Miss Tanzer. United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall concluded the case for the Government by assailing David Slade and Maxwell Slade, who were Miss Tanzer's lawyers in her breach of promise suit against Mr. Osborne, as blackmailers who would be permitted to "ply their trade" if the jury failed to deal justly with Safford, whom Mr. Marshall described as a "poor, broken-down bum" hired by the Slades.

Benjamin Slade, the elder brother of David and Maxwell, several times objected to Mr. Marshall's statements, but the District Attorney was allowed to proceed from attack to attack, finally telling the jury that, if the "Slades had gotten away with the Tanzer case they would have risen to the top of the blackmail bar."

Mr. Osborne sat by the side of his wife throughout Benjamin Slade's denunciation of him. The lawyer described Mr. Osborne as a man of great power and influence, who had considered himself immune from charges by an insignificant girl, and who, when finally cornered, had turned the machinery of the United States Government to his defense. Mr. Slade also attempted to make capital out of the disappearance of Oliver Osborne, ridiculing the story of his single reported appearance.

Osborne Then in Providence.

In the morning session, the Government introduced testimony to show that on seven days when Rae Tanzer said she was with Oliver Osborne, James W. Osborne was in Providence, R. I., participating in the trial of a case. Mr. Osborne, using a stenographer's minutes to guide him, testified that on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1914, days on which Rae Tanzer met Oliver Osborne, he himself was in the United States District Court representing the defense in the case of the Government against Metcalf and de Kay. He read from the minutes what he said were remarks he had made in the court on some of the days mentioned. He said that he spent Nov. 29, a Sunday, in Providence working on the case with Walter H. Barney, who was associated with him in the defense.

Mr. Barney, a Providence lawyer, corroborated Mr. Osborne regarding this Sunday, and added that, of his own knowledge, Mr. Osborne was in the court room throughout the trial sessions on the other days mentioned. These sessions, except that on Dec. 2, he said, lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the fastest trains between Providence and New York required from four to five hours for the trip. According to this testimony, it would have been impossible for Mr. Osborne to see Rae Tanzer at the times she named, for she said he sometimes met her in daytime and always early in the evening.

George Farnell, a lawyer, who was the shorthand reporter of the Providence trial, testified that Mr. Osborne was present for every session of the hearing, and William B. Cross, the clerk of the Providence court, corroborated him with emphatic language.

Mr. Osborne, when he was on the stand, gave practically the same account of Oliver Osborne's visit to his apartments in the Sherman Square Hotel on the morning of March 19 as he made public at the time of Rae Tanzer's arrest for using the mails to defraud. He was corroborated by his wife and Edwin W. Willcox, one of his law partners, who was present at the interview.

All three of these witnesses described Oliver Osborne as about an inch taller than J. W. Osborne, with light-colored eyes, of trim figure, and with a straight nose. He in no way resembled James W. Osborne, they said. Each of the witnesses told how special attention had been called to Oliver's appearance.

Warned Oliver Osborne.

Mr. Osborne testified that he had advised Oliver that if he had taken Rae Tanzer to Painfield, N. J., for improper purposes he had violated the law. The witness further testified that Oliver asserted that every time he had been with Miss Tanzer he had given her money.

Regarding the disappearance of Oliver Osborne, the witness said that the man had promised to go to the United States District Attorney's office at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on March 20 and had come forward voluntarily in the case and gone unaccompanied from Mr. Osborne's office to his home. He had no reason to suppose that such a man would disappear, Mr. Osborne said.

"After a man had done for me what this man had done I would not have had him locked up," he added.

Rae Tanzer was the only witness called by the defense in rebuttal. She once more identified James W. Osborne as Oliver and reaffirmed that the two men sent to her by Mr. Osborne had carried the letter she delivered to James W. under the name of Oliver. She also denied that she had ever received "any money from any man."

In summing up, Mr. Slade first attempted to make an important point out of his interpretation of testimony given by Reuben Peckham of Mr. Osborne's office, who said that he first had talked with Mr. Osborne about the Tanzer case when the two were in Providence. Mr. Slade insisted that Mr. Peckham had admitted that this conversation occurred in November, prior to the time when, according to Mr. Osborne's disputed testimony, he received the first letter from Rae Tanzer.

Declares Oliver Is a Myth.

Mr. Slade then launched into derision of "the Oliver story."

"I've heard many stories as a lawyer," he said, "but never the equal of this. I've no doubt that a man did go to Mr. Osborne's home. Give Mr. Osborne credit where he deserves it. It was a manly thing for him to attempt to cover up his dirty work in the presence of his wife; but Oliver Osborne never in fact existed except for the purpose of clearing James W. Osborne before his wife, and to throw mud into the eyes of the community. James W. Osborne, with all of the power and all of the influence he possesses, has not been able to produce the mythical Oliver. And the Federal Government has been unable to produce him—because he doesn't exist. Gentlemen of the jury, when you go into the room to deliberate on this case, ask yourselves, 'Where is Oliver Osborne?'"

Mr. Marshall in his summing up said that the first startling thing it was that James W. Osborne had met a girl on the street one day and promised to marry her the next, according to the defense. He called attention to the fact that Rae Tanzer had "run around with Oliver" while she was sending letters to James W. Osborne and that she had admitted she never had mentioned the letters in conversation with her companion. Finally, he said, Slade & Slade found themselves "in a desperate fix" and saw that "evidence must be got" to support their case, which they had thought Mr. Osborne would not fight.

Mr. Marshall made a point of the close tab David Slade kept on Safford, and he reminded the jury that when Safford was found he had 21 cents in his pocket and was working for his board and lodging, and that, therefore, the small amounts of money given him by Slade were big to him. Furthermore, Mr. Marshall said, in his opinion, Slade had promised Safford money after the Tanzer case was finished. This was indicated, Mr. Marshall said, in the fact that Safford ran up a taxican bill of $15.

"I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, if David and Maxwell Slade had gotten away with this case against Mr. Osborne they would have gotten rich, they would have risen to the top of the blackmail bar. Men would have been afraid to fight them in the courts. Every threatening letter they sent out would have been answered by a check. What do you think of this blackmail business, gentlemen? You have had it laid out before you. What do you think of it? How would you like to have any of this class of lawyers and this class of women get after you? And if you don't do justice in this case you will give such lawyers and such women opportunity to ply their trade."

GIRL REPUDIATES PARENTS.

Scorns Mother, with Whom She Has Not Lived Since 1906.

Mary Conley, 13 years old, who lives with Joseph Monte and his wife in East Thirteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, Bayonne, told Vice Chancellor Lewis in the Chancery Court yesterday that she did not want to have anything to do with her parents, Joseph and Rose Conley of 28 Porter Street, Jersey City. They had domestic trouble in 1906 and found homes with other persons for their six children. Mrs. Conley brought a suit for the recovery of the custody of the daughter Mary, which was before the Court today.

She testified she had succeeded in getting back all of her children except Mary.

"Do you know your father and mother?" the Vice Chancellor asked.

"Yes, I live with them."

"No, I mean your own father and mother?"

"You mean those people?" with a scornful glance at her parents. "Yes, I know them and I don't want to have anything to do with them."

"That baby is mine," said Mrs. Conley, "and I want it. I suffered for her. This other woman never did. She doesn't know a mother's love."

The Vice Chancellor said he would look into the case thoroughly.

THRICE BEREFT IN 3 DAYS.

Man Loses Wife, Brother-in-Law, and Sister-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 4.—When Harry Van Sickel of this city steped off a train at Bound Brook this morning, bringing the body of his wife who died suddenly in Toronto, Canada, on Friday, he was met by his relatives, who informed him that his brother-in-law, William Caldwell, of Trenton, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Percy Campbell, of Toronto, had died yesterday morning within an hour of each other.

Mr. Van Sickel's wife, who was formerly Miss Rachel Caldwell of this city, and a daughter of John Coldwell, of York, Penn., was called to Toronto last week by the illness of her sister and left here apparently in the best of health. The changed appearance of her sister was such a shock that it caused convulsions, which killed her.

Meantime William Caldwell lay dying in a Trenton hospital, vainly begging the nurses to bring his favorite sister Rachel to his side. He expired without knowing his sister had died.

John Caldwell of York, Penn., lies very ill, and the effect of the three deaths on him is feared.

START FOR ARIZONA ON $6

But Passaic School Girls Only Get as Far as Newark.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 4.—Dorothy Wallace and Phillipina Schoch, the schoolgirls who disappeared from their homes here Saturday and were found in Newark, returned home today in company with officers of Passaic, who went for them.

Chief of Police Long of Newark, who found the runaways in a furnished room house at 11 Wood Street kept by Mrs. Charlotte Bergmann, an aged mildwife, said after his interrogation of the girls, he was satisfied that no one lse was involved in their leaving home, and that they had suffered no maltreatment.

The story the girls told the Chief was that they had about $6 between them. Part of the money they had saved and part they took from their parents. They went to Newark with the intention of travelling to Arizona, where they knew a woman who formerly lived in Passaic, but found that their money was insufficient to take them any distance, so, after spending a night in the woods back of Pleasantville, they obtained a room at Mrs Bergman's.

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LINCOLN DEFENDS TIPPING OF PORTERS

Tells Industrial Commission Employes Like It and Public Would Do It Anyway.

TOTALS $2,340,000 A YEAR

Admits That Men's Pay Is Below Living Wage—Tells of Pullman Company's Big Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Robert Tod Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Car Company, Vice President of that organization, and son of Abraham Lincoln, declared as a witness today before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations that the Pullman Company, in employing 6,500 colored car porters, had been one of the greatest benefactors of the age and had secured to the negro race its greatest advance in honest labor. To questions he admitted that the wages of the Pullman porter were $27.50 a month and the public was relied on to make up, in tips, the rest of a living wage. Mr. Lincoln said that the dividends paid by the Pullman Company last year amounted to $161,000,000, and to Commissioner Garretson, who bore a more striking resemblance to President Lincoln than the son, he agreed that the company was willing to "capitalize the good nature of the traveling public" that paid these tips.

There was a large attendance at the hearing. To old Washingtonians, Mr. Lincoln, as a young man during the war and later as Secretary of War, had been a familiar and popular figure. He had changed greatly in appearance, and some of those who had known him thirty years ago did not recognize him today. Mr. Lincoln has been living in Washington for several years.

Mr. Lincoln said that the Pullman Company employed from 2,00 0to 2,500 conductors and from 6,000 to 6,500 porters. There were 45 district Superintendents, and these places were filled up from the ranks of the conductors, so that there was little promotion in the service, and for the colored porter it was a "blind alley" job.

Frank P. Walsh, the Chairman of the commission, asked Mr. Lincoln if it was true that the employes had made complaints of their condition and treatment and that their petitions never reached the Board of Directors. Mr. Lincoln said he thought it would be rather hard to get the board together for such a purpose.

"One witness, a porter on the Pennsylvania Railroad," said Mr. Walsh, "testified that, in addition to his monthly pay of $27.50, he averaged $87.50 a month in tips, his run being from New York to Chicago, which is a very good one. Would you or any self-respecting member of your Board of Directors be willing to take your pay in the same way, Mr. Lincoln?"

"No, no," came the reply, "and I must say that this arrangement of tips is not a nice one at all. But it is an old custom," added the witness with a chuckle, "and one to which the colored race is accustomed. The public seems to be fond of it. The little services a porter can do—brush your clothes, see that your dinner is served, or run and get a newspaper—such things seem to justify the tip."

"Do you know that there is a widespread criticism of your company on account of it?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"No, I never heard of such a suggestion," replied Mr. Lincoln.

"Have you ever considered abolishing it and paying your employes a fair living wage?"

"Oh, no; it would never do to abolish the tipping system," said the witness.

"Is it for reasons of economy that it would not do?"

"Oh, it wouldn't bother us at all in that way," said Mr. Lincoln, "but I fancy that it would bother the porters some."

A number of questions as to the propensity for losing linen and the system of penalties to restrain this loss followed. Mr. Lincoln said that two-thirds of the whole number of employes of the company were paid the good service bonus last year, so that not many could have been punished for loss of linen. The fines for linen lost amounted to $60,000 last year, but the actual losses were far greater than that. Men were not fined a month's salary for their delinquincies and no men had been discharged, as had been reported, for trying to organize in unions. The fact that for many years conductors and porters had been required to obtain uniforms from Marshall Field & Co. was discussed, but Mr. Lincoln could not agree that the presence of Chauncey Keep, trustee of the Marshall Field estate on the board of the Pullman Company, had anything to do with this circumstance.

Mr. Lincoln described the relief association maintained by the employes, and said that the Pullman Company underwrote the mutual assessment plan of death payments. The company had no direct plan for relief of employes in sickness or in case of accident.

It was explained by Solicitor Daniels of the Pullman Company that where a Pullman employe was hurt in a railroad accident, a suit at law against the course pursued. He told of a Pullman employe who got a judgment against the Pennsylvania Railroad recently for $14,00 for injury in an accident.

"And we had to pay the judgment," added Mr. Daniels.

This produced a general laugh. It was then explained that the Pullman Company was forced by many of its contracts to carry all such judgments for injury by accidents.

"The strong reads," further explained Mr. Daniels, "compel us to do this and the weak ones can't."

Pressed for a nopinion as to whether a Federal Employers' Liability act would be a good thing, Mr. Daniels begged to be excused. Mr. Lincoln said that he "would start out in a friendly way toward that proposition."

Mr. Garretson, when his turn came to question Mr. Lincoln, pursued an aggressive line of inquiry.

"One of your employes who had been with you twenty-three years and was getting $28.40 a month told us he was compelled to accept tips to live and support his family. Isn't the Pullman Company really making the public pay the wages of your employes?"

"As a mathematical proposition it amounts to that," said Mr. Lincoln.

"You are capitalizing the tipping system?"

"The tips would be paid anyhow."

"Do you believe the corporation should get the benefit of them rather than the coon?"

"I don't say that."

"The tips add a couple of millions to the pay of your employes every year?"

"About $30 a month for 6,500 employes."

"That would be $2,340,000; would it make any difference in your dividends if tips should be abolished?"

"Not a bit."

"Doesn't your system amount to practically the same thing as that existing on the railroads of a part of the country before 1863, when the workmen were the property of the railroad companies were owned in fee?"

To this Mr. Lincoln showed some hesitation, and finally made answer simply by a chckle.

Commissioner O'Connell asked if the witness would explain to the commission the underlying causes of unrest among working people, but Mr. Lincoln begged to be excused.

The general conditions complained of by employes on the Pennsylvania Railroad were described by H. P. Perham, President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers at considerable length. He sai dthat the employes were compelled to join a voluntary relief association, and in doing so signed an agreement to forfeit all their accumulations of premiums if they went out of the service of the company. Last year, he said, 4,141 employes, who had thus paid $3,707,080, left the employ of the company and lost all they had paid in.

Under the conditions of the work the employes did not usually live long enough to get the benefits of the retirement funds, he said. The statistics showed that there was a great amount of insanity which resulted from the work of signal men on railroads because of the responsibility and strain. The alleged abuse of the police system on the Pennsylvania was also discussed, and it was charged that armed men had intimidated employes on several occasions where there had been disputes and strikes.

Employes, Mr. Perham said, were told how to vote, forbidden to visit the Capitol at Harrisburg when legislation affecting them was under consideration, and bankers and newspapers had been made to bend to the will of the railroad company to keep the employes in subjection.

Browning, King & Company

Our readiness is not affected by a laggard Spring but your decision may be delayed. Meantime the Suits in our cases invite you to a Fashion Exposition. They are most attractive in fabric and there are many styles to choose from. If economy is in your thoughts you may be sure of extra good values here at $15, $20 and $25,

And up to $45.

Straw Hats are due.

B & K

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

WOMAN'S WIT TRAPS MAN.

Newark Worker Accused of Abandoning Baby Five Weeks Old.

Following the finding of a five weeks' old baby boy in Elizabeth, N. J., Monday night, John F. Fitzsimmons of 74 Peshine Avenue, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abandoning the infant.

Fitzsimmons's undoing was due to Mrs. William Pitman, 23 College Place, Newark, who had been taking care of the baby for about three weeks. He had called at the Pitman home early Monday night and said he was going to take the child to its mother in Jersey City. Mrs. Pitman wrote a note and pinned it under the child's clothing. It read:

If anything happens to this child, notify Mrs. William Pitman, 23 College Place, Newark, N. J.

When the child was found in a hammock on the front porch of a house in Clover Street, Elizabeth, the note was discovered. Fitzsimmons was found in a factory in which he was working. The mother of the child is said to be working in a restaurant in Manhattan. Fitzsimmons had been paying Mrs. Pitman $2 a week for the care of the child.

PRINCETON GRADUATES 35.

Theological Seminary Holds 103d Annual Commencement.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—At the one hundred and third commencement exercises of the Princeton Theological Seminary, held this morning, thirty-five received diplomas.

Twenty-nine men received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in recognition of the completion of a year of advanced theological study, and the fellowships and prizes for the year were announced.

Addresses to the class were delivered by Dr. Howard Duffield of New York and Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, President of the seminary.

GREENHUT CREDITORS AGREE

Trustees Appointed at First Meeting of All Factions.

Harmony ruled at the first meeting of the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Co., held yesterday in the Woolworth Building before Peter B. Olney, the referee. All factions of the creditors were represented—the Creditors' Audit and Adjustment Association Committee by Saul S. Myers, the Protective Creditors' Committee by Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, and the Bondholders' Committee by White & Case.

W. A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, and Walter C. Noyes, the two receivers, and Alfred A. Cook of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan of 111 Broadway, were appointed trustees under a joint bond of $100,000.

FOUR MILES of American battleships will come to anchor in the Hudson River on Saturday. You enjoy a reserved seat from which to view the whole length of this splendid spectacle when you take a Riverside Drive

Fifth Avenue Bus

Go in the morning and choose your favorite seat.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29.
CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.
Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25.
"NEW LAURELS FOR MISS ANGLIN."—Herald
MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
FOLLIES BALL MONDAY, MAY 10th.
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15 | LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d ST. THE 2:15 & 8:05.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50c-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. M. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9330 Columbus. Evs. 8:30.
Today Mat., Tonight & Mon. & Tues. Evs.
Arnold Daly IN BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY COMEDY,
"ARMS AND THE MAN"
Tomorrow, Fri. and Sat. Eve. and Sat. Matinee
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Last Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 6 TIMES
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. | LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Today & Sat.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
Mats. Today (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15.
Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 4 WEEKS ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices.
Mat. TOMORROW 25c & 50c.
MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15.
Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20.
Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15.

B'WAY & 47th St. | BURLESQUE Mat. Today. | GOLDEN CROOK

COLUMBIA

PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. | FRITZI SCHEFF | BESSIE CLAYTON | BLANCHE WALSH & CO. | Ida Fuller's Classic Revue

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Bernard Granville | Cecil Cunningham | Clifton Webb & Co., others

ALHA